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10. Torrington
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HISTORY

OF

LITCHFIELD COUNTY,

CONNECTICUT,

WITH

ILLUSTRATIONS AND BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

OF ITS

PROMINENT MEN AND PIONEERS.

PHILADELPHIA:
J. W. LEWIS & CO.,
1881.

PRESS OF J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., PHILADELPHIA.

PREFATORY.

THE province of the historian is to gather the threads of the past ere they elude forever his grasp, and weave them into a harmonious web, to which the "art preservative" may give immortality; therefore he who would rescue from oblivion the deeds of a community, and send them on to futurity in an imperishable record, should deliver "a plain, unvarnished tale,"—

> "Nothing extenuate,
> Nor aught set down in malice."

In such a spirit have the compilers of the following pages approached the work of detailing the history of the county embodied herein, and trust they have been fairly faithful to the task imposed.

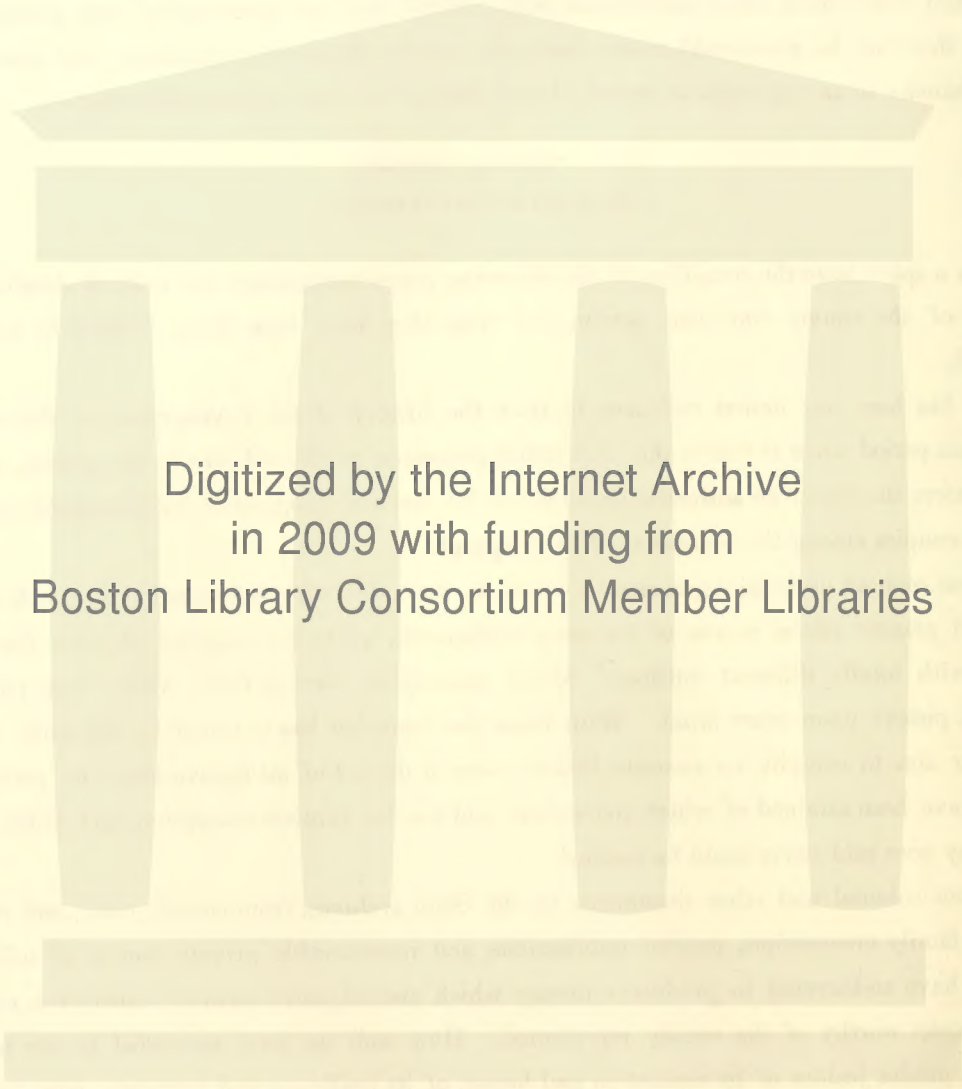
It has been our honest endeavor to trace the history of the development of this section from that period when it was in the undisputed possession of the red men to the present, and to place before the reader an authentic narrative of its rise and progress to the prominent position it now occupies among the counties of New England.

That such an undertaking is attended with no little difficulty and vexation none will deny; the aged pioneer relates events of the early settlements, while his neighbor sketches the same events with totally different outlines. Man's memory is ever at fault, while Time paints a different picture upon every mind. With these the historian has to contend; and while it has been our aim to compile an accurate history, were it devoid of all inaccuracies that perfection would have been attained of which the writers had not the faintest conception, and which Lord Macaulay once said never could be reached.

From colonial and other documents in the State archives, from county, town, and village records, family manuscripts, printed publications, and innumerable private sources of information, we have endeavored to produce a history which should prove accurate, instructive, and in every respect worthy of the county represented. How well we have succeeded in our task a generous public, jealous of its reputation and honor, of its traditions and triumphs, must now be the judge.

We desire to acknowledge our sincere thanks to the editorial fraternity generally for much valuable information, which has greatly lessened our labor in the preparation of this work, and also to each and every one who has assisted in its compilation, and would cheerfully make personal mention of each, but it is impracticable, as the number reaches over a thousand.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1881.



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STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS
STATE OF NEW YORK
STATE OF CONNECTICUT
NEW HAVEN Co
FAIRFIELD Co
NORTH CANAAN
CANAAN
SALISBURY
NORFOLK
COLEBROOK
BARKHAMSTED
WINCHESTER
NEW HARTFORD
TORRINGTON
HARWINTON
GOSHEN
CORNWALL
SHARON
KENT
WARREN
LITCHFIELD
MORRIS
PLYMOUTH
WASHINGTON
BETHLEHEM
WATERTOWN
NEW MILFORD
WOODBURY
ROXBURY
BRIDGEWATER
Housatonic River
Naugatuck River
Farmington River
Lake Waramaug
Lake Waramaug
Mount Riga
Mount Tom
Bear Hill
Bald Mt
Bunker Hill
Mt Tom
Mt Prospect
Mt Tom
Mt Tom
Mt Tom

HISTORY

OF

LITCHFIELD COUNTY, CONNECTICUT.

CHAPTER I.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

Geographical—Topographical—Organization of Litchfield County—Location of County-Seat—Conflicting Claims—First County Officials—County Buildings—List of Sheriffs, Treasurers, Clerks, and State's Attorneys from 1751 to 1882—Chief Judges Court of Common Pleas from 1751 to 1854.

GEOGRAPHICAL AND DESCRIPTIVE.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY lies in the extreme northwestern portion of the State of Connecticut, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Hartford and New Haven Counties, on the south by New Haven and Fairfield Counties, and on the west by the counties of Dutchess and Columbia, in New York. It comprises about eight hundred and eighty-five square miles of territory, and is the largest county in area in the State.

The physical features of Litchfield County present a bold outline of irregular hills and deep valleys. The county is watered by the Housatonic, Naugatuck, Shepaug, and Farmington Rivers, and numerous smaller streams. The Naugatuck and Shepaug are tributaries of the Housatonic, which flows into Long Island Sound, while the Farmington empties into the Connecticut River a few miles above Hartford. The soil is generally a gravelly loam, in many portions strong and fertile, and well adapted to grazing. The manufacture of iron is carried on in this county—principally in the town of Salisbury—more extensively than in any other section of the State.

ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

Litchfield County was organized in the year 1751, and at that time consisted of the following towns: Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Kent, New Hartford, New Milford, Salisbury, Sharon, Torrington, and Woodbury,—eleven in number. As the population increased new towns were formed, and at the present time the county consists of twenty-six civil subdivisions. The following is a list, with dates of incorporation: Barkhamsted, 1779; Bethlehem, 1787; Bridgewater, 1856; Canaan, 1739; Colebrook, 1779; Cornwall, 1740; Goshen, 1749; Harwinton, 1737; Kent, 1739; Litchfield, 1724; Morris, 1859; New Hartford, 1733, about; New Milford, 1725, probably; North Canaan, 1858; Norfolk, 1758; Plymouth, 1795; Roxbury, 1801; Salisbury, 1745; Sharon, 1739; Thomaston, 1875; Torrington, 1732; Warren, 1786; Washington, 1779; Watertown, 1780; Winchester, 1771; Woodbury, 1674.*

When the movement started for the organization of the county much diversity of opinion existed regarding the location of the county-seat. Cornwall and Canaan made their claims and had their advocates, but the chief contest was between Litchfield and Goshen. The latter town was supposed to occupy the geographical centre, and many persons had settled there in expectation that that would become the fixed seat of justice, and, among others, Oliver Wolcott, afterwards Governor of the State. But at the October session of the General Court, in 1751, Litchfield County was organized with Litchfield as the county-seat.

THE FIRST COUNTY OFFICERS.

The following were appointed by the General Court first officers of the county: Chief Justice, William Preston, of Woodbury; Associate Justices, John Williams, of Sharon; Samuel Canfield, of New Milford; and Ebenezer Marsh, of Litchfield; Clerk, Isaac Baldwin; Sheriff, Oliver Wolcott.

Mr. Kilbourne in his history says,—

"Even after this county was thus formed and its officers appointed the town of Woodbury continued to manifest her dissatisfaction in various ways and at all reasonable times. Instead of being made the central and shire town of the new county, she was left quite in the corner. She first petitioned the Legislature in May and again in October, 1751, to be reannexed to the county of Fairfield. Twenty years later an effort was again made to persuade the General Assembly to organize a county to be called Woodbury. On this occasion the town of Woodbury cast a rate of a penny and a half on the pound, in addition to the regular tax, to be applied towards erecting the county buildings; and, further, she generously offered the use of her *Town-Hall* for a COURT HOUSE.

"Mr. Cothren informs us that in May, 1748, the inhabitants of Woodbury appointed Col. William Preston an agent to prefer a memorial to the General Assembly for the organization of a new county to be called the counties of Woodbury, to embrace the towns of Woodbury, Waterbury, New Milford, Litchfield, and New Fairfield, and as many of the northern towns as might choose to join them, with Woodbury for the county seat. The result need not be told."

* Hartland, Hartford Co., originally belonged to this county.

The County Court at its first session in December of the same year appointed Samuel Pettibone, of Goshen, to be King's attorney, who was within a few years succeeded by Reynold Marvin, of Litchfield, and these two gentlemen were the only ones in this county in this capacity who ever represented the King's majesty in that administration of criminal justice.

COUNTY BUILDINGS.

The first jail erected was a small wooden building, on the north side of East Street. This stood but a few years, and in its place a more commodious one was built, nearly on the same foundation. The present jail was built in 1812, and has been subsequently improved. The first court-house stood on the open grounds a little easterly from the West Park. It was a small building, but in it were often witnessed some of the most able efforts of American eloquence. In this humble temple of justice Hon. S. W. Johnston, of Stratford, Edwards, of New Haven, Reeve, Tracy, Allen, and the Smiths, of this county, exhibited some of the best essays of forensic power. The present court-house was erected in 1798.

CHIEF JUDGES COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.*

William Preston, Woodbury, 1751–54; John Williams, Sharon, 1754–73; Oliver Wolcott, Litchfield, 1773–86; Daniel Sherman, Woodbury, 1786–91; Joshua Porter, Salisbury, 1791–1808; Aaron Austin, New Hartford, 1808–16; Augustus Pettibone, Norfolk, 1816–30; David S. Boardman, New Milford, 1831–36; William M. Burrall, Canaan, 1836–38; Ansel Sterling, Sharon, 1838–39; Calvin Butler, Plymouth, 1839–40; Ansel Sterling, Sharon, 1840–42; William M. Burrall, Canaan, 1842–44; Abijah Catlin, Harwinton, 1844–46; Elisha S. Abernethy, Litchfield, 1846–47; Holbrook Curtis, Watertown, 1847–49; Hiram Goodwin, Barkhamsted, 1849–50; Charles B. Phelps, Woodbury, 1850–51; Hiram Goodwin, Barkhamsted, 1851–52; Charles B. Phelps, Woodbury, 1852–54; Hiram Goodwin, Barkhamsted, 1854.

SHERIFFS FROM 1751-1882.

Oliver Wolcott, 1751–72; Lynde Lord, 1772–1801; John R. Landon, 1801–19; Moses Seymour, Jr., 1819–25; Ozias Seymour, 1825–34; Albert Sedgwick, 1834–35; Charles A. Judson, 1835–38; Albert Sedgwick, 1838–54; Leverett W. Wessels, 1854–66; H. W. Botsford, 1866–70; George H. Baldwin, 1870–78; John D. Yale, 1878–81; Charles J. Porter, 1881.

TREASURERS FROM 1751-1882.

John Catlin, 1751–61; Elisha Sheldon, 1761–79; Reuben Smith, 1779–1801; Julius Deming, 1801–14; Abel Catlin, 1814–42; Charles R. Webb, 1842–64; G. A. Hickox, 1864–76; William C. Buell, 1876–81.

COUNTY CLERKS, 1751-1882.

Isaac Baldwin, 1751–93; Frederick Wolcott, 1793–1836; Origen S. Seymour, 1836–44; Gideon H. Hollister, 1844–46; Origen S. Seymour, 1846–47; Gideon H. Hollister, 1847–50; Elisha Johnson, 1850–51; Frederick D. Beeman, 1851–61; W. L. Ransom, 1861–81.

STATE'S ATTORNEYS.

King's Attorneys.—Samuel Pettibone, Goshen; J. Whitney, Canaan; Reynold Marvin, Andrew Adams, Litchfield.

State's Attorneys.—Andrew Adams, Tapping Reeve, Litchfield; John Canfield, Sharon; John Allen, Uriah Tracy, Daniel W. Lewis, Uriel Holmes, Jr., Litchfield; Elisha Sterling, Salisbury; Seth P. Beers, Litchfield; Samuel Church, Salisbury (and Litchfield); Leman Church, Canaan; David C. Sanford, New Milford (and Litchfield); John H. Hubbard, Salisbury (and Litchfield); Julius B. Harrison, New Milford; Gideon Hall, Winchester; Charles F. Sedgwick, Sharon; James Huntington, present incumbent.

* Court abolished in 1855.

CHAPTER II.

BENCH AND BAR.†

Among the prominent agencies which give shape and order in the early development of the civil and social condition of society, the pulpit, press, and bar are perhaps the most potential in moulding the institutions of a new community; and where these are early planted, the school, academy, and college are not long in assuming their legitimate position, and the maintenance of these institutions secures at the start a social and moral foundation upon which we may safely rest the superstructure of the county, the State, and the nation.

The establishment of court and judicial tribunals, where society is protected in all its civil rights under the sanction of law, and wrong finds a ready redress in an enlightened and prompt administration of justice, is the first necessity of every civilized community, and without which the forces of society in their changeable developments, even under the teachings of the pulpit, the direction of the press, and the culture of the schools, are exposed to peril and disaster from the turbulence of passion and conflicts of interest; and hence the best and surest security that even the press, the school, or the pulpit can find for the peaceful performance of its highest functions is when protected by and intrenched behind the bulwarks of the law, administered by a pure, independent, and uncorrupted judiciary.

The Litchfield County bar has from its beginning numbered among its members able jurists, talented advocates, and safe counselors. Here many have lived, flourished, and died, while others still are upon the stage of action who have been prominent in the advancement of the interests of the county and figured conspicuously in the councils of the State.

"Patridge Thatcher was the first man who practiced the legal profession in New Milford. He was not educated to the profession, but took up the *trade* because there were none of the craft hereabout when this county was organized, which was after he came to middle age. He was a native, I have been told, of Lebanon, in this State, and came to New Milford I know not how long ago. He was, however, a married man at the time. He had no children, but a large number of negroes, whom he treated with kindness enough to put to shame the reproaches of all the abolitionists in New England. He was a man of strong mind, of rigid morality, and religious to the letter according to the strictest sect of orthodox Episcopacy. He adored Charles I. as a martyr, and he hated Oliver Cromwell worse than he did the evil one. Loyalty, unconditional loyalty, was the prime element of his political creed. Of course, his name

† This chapter embraces the reminiscences of the late David S. Boardman, of New Milford; the remainder, except sketches of living lawyers, being furnished chiefly by Gen. Charles F. Sedgwick, of Sharon, to whom we are under special obligations.

was not found in any list of the wicked Whigs of the Revolution, and had he lived in these days he would most thoroughly have eschewed Democracy and Abolitionism. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary war his loyalty necessarily silenced his voice in court, and he died soon after its conclusion. Lawyer Thatcher, as he was always called, was undoubtedly a very odd, a very honest, and a very good man.

"DANIEL EVERITT was a native of Bethlehem, and settled in New Milford as a lawyer some time during the early part of the Revolutionary war, probably as early as 1776 or 1777, possibly earlier, as from a record I have access to I see he was married to a daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel Taylor on the 1st of January, 1778, and I remember that he lived here some time before that event. He had not a collegiate education, but was a man of good education and received an honorary degree. He read law with Judge Adams, of Litchfield, and I remember to have heard him say that he occasionally officiated in Mr. Adams' place as State's attorney when he (Adams) was absent in Congress, which he often was during the war of the Revolution. Mr. Everitt was a man of much wit, boundless extravagance of expression, quick conception, and in command of language and fluency of utterance unsurpassed, but not a man of much depth of mind, nor had he much legal learning, his library extending little beyond Blackstone and Jacobs' Law Dictionary.

"He had, I believe, a very good run of practice, when the court *really* opened to do civil business after the conclusion of the war. His success in this respect was, however, of rather short duration, a number of younger lawyers having about that time commenced practice here, and other circumstances conspired to carry business away from him, and he never recovered it. While studying law I heard him argue a case or two, keeping the court-house in a roar by his wit and sarcasm, but by the time I was admitted—viz., in 1795—he had about given up attending courts at Litchfield, though he was not fifty years of age, and indeed he was, I think, but fifty-seven when he died, in 1805. I met him, however, a few times before arbitrators and justices, and had enough to do to parry his home-thrusts of good-natured wit. Before him I often went, as he tried almost all the justice cases, which he always did with entire integrity and usually came to a correct conclusion. He represented this town, I think, three times in the General Assembly, and as a member of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He was a man of strict honesty, entire moral rectitude of conduct, and a professor of religion. He was, however, much given to sociality, and to that conviviality which sometimes borders on a kindred indulgence. Mr. Everitt succeeded the late Col. Samuel Canfield as judge of probate in this district in 1790, and held that office till his death, at the time above mentioned.

"TAPPING REEVE.*—I saw much of Judge Reeve's practice at the bar for nearly five years, during which time he was engaged in almost every case of importance tried in the Superior Court at Litchfield, and never failed to argue every one in which he was engaged, if argued at all. In the County Court, after I became acquainted with him, he did not practice. His school had become numerous, and he gave up his practice in that court because (I suppose) it too much interrupted his course of daily lectures, and knowing as he did that he should have a part in every cause expected to be tried in the Superior Court. And, by the way, trials were then managed and got through with in a reasonable time, and not suffered to be dragged out to the abominable and shameful length which they now are, to the disgrace of the profession for indulging in it, and of the courts for permitting it.

"I joined Judge Reeve's school in the fall of 1793, and he was not placed on the bench till the spring of 1796; so that I saw him at the bar during nine sessions of the Superior Court, and never failed to listen to him, if I could avoid it, with unqualified love and admiration through every speech he made to its conclusion. I say *with love*, for no instructor was ever more generally beloved by his pupils, and indeed entirely so, except it was by those whose love would have been a reproach to the object of it. As a reasoner he had no superior within the compass of my observation of forensic performances. I mean true, forcible, and honest reasoning. In sophistry he was too honest to indulge, and too discerning to suffer it to escape detection in the argument of an adversary.

"As a speaker he was usually exceedingly ardent, and the ardor he displayed appeared to be prompted by a conviction of the justice of the cause he was advocating. His ideas seemed often, and, indeed, usually, to flow in upon him faster than he could give utterance to them, and sometimes seemed to force him to leave a sentence unfinished to begin another, and in his huddle of ideas, if I may so express it, he was careless of grammatical accuracy, and, though a thorough scholar, often made bad grammar in public speaking. Careless as he was of his diction, and thoughtless as he was of ornament in ordinary cases, yet some elegant expressions and fine sentences would seem, as if by accident, to escape him in almost every speech. But in such cases as afforded the proper field for the display of eloquence, such as actions of slander, malicious prosecutions, etc., and in that part of such cases as usually prompt to exertions of the kind, his hurried enunciation and grammatical inaccuracies all forsook him, and then he never failed to electrify and astonish his audience. Many of these used to be recited to me by those who had often heard him, and it fell to my lot to witness one such occasion. In an action for malicious prosecution, in closing the argument on entering upon the subject of damages, he

* See history of Litchfield, elsewhere in this work.

burst forth into such a strain of dignified and soul-thrilling eloquence as neither before nor since has ever met my ear. The first sentence he uttered thrilled through every nerve of my entire frame to the very ends of my fingers, and every succeeding sentence seemed to increase in overwhelming effect. I was perfectly entranced during its delivery, and for an hour afterwards I trembled so that I could not speak plain. His manner was as much changed as his language, and to me he looked a foot taller than before. The next day I went to him and asked him to commit to writing the concluding part of his speech, to which request he said in the simplicity of his nature, 'Why, if I should do that, perhaps I should make it better than it really was, and that would not be fair.' We told him (Mr. Bacon was with me) there was no danger of that, for we knew it could not be bettered. Well, he said, he would try, but he did not know whether he could recall it to memory, for there was not a word of it written beforehand. A day or two after he saw me in court, behind his seat, and beckoned me to him and said he had tried to comply with my request, but it was so gone from him that he could make nothing of it.

"I believe I have said enough in regard to Judge Reeve as an advocate, and that is the extent of your inquiry. As a judge you are acquainted with his reputation historically, though you probably never saw him on the bench, as he left it in May, 1816, to the regret of all admirers of legal learning and lovers of impartial justice.

"JOHN ALLEN was born in Great Barrington, Mass., some time, I believe, in 1762, of respectable parents, though not distinguished in society, as I remember to have heard him say that he was the son of a joiner. There were but two children in the family, a son and a daughter, both much distinguished in life for many good qualities, and especially for dignity of manner and deportment, but the *winning* and *amiable* accomplishments all fell to the lot of the female, gaining her many admirers, and among others a husband worthy of her in that excellent man, Elizur Goodrich, of New Haven. Their father died during the minority of both the children. Mr. Allen, having an excellent common-school education, though not a classic education, became a teacher, and, being impelled by a spirit of adventure, somewhat romantic as he was thought in those days, went suddenly, and without the knowledge of his friends, and while yet a minor, to Germantown, near Philadelphia, where he obtained a place as instructor of the younger classes of an academic establishment of some note at the time. How long he remained in the above-mentioned establishment I do not know, but soon after leaving that place, and I believe almost immediately, he came to New Milford, and taught a school for some six months, and from here went immediately into Mr. Reeve's law-school, and after the accustomed period of study was admitted to the bar, and immediately settled in practice in Litchfield, where he spent his life. He confined himself almost entirely to the practice of Litchfield County, though occasionally, when called, in consequence of the eminence to which he soon attained in the profession, he practiced in other counties in some cases of importance, and especially in the Federal Circuit Court, in which, for a few years after the formation of the present Constitution of the United States, some considerable business was done. Mr. Allen, however, never went abroad in quest of business, thinking that the very great share of attorney business which he acquired in being always found in his office equal, at least in point of profit, to what counselor business he might obtain by attending courts in other counties, considering that all the counselor business flowing from the attorney business which he did he was sure to be engaged in. From the time I entered the law-school, in the fall of 1793, I occupied a room in his office, and had free access to his ample library, and boarded at the same house with him. During all that time, and all the remaining years of his prosperous practice, which indeed lasted till the apparent commencement of his rapid decline, soon followed by death, he was engaged in almost every case of any importance in the Superior and County Court. He was certainly a very successful and powerful advocate, equally with the jury as with the court, a thoroughly read lawyer, equal in point of legal science to any one at our bar during the fore part of the time I am speaking of, except Tapping Reeve, who had no rival, and in the latter part of the period James Gould, of whom I need say nothing, as you knew him in his meridian light. Mr. Allen always made diligent and faithful preparation of all cases committed to his care, and made himself fully acquainted with every point of law and every accessible point of evidence which could arise in the case, and was, therefore, usually successful when the case deserved success.

"He was six feet four or five inches high, very erect, and with an attitude and walk well calculated to set off his full stature, and, though quite lean, weighed full two hundred and thirty pounds. His countenance was strongly marked and truly formidable, his eyes and eyebrows dark, his hair dark, what little he had, for he was quite bald, far back, even before middle age, and indeed his whole appearance was calculated to inspire dread rather than affection. His manners and conversation were, however, such as to inspire confidence and respect, though little calculated to invite familiarity, except with his intimates, of whom he had a few, and those, knowing the generous and hearty friendship of which he was capable, were usually much attached to him and ready to overlook all his harsh sallies, imputing them to the 'rough humor which his mother gave him.' His feelings were not refined, but ardent, generous, and hearty. His friendships were strong and his aversions equally so, and, as I used to say of him speaking to others,

'his feelings were all of the great sort.' He neither enjoyed nor suffered anything from many of those little incidents which so often affect, either pleasingly or painfully, minds of a more refined texture. As he had no taste for such things, nor, as it would seem, any faculty of perceiving, so he knew no language appropriate to their description, but in respect to those things and principles which he thought worthy of his regard he lacked no power of language to make himself fully and forcibly understood. For neutral ground, either in morals or politics, he had no taste, and but little less than absolute abhorrence. As a specimen of his feelings and language, better than I describe, I will give you the laconic answer to an inquiry of him, why he took the *Aurora*, the leading Democratic paper in the county, then under the guidance of that arch-Democrat, Duane; he replied it was because *he wanted to know what they were about in the infernal regions*. And after giving this specimen I need make no further attempt to give you an idea of his humor, manners, and language.

"After Mr. Allen was married, which was not till he was towards forty years old, and went to housekeeping, I boarded at his house at his express solicitation for many years while attending court, though he took no other one, nor ever named to me any price, nor would he count the money I handed to him when leaving for home, seeming to receive it only because I refused to stay on any other terms. I therefore saw much of him in his family, where his conduct was always dignified, proper, and kind. He was proud, very proud, and justly so, of his wife, who was a woman of much personal beauty, polished manners, and great and even singular discretion, and for whom he entertained, I believe, an ardent affection.

"Before his marriage and at the age of thirty-five Mr. Allen was elected a member of the Fifth Congress, where he distinguished himself at a time when Connecticut was never more ably represented in the House of Representatives, and would undoubtedly have been chosen for as long a period as he would have desired to be a member of that body, but he declined a further election. He was elected an assistant in 1800, and was re-elected for the five succeeding years, and as such was one of the judges of the Supreme Court of Errors. For several years previous to his election to Congress he had represented the town of Litchfield in the General Assembly. His wife was a granddaughter of the first Governor Griswold.

"Barzillai Slosson.—In speaking of Mr. Slosson, I must first observe that I had formed a tolerably correct notion of him before I ever saw him. When I was a boy his father was often at my father's house, intimately acquainted there, and, I believe, scarcely ever passed that way without calling and holding a pretty long chat, for he never was in a hurry, and his peculiar turn of mind, abundance of common sense, and great fund of wit, joined to his singularly slow, emphatic, and sententious mode of talking, was such as to secure the attention of any one, and especially a boy. He used occasionally to speak of his children, and especially of his oldest son, Barzillai, of whom he was manifestly very proud, representing him to be always at the head of the school when small, and afterwards used to speak with high gratification of his industry and tact at acquiring the higher branches of knowledge without the aid of an instructor, and more particularly the knowledge of the dead languages, of which he knew nothing himself. And this account given by the old gentleman, from intimate intercourse and frequent conversation with his son when I afterwards became acquainted with him, I found was by no means exaggerated. And to his excellent and accurate common-school education he owed much, very much, of his character for exact accuracy and correctness in all that he said and did through life. He was about the best reader I ever heard, wrote a fair, handsome, and legible hand, and in the unfailing correctness of his orthography and use of terms no lexicographer excelled him, and in everything pertaining to mere English, home, and common-school education no one appeared to be a more thorough proficient. And in Greek and Latin I never saw his superior, except old President Stiles, nor, with that exception perhaps, his equal, unless it was old Parson Farrand, of Canaan, and in the other branches of collegiate education he was, to say the least, above mediocrity. As he entered college not until the senior year, and, I believe, did not even attend during the whole of that year, he could not, of course, expect to shine and did not shine in the college honors depending upon the faculty, but availed himself of the right to become a candidate for the honors of *Dean Scholar*, and obtained the first premium for excellence in Greek and Latin in a class of unusually high reputation. This, I suppose, he did merely out of a laudable pride, for he did not avail himself of the pecuniary reward, which would have required him to reside in New Haven; for he went, immediately after his graduation, with one of his classmates (Mr.—afterwards the Rev. Dr.—Smith) to reside in Sharon as one of the instructors in the Sharon Academy, then in full and successful operation. He soon after became a student-at-law under Governor Smith's instruction, and the first County Court, which sat after his two years' clerkship had expired, being in Fairfield County, he went there for examination and admission to the bar. This was, I believe, at the November term, 1793. It was not until he began to attend court at Litchfield, and while I was in the law-school there, that I first became personally acquainted with Mr. Slosson, though I had barely seen him once or twice before. After my admission to the bar, being located in adjoining towns, we often met each other before justices, and consequently before the upper courts. From our frequent meetings and intercourse at Litchfield and elsewhere I became greatly attached to him, and

finally for a number of years he and I, with Southmayd for our constant companion, always occupied the same room at Catlin's Hotel during every court until his death, and there was the last time I ever saw him in life. Soon after the court adjourned, hearing of his rapid decline, I set out to visit him, and on the way heard that he had died the night before. I however went on and stayed with the family until I assisted in burying him. This was in January, 1813, and in that grave I felt that I had buried a sincere, and I am sure a much-loved, friend, on whose character and conduct in life I could reflect with melancholy satisfaction unmarred by a single reproachful recollection or one which I could wish to have forgotten.

"Mr. Slosson's great fondness for ancient literature rendered him scarcely just in his comparative estimate of that with modern improvements. As a lawyer he was highly respectable in theory and remarkably accurate in practice; as a pleader I do not remember that he ever had occasion to ask for an amendment or to alter a tittle of what he had written. As an advocate he was clear, deliberate, methodical, and logical in his deductions. He spoke in much of the peculiarly emphatic manner of his father above mentioned, though not with his unusual slowness. He was always cool and self-possessed, rarely warming into any high degree of animation or aiming at effect to appear eloquent, but he never failed to secure a respectful and satisfied attention. Though not one of the most leading advocates, of which there are always some three or four at the bar, he might, at least, be estimated an equal to any of the second class of the Litchfield bar, which was then certainly a highly respectable one.

"Though not an aspirant after public preferment, and from his habitually modest and retiring habits not calculated to push his way when opportunities offered, he was yet at the time of his decease in a fair way of promotion. He was early and often elected to the Legislature from his native town, and indeed their usual representative until the October session, 1812, when he was elected clerk, which in those days was a sure stepping-stone to future advancement; and having myself been a witness of the manner in which he performed the duties of that office, for which no man was better qualified, I am sure he established a reputation, which, had Providence permitted, promised a solid and lasting existence.

"Mr. Slosson's political opinions were of the genuine Washingtonian political school. None of your heady, rash, and merely partisan notions found favor with him. He was a constant and honest adherent to the political views then prevalent in this State.

"The foregoing sketch of the leading incidents in Mr. Slosson's life may be a sufficient indication from which to deduce his true character, but I must indulge myself in adding that I never knew or heard of a single act of his life, either in youth or mature years, that left even a shade upon his reputation. Cool and deliberate in his temperament, never hurried away by enthusiasm,—for enthusiasm never manifested itself in his nature except in his passion for ancient literature,—he was sure to think and act with propriety. He was nevertheless warm and faithful in his attachments, but not so far as to warp his conscientious regard for integrity. He was perfectly just and generous in his intercourse with the world, honest in his predilections, and uncompromising in his love of virtue and detestation of vice. In morality his principles were without a taint, and his practice through life in conscientious conformity with them. In religion he was a firm and steadfast believer in the great doctrines of the gospel, though not a public professor. His principles were those of true rational Calvinism, unswayed by vindictive zeal or hysterical weakness.

"He was a small man, not much, if any, under medium height, but of slender frame and countenance. Though not dark complexioned his countenance was rather dusky, his skin not clear; his features, though far from handsome, bespoke intelligence, and were therefore not disagreeable. His general appearance was more like that of the late Leman Church than any other member of the bar I can think of, though he was somewhat larger and more erect.

"SAMUEL W. SOUTHMAYD.—In the life, conduct, and character of Samuel W. Southmayd there were some peculiarities, such as render it a matter of difficulty to describe him in such a manner as to make them intelligible to one who did not personally know him.

"I never saw or heard of him until I became a member of the law-school, in the fall of the year 1793, of which he had then been a member about one year, I believe, and of which he continued a constant attendant during the eighteen months which I spent there. He was admitted to the bar the next term after I was,—to wit, September term, 1795,—and passed as good an examination as I ever heard there or elsewhere, he having been for the full period of three years under Judge Reeve's tuition. He was a native of Watertown, where he settled in practice, and where he spent his life. Like Mr. Slosson, he had an excellent common-school education. Beyond that his acquirements did not extend far in an academic course, enough, however, I believe, to enable him to understand the homely law Latin used in our books. Few have entered upon the practice of law with a better store of legal learning than Mr. Southmayd, but the place in which he settled was not calculated from its location and the habits of the people, by no means litigious, to furnish much practice, and he was too honest to promote litigation; and furthermore, he had no legal adversary there except an old gentleman who never had any more legal learning than was necessary for a church warden, and whose ignorance made him the victim of Southmayd's merry witchery

and innocent cunning, of both of which he had a superabundance, though he never indulged in malicious or even very serious mischief, and indeed in none except such as would do to relate for the purpose of making fun in merry company. Anecdotes of that description used to be related in great numbers. As a pleader Mr. Southmayd was always sure to have all in his drafts which was requisite and pertinent to the object in view, and in all his declarations affording room for coloring circumstances to be inserted there was pretty sure to be found, slyly slipped in, some ingenious slang whang, or Southmaydism, as we used to call it. He was not ambitious of arguing cases in court, but when he did he always displayed much ingenuity, and attracted respectful attention from the audience as well as from the triers. And before arbitrators, referees, and committees a more formidable opponent could hardly be found. And although his practice was not large, and as was observed of Mr. Slosson he was not among the leading practitioners at the Litchfield bar, he was certainly a very respectable lawyer, upon a par with the foremost of the second class, and much beloved and respected by all whose good opinions are desirable.

"As was observed in the outset, there were peculiarities in Mr. Southmayd's private character and deportment which it is difficult to describe or reconcile. Though of a benevolent disposition and full of good nature and kind feelings, there was yet in him a vein of adventure after intellectual amusement, which, from its very nature, could not be gratified but at the expense of others, and often to such an extent as to render them ridiculous in the view of third persons to whom the result of the adventure was related. I have many times joined most heartily in the laugh at the relation of the result of many such seemingly innocent pieces of roguery, though I could not help condemning the mischief while participating in its fruits. In all such indulgences Southmayd never entertained the least malice, for his heart was a stranger to it, but his intense love of fun and enjoyment of the ridiculous often impelled him to go beyond the line of honest propriety. I used often to reproach him with it, but my admonitions were not well calculated to take effect when given at the close of a hearty laugh.

"From what I have been saying of Mr. Southmayd you would, I presume, be ready to conclude that he was one of the most cheerly and happy of men. But the case was directly the reverse, and during a considerable period of his life, and that, too, the most valuable part of it, he was a very unhappy man indeed, and I have no doubt he had recourse to much of the indulgence of that peculiar propensity I have attempted to describe for the purpose of dispelling a mental malady which for a long time oppressed and preyed upon his heart. He was for many years the victim of the strongest species of hypochondria that ever mortal man was. It never showed itself in long fits of settled melancholy or monomania, but in sudden fits and starts. After hours of cheerful conversation, and while in entire health, he would suddenly complain of great distress, and exhibit unmistakable evidence of great terror and apprehension of immediate dissolution. One very extraordinary instance I will relate. He and I had been alone many hours, conversing and reading together, and he not in the least complaining, when he at once sprung from his seat and with a scream as would have alarmed me had it been any other person, and pressing both hands upon his breast, he exclaimed that he was going to die immediately. I stepped to him and gently and calmly said to him, 'Don't be alarmed, you are not going to die' (for we never treated him as if we thought his distress imaginary), and put my hand gently upon him to lead him to the bed, when he raised one hand from his breast and thrusting his finger against the side of his head declared, with another outcry, that something was passing through his head. I persuaded him to lie down, telling him the feeling would pass off in a few minutes, but he continued to groan for some time. I, knowing what would cure him, took up and began to read to him one of Burke's finest essays, which lay by me, and, turning to a passage of extraordinary eloquence, read it, on which he sprung up on end in the bed, and exclaimed, 'Was ever anything finer than that!' I continued on reading, and in the course of half an hour he was well and cheerful as ever. This was the most extraordinary instance I ever saw in him, but those in a degree like it were frequent. He always went to bed an hour or two before Slosson and I did, he saying that he never was able to get asleep until he had gone through a great deal of such feelings as he never would attempt to describe.

"Mr. Southmayd was greatly esteemed in his native town by, I believe, almost every one, both old and young. He was early in life sent to the Legislature, and that often, and was so, I know, the last year of his life. He died of lung fever in March, 1813, about two months after the death of his friend Slosson. At the December term, 1812, the three who had so long occupied the same room in perfect harmony were for the last time there together. At the February term of the Supreme Court, Southmayd and I occupied it, but felt that we were in solitude, and in the next term it seemed to me most emphatically a solitude, and more like a family vault than like an abode for living men, and I believe I have never been into it since.

"Mr. Southmayd was undoubtedly an honest and honorable man, of uncommon pleasing manners and much beloved, and I never heard that he had an enemy. Indeed, the amenity of his manners and the gentleness of his temper almost forbade it.

"The family to which Mr. Southmayd belonged was of the Congregational order, and two of his sisters married Congregational clergymen. He, however, joined himself to the Episcopal Church, of which he was a member after he settled in life, and

of which I believe he was a communicant, but am not sure. He died unmarried, and I believe in the thirty-ninth or fortieth year of his age.

"Hon. John Cotton Smith, the most eminent citizen of the town of Sharon, was a son of Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, and was born Feb. 12, 1765. He was graduated at Yale College in 1783, admitted to the bar of Litchfield County in 1786, and married to Miss Margaret Evertson, of Amenia, N. Y., in October of the same year. Their only child, the late William M. Smith, Esq., was born in August, 1787. Mr. Smith was soon introduced into the active duties of his profession in his native town by reason of the pecuniary embarrassments of the community in consequence of the Revolutionary war, and particularly from the extensive and embarrassed affairs of his uncle, Dr. Simeon Smith, who removed to Vermont, leaving the management of his extensive and complicated concerns in the hands of his young and inexperienced nephew. Through unwearied exertions he was able to extricate the affairs of his uncle from a nearly hopeless condition by the full payment of all just demands against him, and leaving him at last in the enjoyment of a handsome estate. It is but justice to his uncle to say that he, having no children of his own, made ample compensation to his nephew by the bequest in his will of a large and valuable estate. He was first elected to the Legislature in 1793, and was very frequently a member, and twice Speaker before 1800, when he was elected a member of Congress. There he remained six years, when the declining health of his father compelled his resignation. He was immediately elected to the Legislature of the State, and represented the town without intermission till 1809, and held the place of Speaker at each session. He was then elected to the Council, and in the October session of the same year was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court. In 1811 he was elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1813 Governor, of his native State. In this office he was continued till 1817, when the public voice demanded a change in the form of the government of the State, and the substitution of a written constitution for the less stable provisions of the charter of King Charles II. Governor Smith, not sympathizing with the majority on this question, retired to private life, and lived, for nearly thirty years, a private citizen of Sharon. In public life he was never appointed to a position which he was not fully competent to fill. As a presiding officer in a deliberative assembly he had no peer, and although while he was member of Congress, except for one short term, he was associated in principle and feeling with the minority, he was called upon to preside in committee of the whole more frequently than any other member. The late Luther Holley, an eminent citizen of Salisbury, who had been a member of the Legislature when Governor Smith was Speaker, once remarked that he had never seen a man who could take a paper from the table and lay it back again so handsomely as could John Cotton Smith.

"In private life Governor Smith was a fine specimen of the polished Christian gentleman. He devoted some of his time to reviewing the studies of his early life, and in the preparation of useful and entertaining articles for the more elevated literary periodicals. He was for several years president of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and of the American Bible Society, which latter office he retained till his death, which occurred on the 7th day of December, 1845, when he had nearly reached the age of eighty-one years.

"Nathaniel Smith.*—I received a line from my friend, Gen. Sedgwick, stating that it was your desire that he would ask of me, in your behalf, to furnish you with some facts in relation to the late Nathaniel Smith, and my views of his character, which might be of use to you in the preparation of the work you have in hand.

"I am, of course, aware that this application is owing to the accidental circumstance that I am the oldest, if not the only, member of the profession now living who had much personal acquaintance with that truly able and excellent man, or saw much of him in the exercise of his forensic or judicial talents. Judge Smith was indeed one of nature's nobles, and, considering the limited range of his early education, he had few equals and perhaps no superior in the profession which he chose, and which he eminently adorned. You are doubtless aware that Judge Smith had only such an education in childhood and youth as the common schools of the country afforded at the time. It was such, however, as a boy of unusual capacity and industrious habits would acquire from such a source, and such as, under the guidance of uncommon discretion through life, rarely permitted its defects to be disclosed.

"When I first went to the law-school in Litchfield, which was in the fall of 1793, Mr. Smith, though not over thirty years old, was in full practice, and engaged in almost every cause of any importance. Indeed, he was said to have established a high reputation for talents in the first cause he argued in the higher courts. It was upon a trial for manslaughter, which arose in his native town, and in which he appeared as junior counsel, and astonished the court, the bar, and all who heard him. Not long afterwards, in the celebrated case of Jedediah Strong and wife, before the General Assembly (she having applied for a divorce), he greatly distinguished himself again, and thus became known throughout the State as a young lawyer of the first promise, and the reputation thus early acquired was never suffered to falter, but, on the other hand, steadily increased in strength until his elevation to the bench.

"During my stay in Litchfield, and after my ad-

* From Hollister's "History of Connecticut."

mission to the bar, I of course saw Mr. Smith, and heard him in almost all the important cases there; and as I was located in the southwest corner town in the county, adjoining Fairfield, I almost immediately obtained some business which, though small, was such as during nearly all my professional life caused me to attend the courts in that county, where I found Mr. Smith as fully engaged and as highly esteemed as in his own county. In New Haven I also know he had a very considerable practice.

"It is worthy also to be observed, in forming an estimate of Mr. Smith's professional talent and character, that there never at any period was an abler bar in Connecticut than during his practice. In Litchfield County were Judge Reeve, Judge Adams, Gen. Tracy, John Allen, Judge Gould, N. B. Benedict, and others; at the Fairfield County bar were Pierpont Edwards, Judge Ingersoll, and Judge Daggett, constantly from New Haven, Judge Edmunds, S. B. Sherwood, R. M. Sherman, Judge Chapman, and Governor Bissell; and in New Haven, besides the three above named, were James Hillhouse, Judge Baldwin, and others.

"As I suppose it not probable that you ever saw Judge Smith, as he ceased to attend courts in 1819, and died when you were very young, I will observe, what you have doubtless heard, that he was a large and fine-appearing man, much of the same complexion of the Hon. Truman Smith, his nephew, with whom you are so well acquainted; less tall than he, but of rather fuller habit. His face was not only the index of high capacity and solid judgment, but uncommonly handsome; his hair was dark and thin, though not to baldness, except on the fore part of his head, and was very slightly sprinkled with gray. His fine, dark eyes were remarkably pleasing and gentle in ordinary intercourse, but very variable; always kindling when highly excited in debate, they became almost oppressive. His voice was excellent, being both powerful and harmonious, and never broke under any exertion of its capacity. His manner was very ardent and the seeming dictate of a strong conviction of the justice of his cause, and his gestures were the natural expression of such a conviction. Mr. Smith's style was pure and genuine Saxon, with no attempt at classic ornament or allusion. His train of reasoning was lucid and direct, and evincive of the fact that the whole of it was like a map spread out in his mind's eye from the beginning. His ingenuity was always felt and dreaded by his opponent. He spoke with much fluency, but with no undue rapidity; he never hesitated for or *haggled* at a word, nor did he ever tire his audience with undue prolixity, or omit to do full justice to his case for fear of tiring them; and indeed there was little danger of it. Though certainly a very fine speaker, he never achieved or aspired to those strains of almost superhuman eloquence with which his old master Reeve sometimes electrified and astonished his audience, and yet, in ordinary cases, he was the most correct speaker of the two, though Judge Reeve was, and he was not, a scholar. Mr. Smith, though quite unassuming, and often receding in common intercourse and conversation, was, when heated in argument, it must be confessed, often overbearing to the adverse party, and not only them, but to their counsel. Upon all other occasions he appeared to be, and I believe was, a very kind-hearted, agreeable, and pleasant man. To me he always so appeared, and I have been much in his company.

"Mr. Smith came early into public life, and was frequently elected to the General Assembly from Woodbury. In 1795 he was elected a member of the Fourth Congress, and in 1797 he was chosen to the Fifth Congress, but declined further election. In May, 1799, he was made an assistant, and was re-elected for the five following years, when he resigned his seat at that board in consequence of the passage of the act in 1803 prohibiting the members of the then Supreme Court of Errors from practicing before that court. He remained in full practice at the bar until October, 1806, when he was elected a judge of the Superior Court and continued to fill that office until May, 1819, when the judiciary establishment of that year went into operation, from which time he remained in private life until his death.

"In every public station in which Mr. Smith was placed he distinguished himself. He did so in Congress, at a time when our representation was as able, perhaps, as it ever has been, and when the character of the house to which he belonged was far higher than it now is. In the Superior Court he was certainly very greatly respected and admired as an able and perfectly upright judge.

"In private life his name was free from all reproach. A strictly honest and pure life, free from any of those little blemishes which often mar the fame of distinguished men, may, I think, be fairly claimed by his biographer to be his due. As a husband, a parent, a friend, a neighbor, a moralist, and a Christian, I believe few have left a more faultless name."

"James Gould, the son of Dr. William Gould, an eminent physician, was born at Brandford, in this State, in the year 1770. The goodness of his common-school education is inferable from the perfect accuracy of it, which showed itself in all he did or said in after-life. He graduated, when a little over twenty-one, at Yale College, in September, 1791, with distinguished honor in a class distinguished for talents.

"The year next following his collegiate course he spent in Baltimore as a teacher. He then returned to New Haven and commenced the study of law with Judge Chauncey; and in September of that year he was chosen a tutor in Yale College, in which office he continued two years. He then joined the law-school of Mr. Reeve, at Litchfield, and was soon after admitted to the bar. Immediately after his admission

to the bar he opened an office for practice in that town, where he resided during the remainder of his life.

"On his first appearance as an advocate he evinced such an apparent maturity of intellect, such a self-possession, such command of his thoughts and of the language appropriate to their expression, that he was marked out as a successful aspirant for forensic eminence. His progress in the acquisition of professional business was steady and rapid.

"Fortunate circumstances concurring a few years before his choice of Litchfield as the field of his professional labors, in the removal by promotion of two very distinguished practitioners at that bar, opened the way to such a choice, and by like good fortune a similar event removed one of the two only remaining obstructions in that town to his full share in the best business as an advocate, the only business to which he aspired. As a reasoner Mr. Gould was forcible, lucid, and logical; as a speaker his voice was very pleasant and his language pure, clear, and always appropriate. He never aspired to high strains of impassioned eloquence, and rarely, if ever, addressed himself to the passions of the court and jury, but to their understanding only, and was a very able, pleasing, and successful advocate. His argument was a fair map of the case, and one sometimes engaged against him, but feeling his superiority, observed that he had rather have Gould against him in a case than any other of anywhere equal powers, because he could perfectly understand his argument, and if susceptible of an answer could know how to apply it. In his practice at the bar he was always perfectly fair and honorable. Within some two or three years after Mr. Gould commenced practice, Mr. Reeve, the founder and until that time the sole instructor of the Litchfield Law-School, accepted a seat upon the bench of the Superior Court. This court made it necessary for him to give up the school or to associate some one with him in its management, and to deliver lectures in his absence upon the circuits. The judge selected Mr. Gould as that associate, and for a number of years they jointly conducted and received the profits of the school; and on the final retiring of Judge Reeve from any participation in the instruction of the school, Mr. Gould became its sole instructor and so continued until elevated to the bench of the Superior Court in the spring of 1816, when he in turn had to have recourse to temporary aid for the short time he remained on the bench. But a thorough political revolution having taken place in this State, and a new constitution formed which entirely new-modeled the courts of law, Mr. Gould took no further share in public employments; and, his health being greatly impaired, he never resumed practice at the bar, but confined himself wholly to his school during the remainder of his life, as far as severe infirmities would permit. He died, as appears by the college catalogue, in 1838.

"In person Mr. Gould was very handsome. Of about medium height, or perhaps a little over, but rather less in body and limbs than medium size; his complexion fair, with fine dark eyes and beautiful brown hair; all his features good, and in connection indicative of much intelligence and good nature, and his form for symmetry and gracefulness could hardly have been mended; and in all respects, in body, mind, and education, he may be fairly styled a finished man. In private and social intercourse he was highly pleasing, facetious, and witty.

"Soon after his settlement in Litchfield he married the eldest daughter of the Hon. Uriah Tracy, so well known for his long and distinguished services in the councils of the State and nation.

"Mrs. Gould in person and mind was a fit wife for such a husband, and partook with him in the happiness of raising a very numerous and promising family of children.

"Judge Gould wrote and published a volume of pleadings, which, together with his fame as an instructor, gave him a distinguished name among the eminent jurists of the country."

"Hon. Noah Bennet Benedict was a native of Woodbury, in which he resided during his whole life. He was the son of the Rev. Noah Benedict, long the pastor of the First Congregational Church in that town. Mr. Benedict's early school education must have been correct and good, as its fruits invariably showed itself in after-life. He graduated at Yale College in September, 1788, when a little short of eighteen years of age. His legal studies commenced soon after his graduation, which were, I believe, pursued principally, if not wholly, in the office of his brother-in-law, Nathaniel Smith, afterwards so highly distinguished as a jurist, which was near the residence of Mr. Benedict's father. As soon as he arrived to lawful age Mr. Benedict came to the bar, and for the remainder of his life—to wit, about thirty-nine years—it is believed he never failed to attend every regular session of the courts holden at Litchfield; and, though he never habitually attended courts in other counties, he occasionally did so for the purpose of arguing a particular case. During the long course of his practice Mr. Benedict had an ample share of business, and for the latter half of that period he was, especially in the Superior Court, the leading advocate on one side or the other in most of the trials either to the court or to the jury. His management of a trial was discreet, his arguments sound, sensible, and, being aided by the well-known and generally esteemed integrity of his character, had their due effect. He never attempted to play the orator or to attract attention by fine turned periods, but contented himself with plain reasoning, of which he was no indifferent master.

"At a very early period Mr. Benedict was a member of the Legislature. But the political majority of the voters in Woodbury, becoming about this time



JAMES GOULD.

and for long afterwards decidedly Democratic, proved an effectual bar to his political promotion, as far as depended upon that town, but by the vote of the State at large he was elected in 1813 one of the twelve assistants (as they were then styled who composed the upper house of the Assembly), and was re-elected the two following years; but in the year 1818 an entire political revolution took place in Connecticut, and Mr. Benedict shared the fate of almost every one who held any post of dignity or profit depending upon public suffrage at large in the State. He was subsequently many years later elected once more to the lower house. He was also for several years judge of probate for the district of Woodbury, an appointment then depending upon the Legislature. Mr. Benedict was twice married, but left no living issue. He died in June or July, 1831, at the age of sixty, or in his sixtieth year.

"In private life Mr. Benedict was entirely unassuming, and a very pleasing companion to all who could relish purity of moral character and conduct, which his whole life was an eminent example; his feelings were peculiarly sensitive and delicate; a loose or profane expression never escaped his lips; and indeed so fastidious was he in respect to the former that it used to be a matter of amusement with his less scrupulous associates in jocose conversation to tease his feminine delicacy upon such subjects. Though when alone and unoccupied he had a propensity to indulge in somewhat gloomy reflections, yet he was not averse to participate in facetious conversation when due delicacy was observed. He had a profound respect for religion, and was in all respects a *good, a very good, man.*

"Mr. Benedict was of somewhat less than middling size, of a medium complexion, but his eyes and hair rather dark.

"Hon. Jabez W. Huntington, son of the late Gen. Zachariah Huntington, of Norwich, and grandson of the Hon. Jabez Huntington, of that place, the assistant and associate of the first Governor Trumbull, was born in Norwich in the year 1787 or 1788. He received his early training and instruction in his native town, which after-times evinced to be accurate and good. He became a member of Yale College in September, 1802, and graduated in September, 1806, with the reputation of a good scholar. Soon after his graduation he became a teacher in an academic school under the government of its founder, Esquire Morris, of Litchfield South Farms, as then called, now the town of Morris, named after the founder of said school. After about a year thus employed, Mr. Huntington entered Judge Reeve's law-school, in which he continued a diligent student until admitted to the bar in Litchfield County, of which he soon showed himself to be a worthy member, and in due time a distinguished one, he having commenced the practice of his profession in Litchfield, and there continued it until its final termination by an office conferred upon him incompatible with its further pursuit. In practice his whole aim and ambition was to become an advocate, and had no desire to obtain any share of collecting business, though in many hands not less lucrative, and, as he was always ready to aid the less ambitious of speaking, he early acquired a very considerable share of the portion of practice of which he was ambitious, and which was improving to him. His *forte* as an advocate was in detecting error in declarations and other parts of pleadings, and in a lucid manner of pointing them out. Upon the whole, he was an advocate clear and accurate, rather than peculiar for the gracefulness of manner or refinement of diction, though his manner was by no means disgusting, and his language entirely free from any approach to vulgarity. His manners were pleasing and popular, and he repeatedly represented Litchfield in the General Assembly, and distinguished himself there. He was elected to the Twenty-first Congress, and re-elected to the Twenty-second and Twenty-third Congresses, and near the expiration of the last of his congressional career he was chosen a judge of the Superior Court, and held that office until 1840, when, being chosen a senator of the United States, he resigned the judgeship and accepted the latter appointment, and continued to hold it by virtue of a second appointment until his death, in 1847, in all which stations he performed the duties thereof with honor to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the public. His moral character was irreproachable; a professor of religion and an observer of its precepts. Late in life he was married, but it is believed left no issue. Soon after election to Congress he removed to his native town, and died there.

"Phineas Miner, a very respectable and somewhat eminent member of the Litchfield County bar, was a native of Winchester, in that county, and there, and in that region, as far as by the writer hereof known, received his entire training and education in all respects. At an early period in life he commenced the practice of law in the place of his birth, in the society of Winsted, as is believed, a place of a great deal of active manufacturing business and furnishing an ample share of employment for gentlemen of the legal profession, of which Mr. Miner soon acquired an ample share, and at no distant period an engrossing one, with which he appeared in court from term to term until he felt warranted in the expectation of drawing after him an engagement in all the disputable cases from that fruitful quarter, when he removed to Litchfield, and was much employed as an advocate for a number of years, and until his health rather prematurely failed, and he became the victim of great mental and bodily suffering, until relieved by death before reaching the ordinary period at which old age begins to make its effects much perceptible in the human frame. As an advocate Mr. Miner was ardent, impassioned, and fluent, but in his apparent great ambition to be eloquent he often made use of figures of speech

which a more chastened and correct training in youth would have taught him to avoid, and less wounding to an ear of taste, but the fault apparent to all was the extreme prolixity of his arguments, but, these faults notwithstanding, Mr. Miner was a respectable and able advocate.

"Before his removal to Litchfield, Mr. Miner was an early and frequent member of the Legislature from his native town, and after his removal there a member of the State Senate for the Fifteenth District, and was also elected to fill a vacancy in the second session of the Twenty-third Congress.

"Mr. Miner was twice married, but, it is believed, left no issue, but of this the writer is uncertain. He led a strictly moral life, and was justly esteemed a good man.

"LEMAN CHURCH, a late member of the Litchfield County bar, was a native of Salisbury, in this county, a son of an opulent farmer of that town, and in it, it is supposed, he received his education, both scholastic and professional, the latter in the office of his half-brother, Samuel Church, afterwards a judge of the Superior Court, and finally chief justice of the same; and after his admission to the bar he opened an office in North Canaan, where he resided during the remainder of his life. Mr. Church was successful in acquiring at an early period a promising share of professional business, which steadily increased, until by the middle of professional life he occupied a stand among the leading advocates at the bar; and towards the close of life there was scarce a cause, especially in the higher courts, of considerable importance, discussed in which he was not engaged.

"In September, 1833, Mr. Church was appointed by the court State's attorney as successor to his brother Samuel, on the latter's elevation to the bench of the Superior Court, and held that office by annual reappointments until September term, 1838, when by a political change in the court he was required to yield the place to another; it is believed, however, that he afterwards for a time reoccupied that place, but not positively recollected.

"As a speaker he was cool, unimpassioned, and ingenious; he never attempted to affect the passions of those he addressed, and, being destitute of passion himself, was consequently incapable of moving the passions of others; he never attempted to be eloquent or made use of a merely ornate expression, his object in speaking was effect, and that wholly directed to his cause and not to himself; in the management of a case he was always cool and self-possessed; no sudden and unexpected turn in the progress of a trial disconcerted him or appeared to be unexpected by him; no collision at the bar ever appeared to affect his temper in the least. With such a temperament, it is obvious that the legal profession was of all the professions the one for him, and that in which he was calculated to excel.

"Mr. Church was always entirely regardless of personal appearance and dress; he was very small, meagre, and ill formed, his features quite ordinary, but all this very indifferent appearance was rescued from inattention by a most remarkably attractive and intelligent eye.

"Mr. Church was frequently a representative to the Legislature from Canaan, and never failed to make an impression upon that body; and to his sagacious management is attributable the preservation of the Housatonic Railroad from ruin, as a commissioner thereon appointed by the Legislature, with power, together with his associate in office, Mr. Pond, to sell and consequently to destroy the road, which seemed to be a favorite object with them for a time.

"Mr. Church died in the midst of life as a professional man, July, 1849."

The HON. ANSEL STERLING was born in Lyme, Conn., Feb. 3, 1782, the *seventh* son of William Sterling, a man of position and considerable wealth in that town. His grandfather, Joseph Sterling, born in 1700, was one of the early settlers of Lyme. The name originally was spelt Stirling, as seen in the old cemetery in that place.

On the maternal side Judge Sterling is descended from William Hyde, whose name is on the monument in the old cemetery at Hartford, Conn., as one of the original settlers of 1636, and one of the original proprietors of the town of Norwich, Conn.

Mr. Hyde's great-great-great-granddaughter, Jemima Sill, married Capt. William Stirling, Jan. 3, 1763, the subject of this sketch being their tenth child and *seventh* son.

Judge Sterling, at the early age of twenty-three, was a practicing lawyer at the bar of Litchfield County, and for *forty years* there were no interruptions to his attending each session of the different courts. He studied his profession with his eldest brother, Hon. Elisha Sterling, of Salisbury, Conn., who was a graduate of the class of 1787 of Yale College, "a man of a high order of talent."

Judge Sterling settled in Sharon in the year 1808, where he spent his life. Oct. 8, 1804, he married Isabella Canfield, *seventh* daughter of Hon. John Canfield and Dorcas Buell, of Sharon.

Hon. John Canfield was a son of Samuel Canfield, Esq., of New Milford, Conn., a judge of the court of Litchfield County, and deacon of the Congregational Church in that place. Samuel Canfield's wife was Elizabeth Judson, the great-great-granddaughter of William Judson, who came from Yorkshire, England, in 1634.

The Hon. John Canfield was born in New Milford, Conn., 1740; was graduated at Yale College 1762. He was a great-grandson of Matthew Canfield, an original settler of Norwalk, Conn., a judge and leading man in the colony. Hinman says,—

"As a proof of his standing, I may only mention he was one of the nineteen signers of the petition to King Charles II. for the Charter of the colony, and his name is mentioned in that invaluable grant to Con-



Amos Phelps

necticut in 1662. This is ample proof of his exalted standing in the colony, as no gentleman would have been called upon to sign the petition but such men as had sustained a high reputation in England before they came to New England."

John Canfield established himself in his profession in Sharon, 1765, being the *first* lawyer in the town.

He fitted for the legal profession several gentlemen who afterwards rose to eminence; among them his son-in-law, Ambrose Spencer, chief justice of the State of New York, Hon. John Cotton Smith, and Noah Webster.

"Mr. Canfield enjoyed a most enviable reputation and was held in the highest estimation by his fellow-citizens. He represented the town in the Legislature at ten different sessions." In 1786 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, but died on the 26th of October of the same year. Not living to take his seat in that body, his name is omitted from the honorable roll of those early days.

Mr. Canfield was a friend of Benjamin Franklin, with whom was held many earnest consultations, the "tax on tea" being at one time a subject of special interest. His wife, Dorcas Buell, was the only daughter of Solomon Buell, eighth son of John Buell, and grandson of William Buell, who came from England in 1643. Their children, eight in number, were Laura, wife of Ambrose Spencer; Annis, wife of Andrew Adams, Jr., son of Chief Justice Adams, of Litchfield; Eunice, wife of Samuel Rockwell, M.D.; Avis, who died aged thirteen years; Alma, wife of Hon. Elisha Sterling; Almira, wife of Gen. Elisha Buel; John Montgomery, married Fanny Harvey; Isabella, wife of Ansel Sterling.

Judge Sterling was a man of unimpeachable integrity, "of diversified talent. As a lawyer his forensic ability was of a high order, nor was he deficient in legal science. His language flowed rapidly, and at times his appeals to the jury were very effective."

Judge Church, of the Supreme Court, thus writes of him:

"This distinguished gentleman was long an active and prominent member of the bar of Litchfield County, for many sessions an influential member of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, a circuit judge of the County Court, a member of Congress for two sessions, and an estimable man in all the relations of social and domestic life."

Judge Sterling died Nov. 6, 1853, aged seventy-one. His wife died July 26, 1855, aged seventy-four. Their children, eight in number, are Laura Spencer; George Augustine, who graduated at West Point, served for a time in the United States army stationed at Fort Gibson, in the then Territory of Arkansas, resigned and entered the ministry of the Episcopal Church. He died at Sharon, Oct. 17, 1869. He married Flora J. Chamberlain. Their children were Mary Isabella, wife of Walter M. Patterson, Esq., who died Feb. 18, 1864; George Ansel, M.D., married Mary P. Havens.

Ambrose Spencer, second son of Ansel Sterling, died July 1, 1880. His wife, Louisa M. Clarke. Their children were Louisa M., wife of L. H. Stewart; Pierre Clarke; George Edward.

Charles Ansel, third son, married Augusta A. Shelton. Two children: Charles Frederick, M.D., wife, Mary C. Anthony; Isabella Canfield, wife of William C. Atwater.

Isabella Dorcas, married Rev. George Ryerson; one son, George Ansel Sterling Ryerson, M.D.

Thomas Sterling, fourth son, married Louisa T. Winchell, deceased.

Avis Canfield, married Frederick S. Bogue.

Rev. John Canfield, fifth son, was graduated at Trinity College, Connecticut, a clergyman of the Episcopal Church; died at Hartford, Conn., Dec. 10, 1874. He married Caroline Sargent Upson. Their children are Caroline, Isabella, Alice, Clarance Canfield.

For notices of Ephraim Kirby, Uriel Holmes, E. C. Bacon, Francis Bacon, and John Bird, see Litchfield history; and for John and Judson Canfield, see history of Sharon.

"Stephen Titus Hosmer was a lawyer of eminence in his peculiar way. He had no very high standing as an advocate, but, as a lawyer learned in elementary principles, his position was a very good one. A gentleman who had heard him told me that his manner was hard and dry and his elocution very defective, but in some branches of legal science he had few superiors. He seemed to delight in exploring ancient paths in search of legal principles, and in getting up old legal tracts and dissertations. In the first volume of Day's Reports there is a note of forty pages of fine print containing an opinion of Lord Camden, of the English Court of Common Pleas, which has hardly a rival in judicial learning or eloquence. Mr. Day informed me that this was presented to him in manuscript by Mr. Hosmer, there being then no printed copy of it on this side of the Atlantic. He was appointed a judge of the old court in 1815, but, being one of the younger judges, it never fell to his lot to preside on the trial of a case until his accession to the chief justiceship. His career on the whole was very successful, both at *nisi prius* and on the bench of the Supreme Court. His apprehension of the points involved in the case before him was very quick, and the first intimation he gave on incidental matters occurring in the course of the trial was a sure indication of what the result would be, and, although he would take special pains to say to the counsel that he had formed no opinion, the party against whom he leaned knew that his fate was sealed. His labors in his official duties must have been immense. It fell to his lot to give the opinion of the court in nearly all the cases tried in the Supreme Court for several years after his appointment, and nearly all the material of the third, fourth, and fifth large volumes of the Connecticut Reports are the result of his study of the cases before the court, and some of them are very learned and labored. His illustrations in the

case of Mitchell *vs.* Warner, in the second of Connecticut Reports, of the extent of the obligations incurred in the covenants of a deed, explained the subject to me when I was young better than anything I had before read on the subject.

"It seemed to be his object to render himself as agreeable as possible to the members of the bar, sometimes employing his leisure moments on the bench in furnishing prescriptions for human ailments, such as corns on the toes, and handing them over to such members as stood in need of them. Then he would hand over a formula for making, as he said, the best kind of liquid blacking for our boots. In fact, everything which he had prescribed he always designated as *the very best*. At one term of the court, Phineas Miner, Esq., who had lived a widower for several years, was about being married, which fact was intimated to the judge. While he sat waiting on the bench for the preparation of some business, he spoke out suddenly: "Gentlemen, is there a vacant cell in your jail? Won't it be necessary for me to commit Mr. Miner to prevent his doing some rash act?" The laugh was thoroughly turned upon poor Miner, and the whole scene was very enjoyable. He employed all his leisure hours in obtaining all the relaxation which was within his reach. He played on the piano and violin, and sang with great power and effect.

"There was no perceptible waning of his powers, physical or mental, during the time of his service on the court. He retired from the bench at the age of seventy years, in February, 1833, and died, after a short illness, in less than two years thereafter."

"John Thompson Peters was the senior associate judge of the court, and he held his first circuit in this county. He was a native of Hebron, and a lawyer of respectable standing. His fellow-citizens had often honored him with a seat in the Legislature, and thus he had become tolerably well known in the State. When the United States direct tax was laid, in 1814, he was appointed collector for the First District, removed to Hartford, and held that office when he was appointed judge. He had been one of the leaders of the Democratic party from its formation, and as an Episcopalian had opposed the claims of the 'Standing Order' to ecclesiastical priority, and some apprehensions were felt lest his well-known views on these subjects might temper his opinions on those questions incidentally involving them. Many fears were entertained as to the stability of ecclesiastical funds which existed in almost every Congregational parish, and those who desired to break them down looked to Judge Peters and to his influence with the court to aid them. But those who entertained such hopes were destined to an early disappointment, as their past experience of his administration on such questions showed him to be disposed to stand firmly on the old paths. He used to tell an amusing anecdote relating to his first trial of such a case in one of the eastern counties of the State, where he was appealed to very strongly to decide that a promise to pay money in aid of such funds was without consideration. But he told the parties that the law on that subject was well settled, and, in his opinion, founded on correct principles, and that if he had the power he had not the disposition to change it. It had been the practice of the Congregational pastor of the village to open the proceedings in court with prayer, but, considering Peters to be a heretic (I use the judge's own language), he had never invited Divine favor for him, but after that decision every prayer was charged with invocations of blessings upon '*thy sarvant, the judge.*'

"He was very severe in meting out the punishments of the law to convicted criminals, generally inflicting the severest sentence that the law would allow. One case was tried before him which excited much remark and some reprehension. A man had been convicted before Judge Lanman of a State-prison offense; had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment, and had served a part of a year, when he obtained a new trial. He was tried again, before Judge Peters, and again convicted. When the time came to pass sentence on the last conviction, his counsel asked for some mitigation on account of the imprisonment already suffered. Said the judge, 'He must settle that account with Judge Lanman. He owes me five years' imprisonment in State prison,' and such was the sentence. One prisoner who had received a severe sentence at his hands after the expiration of his confinement burned the judge's barn, and he petitioned the Legislature of the State to pay for it in 1831, but they declined to make the compensation.

"For a few years the services of Judge Peters on the bench were very acceptable. His decisions were prompt and generally founded on a sensible view of the matter before him, without any affectation of learning or a display of oratory. His entire candor and fairness were never called in question, and the decay of his powers, which was very apparent towards the close of his career, was observed by the bar with sorrow and regret. I witnessed an affecting scene connected with his experience on the bench which excited a deep feeling of sympathy. He had a favorite son, Hugh Peters, Esq., whom he had educated at Yale College, and in whom all his hopes seemed to centre. This young man, in connection with George D. Prentice, the noted editor, had much to do in conducting the New England *Weekly Review*, a paper just established in Hartford, and which was the organ of the party which elected William W. Ellsworth, Jabez W. Huntington, and William L. Storrs to Congress. He had acquired a wide reputation as a writer of brilliant promise, and after a while went to Cincinnati to go into business as a lawyer. On his way across Long Island Sound he wrote a farewell to New England in poetry, which was published with great commendation in most of the newspapers in the country. Soon after his arrival at Cincinnati his

dead body was found floating in the Ohio, several miles below the city, and circumstances were such as to create the belief in some minds that it was a case of suicide. The intelligence of this sad event was brought to Litchfield while the Court of Errors was in session, in June, 1831. It was first communicated to Judge Williams, who sat next to Judge Peters, and he, with all possible tenderness, informed the latter. The reporter, Mr. Day, in giving the report of the case on trial, closes it by saying, 'Peters, Judge, having received, during the argument of this case, intelligence of the death of his son, Hugh Peters, Esq., of Cincinnati, left the court-house, '*multa gemens casuque animum concussus*,' and gave no opinion.' I witnessed the mournful scene, and I well remember the loud and plaintive groans of the afflicted old man as he passed out of the court-room and down the stairway to his lodgings.

"When Chief Justice Hosmer retired from the bench, the Legislature, by a very strong vote, elected Judge Peters' junior, Judge Daggett, chief justice. He felt the slight, but did not retire, and held his place till his death, in August, 1834. A few weeks longer and he would have reached the age of seventy years.

"Asa Chapman.—The next judge in seniority was Asa Chapman, of Newtown, in Fairfield County. For several years before he received the appointment he practiced to some extent in this county, and was, of course, well known here. He was the father of the late Charles Chapman, of Hartford. He was somewhat taller than the son, and, with his bald head, white locks, thin face, and gray eyes, he resembled him not a little in personal appearance, but he had none of that bitterness of manner or spirit which characterized the efforts of the younger Chapman. He was an Episcopalian in religious faith, and he had very naturally fallen into the ranks of the new party, and, being well qualified for the place in point of legal ability, he made a very acceptable and popular judge. He was a man of good humor, genial temper, and great colloquial powers, which he exercised very freely on the trial of cases. If a lawyer undertook to argue a case before him, he soon found himself engaged in a friendly, familiar conversation with the judge, the evident intent of the latter being to draw out the truth and justice of the case. His administration was very popular, and his early death was greatly deplored. He died of consumption, in 1826, at the age of fifty-six years.

"Jeremiah Gates Brainard, of New London, the father of the poet Brainard, was next in seniority on the bench. He had been a member of the old court from 1807, and he was elected to the new court under the circumstances which I have mentioned. He was a man of no showy pretensions, very plain and simple in his manners, and very familiar in his intercourse with the bar. He affected very little dignity on the bench, and yet he was regarded as an excellent judge. He despatched business with great facility, and implicit confidence was placed in his sound judgment and integrity. He resigned his place on the bench in 1829, his health not being equal to the duties of the office, having served as judge for twenty-two years.

"William Bristol.—Of all the judges on the bench, William Bristol, of New Haven, was the youngest in years as well as in rank. He had not been much known as a lawyer out of the county of New Haven, and, of course, his coming here was looked for with considerable interest. He evidently had a high sense of judicial dignity, his manners on the bench being very taciturn, approaching severeness, very seldom speaking except to announce his decisions in the fewest possible words, and I doubt if any one ever saw him smile in court. His decisions were sound and well considered, and upon the whole his administration was respectable, although he could not be said to have had much personal popularity with the bar.

"David Daggett.—The decease of Judge Chapman and the resignation of Judge Bristol in 1826 created two vacancies in the court which were to be filled at the session of the Legislature of that year. The same party which had effected the change in the government of the State and in the constitution of the court was still in power, but nearly all the eminent lawyers in the State adhered to the Federal party. Probably the most obnoxious man in the State to the dominant party was David Daggett, not so much from personal dislike as from his prominence in the ranks of his party. His talents, integrity, and high legal abilities were conceded by every one, but when the Legislature assembled there was probably not a man in the State who looked to his election as a judge.

"There were a few men in the State belonging to the toleration party who felt deeply the importance of having a reputable court, and who, on this question, were willing to forego all party considerations. Morris Woodruff, of Litchfield County, Thaddeus Betts and Charles Hawley, of Fairfield County, Walter Booth, of New Haven County, and Charles J. McCurdy, of New London County, were men of that stamp; and it was through the influence of these men, and of others of less prominence, that David Daggett was elected a judge of the Supreme Court. The same influences, exerted by the same men, secured the election of Judges Williams and Bissell, three years later.

"After the election of Judge Daggett was effected no one seemed to care who the other judge might be, as with Chief Justice Hosmer at the head of the court, and Judge Daggett as an associate, it was felt that it could have a highly respectable character. The Hon. James Lanman received the appointment, but after a short term of service resigned.

"John Welch.—The junior judge of the court

was the Hon. John Welch, of Litchfield. He was a native of the parish of Milton and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1778,—a class which is said to have produced more eminent men in proportion to its numbers than any other which ever graduated at that institution. Joel Barlow, Zephaniah Swift, Uriah Tracy, Noah Webster, and the last Governor Wolcott, with many other distinguished men, were of the class.

"Judge Welch never entered either of the professions, but he lived to a very great age. He was appointed a judge of the County Court in the place of Cyrus Swan, Esq., of Sharon, who had resigned his position on the bench of the court in 1819. Judge Welch continued on the bench till he became disqualified by age in 1829. He made no pretensions to legal learning, but his decisions were based on a fair, impartial view of the questions as they came up. He always gave reasons for the opinion he had formed, always made himself well understood, and his candor, fairness, and sound judgment were admitted by all.

"Judges Burrall, Woodruff, and Boardman.—In 1829, when Judge Welch must retire on account of his age, it was deemed proper by the Legislature to make new appointments of both associate judges. Judge Strong had been twelve years on the bench, and in his place William M. Burrall, Esq., of Canaan, was appointed senior associate judge, and Gen. Morris Woodruff took the place of Judge Welch. The court continued thus organized till the resignation of Judge Pettibone, when, not only with the consent, but with the decided approval, of both associate judges, David S. Boardman, Esq., of New Milford, was taken from the bar and installed chief judge of the County Court, which as then constituted held a high position in public confidence.

"Jabez Swift was the first lawyer who settled in Salisbury. He was a native of Kent, and upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution he joined the army in Boston, and there died.

"Adonijah Strong was a pupil of Mr. Swift, and succeeded him in practice. Col. Strong was a man of vigorous mind, had a large practice, but possessed none of the graces of eloquence. For many years he was an efficient magistrate, and a member of the General Assembly. He died in February, 1813.

"Joseph Canfield, Esq., commenced his professional studies with Col. Strong, and finished them at the Litchfield Law School. He commenced his practice at Furnace Village, in Salisbury, about the year 1789. Mr. Canfield was a gentleman of graceful manners and good talents; he died in September, 1803, having been several times a member of the Assembly.

"Martin Strong, of Salisbury, son of Col. Adonijah Strong, of that town, was a lawyer of the olden time, of whose wit, as well as blunders, many stories were rife fifty years ago. Col. Strong had four sons, all of whom entered into professional life,—two as clergymen, and two as lawyers. His son, the Rev. William Strong, was father of the Hon. William Strong, of Pennsylvania, now one of the associate justices of the United States Supreme Court. Judge Martin Strong had been a member of the bar for several years, but had never made a very high mark in his profession; in fact, he had never devoted himself assiduously to the discharge of its duties. He owned a very large and valuable farm on the town hill in Salisbury, and his principal business was to attend to that. When he came upon the bench he seemed to have a recollection of a few plain legal maxims, but his method of applying them to cases was not always the most skillful. He was a man of immense physical dimensions, and when he had taken his seat on the bench he sat in perfect quiet until the loud proclamation of the sheriff announced the adjournment of the court. He remained in office till 1829, when William M. Burrall, Esq., of Canaan, took his place.

"Asa Bacon was a native of Canterbury, and came to Litchfield as early as 1806, after a short period of practice at East Haddam, and for a while was a partner of Judge Gould. In 1820 he had become a leading spirit at the bar. He had a fine personal appearance, being tall and well proportioned, and usually richly dressed. The first time I saw him before the jury his head was well cased in powder and pomatum, and a long queue was dangling at his back; but he soon laid aside this conformity to old-time fashions, although he was the last member of the bar to do so. He was undoubtedly a very hard student, and his briefs were the result of extensive and faithful study. He was not a very fluent, but was after all an interesting, speaker. He would sometimes interlude his arguments with specimens of drollery and flashes of wit, and the expectation that these would be put forth secured a very strict attention from all his hearers. He frequently quoted passages of Scripture and commented upon them, not always irreverently, but sometimes with rather unbecoming levity. He was a mortal enemy of universal suffrage, and once in commenting upon the parable of the talents he called the bailee of one talent who had hid it in the earth a *universal suffrage man*. He was a genial, jolly, companionable man, and, although not addicted to excessive liberality in his benefactions, still kept himself in good standing while he remained here. When he had reached the age of sixty years he was appointed president of the branch of the Phœnix Bank, located in Litchfield, and after that was never seen professionally engaged in court. The last years of his life were spent in New Haven, where he died at a very advanced age.

"Gen. Elisha Sterling was a native of Lyme and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1787. He studied law with the Hon. John Canfield, of Sharon, who was his father-in-law, and settled in Salisbury in 1791. He was a man of a high order of talent, and had he addressed himself solely to professional points would probably have stood at the head of the bar in

this county. But he loved money and gave much of his time to different kinds of business, and acquired great wealth for those times. Notwithstanding this propensity he had an extensive practice and was engaged in most of the cases coming from the northern portions of the county. He was a ready speaker, not very select in the choice of his words, and not eloquent by any established rule of elocution, but there was a kind of impetuosity in his manner, accompanied by a rapid but distinct utterance of language, which gave him popularity as an advocate. He was appointed State's attorney in 1814, and held the office six years, when Seth P. Beers, Esq., was appointed in his place. He retired from practice soon after, and died in 1836, at the age of seventy-two years. His wealth enabled him to indulge the strong taste he had for a handsome style of living and equipage, and in that direction his mind had strong aristocratical tendencies.

"DAVID S. BOARDMAN was a native of New Milford, and settled there in the practice of law after his admission to the bar, in 1795. He was a man of retiring disposition, in no way giving showy display of his powers, but he was a finished legal scholar, and was deemed a very safe and prudent professional adviser. He had a very nice literary taste, and the least grammatical blunder by a judge or lawyer attracted his attention and frequently his ridicule. His arguments were pointed specimens of perspicuity, precision, and force, but he failed to attract much attention as an advocate through a defect of vocal power. His voice was feeble and could scarcely be heard except by those who were near him. He had a high character for moral rectitude, and his four or five years' service at the head of the County Court gave it a dignity and moral power which in other years it had scarcely obtained. Sketches from his pen descriptive of some of the members of the bar in this county of the last century may be found in the beginning of this chapter. He was a college classmate of Asa Bacon, and they were warm personal friends. He lived to the great age of ninety-seven years.

"PHINEHAS MINER, the last, because the youngest, of the class of lawyers to whom I have referred, deserves a much more extended notice than I shall be able to give him. His amiable and genial temper as a man seemed to make him very popular as a lawyer. Fidelity to his clients and a laborious attention to their interests was a marked trait in his professional career. He commenced practice in Winchester, his native town, and had there acquired a good standing in his profession, when he came to Litchfield in 1816. He had an extensive practice and was noted for the diligence with which he pressed every point, however unimportant, which could be made to tell in favor of his client. His arguments were generally extended to a great length, and I have known him to receive a gentle hint from the judge recommending a condensation of his thoughts. He died in 1839, at the age of sixty years, and Mr. Day, the reporter, gives a flattering estimate of him in a foot-note on 134th page of the 13th volume of Connecticut Reports.

"WILLIAM G. WILLIAMS, of New Hartford, stood as high as any member of this class. He belonged to the eminent and reputable Williams family, of Massachusetts, his father being a nephew of Col. Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, and himself the first cousin of Bishop Williams, of the Episcopal Church of Connecticut. As a special pleader he had no superior at the bar. He had a tolerably fair standing as an advocate, and was indefatigable in pursuing to the last possible effort any purpose he had undertaken. If he failed in one form of action he would try another, and never gave up till further persistence was hopeless. He commenced business as a lawyer in Sharon, where he married, but after a few years he removed to New Hartford, where he remained during his life. He had scarcely reached the age of sixty years when he died.

"JOHN STRONG, JR., of Woodbury, his native town, was a lawyer of very fair standing. I remember once to have heard Judge Boardman say 'that if he found John Strong differing from himself on a law point, he always doubted the correctness of his own conclusions.' He was a ready speaker and had a peculiar habit of looking all over the hall, frequently directly behind himself, while he was addressing the jury. His arguments were clear and logical, and he was always listened to by the court with attention. He had scarcely reached the age of fifty years when he died.

"CALVIN BUTLER, of Plymouth, had a very good reputation as a lawyer. He also stood well with his fellow-citizens of Plymouth, as he was often a member of the Legislature, and he was of the convention of this State. He was also a member of the Senate in 1832. He had a part in all cases which came from that town and managed a trial very well. He was earnest in his manner of addressing the jury, and he was in full practice up to the time of his death, when he had reached the age of seventy-two years. He died suddenly while away from home, and left behind a good record as a faithful lawyer and an honest man.

"CYRUS SWAN, of Stonington, came to the bar of this county in 1798. He settled in Sharon, and continued in full practice for twenty years. He was appointed a judge of the County Court in 1818, and reappointed for the succeeding year, but resigned the office before the close of the term. His health becoming intolerant of sedentary habits and requiring outdoor pursuits, he never resumed full practice, although he occasionally appeared in trials where his old friends demanded his aid. His arguments were clear, sound, and sensible, and were listened to with attention. His mind was well stored with sound legal maxims, and his aim seemed to be to make a sensible application of these to the case in hand. He died in 1835, at the age of sixty-five years.

"JOSEPH MILLER, of Winsted, who died recently in Michigan at a very advanced age, was a man of moral talent and of a higher order of legal acquirements than he usually had credit for. After the removal of Mr. Miller to Litchfield his practice was large, and continued to be so for several years. His arguments were short, compact, and logical, and were listened to with attention and interest. In middle life he removed to Michigan, where he had a prosperous career.

"WILLIAM M. BURRALL, a native, and through life a resident, of Canaan, was a lawyer of very extensive practice in one branch of business. He commenced a great many cases to the court, but never argued one on the final trial. He would sometimes argue motions for continuance or for other purposes, and his success on such occasions showed that he had underrated his own powers. Although he did not argue his cases, he was the master-spirit in managing all the details of the trial, in what order witnesses should be called, and the points of testimony brought out. His associates depended greatly on his skill in conducting this part of the proceedings. He had a kind, affable, and winning way in his social intercourse, and his offices were employed in adjusting and settling legal controversies. He acted as committee and arbitrator in more cases than any other member of the bar of his time, and if a desire to make himself as indifferent as possible to all parties sometimes seemed to hold him back from decisive action, he always, in the end, showed true firmness and integrity. He was an associate judge of the County Court from 1829 to 1836, and after that chief judge for ten years. He died at the age of seventy-seven years.

"COL. WILLIAM COGGSWELL, of New Preston, a very worthy and respectable gentleman, was a member of the bar, and was very seldom absent from the courts. He never engaged in the trial of a case, and very seldom spoke to the bench, but he was always a busy man in the court-room. He was one of the electors who cast the vote of Connecticut for John Quincy Adams for President in 1824. He died before he had reached a very advanced age.

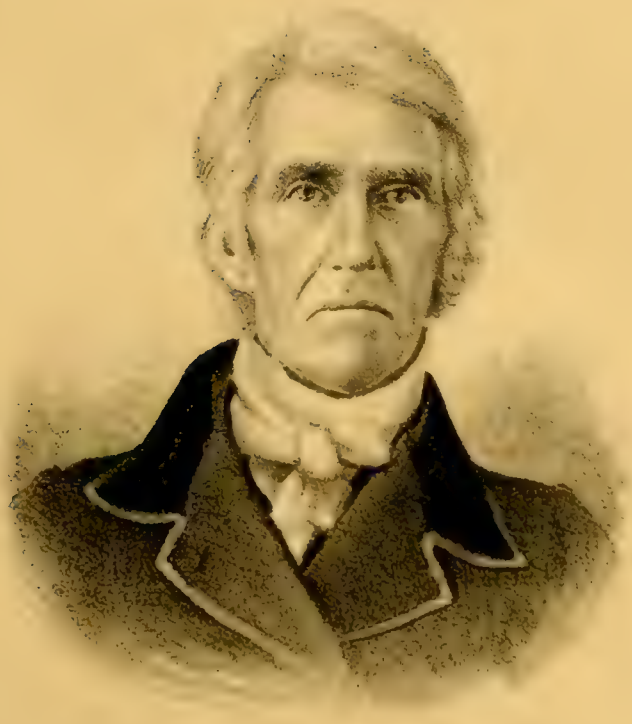
"SETH P. BEERS.—When I came to the bar, in 1820, Seth P. Beers, Esq., was in full practice. He was appointed State's attorney soon after, but resigned in three years, having been appointed commissioner of the school fund, which office he held for twenty-five years. I have heard him say that at some terms of the court he had commenced as many as one hundred and fifty cases, and he was very thorough in all matters committed to his trust. His talents as an advocate were respectable, his briefs being very full and his knowledge of every minute point being very complete.

"PERRY SMITH, of New Milford, held a somewhat prominent place at the bar, and his practice was extensive. So many different estimates have been made of Mr. Smith's real qualities that it is difficult to speak of him with any very strong assurance of correctness. That he had talents and friends the success which he achieved both as a lawyer and a politician renders certain, but those who remember the time of his professional experience here know that he had enemies, and such would be the natural result of the unrelenting bitterness with which he pursued his adversaries in his efforts before the courts. There was a bitterness in his invectives, a persistence in his persecutions, an implacability in his enmities, which gave a decided character to his professional career, and which insured to him the enmity of all against whom his efforts were directed. He was always listened to with a kind of inquisitiveness as to what new fountain of bitterness he would open, or what new invectives he would invent to pour out upon his adversary. These were sometimes directed against the opposing counsel as well as the opposing party, and upon the whole he incurred a great amount of hatred. I am only speaking of what occurred in court, and expressing the opinion which we would form in witnessing his professional conflicts. It cannot be doubted that he had many friends and supporters outside of this scene of action, and it is not unlikely that he was as warm and constant in his friendships as he was bitter and unrelenting in his hatreds. After his election to the United States Senate he retired from the bar and was very seldom seen here.

"ROGER MILLS, of New Hartford, was at one time a partner with Mr. Williams, of whom we have already spoken, from whom he differed in every respect except that both held the position of honorable and worthy gentlemen. Mr. Mills was slow in his conception of thoughts, slow in all the movements of his mind, and very slow in the delivery of his arguments, and yet when all his duties in a case were accomplished it would be seen that he had made a creditable effort, and that he was far from being a lawyer of indifferent pretensions. His son of the same name succeeded him in the practice of law at New Hartford, but has since removed to Wisconsin, where he has had a successful career.

MICHAEL F. MILLS was born in Norfolk, March 22, 1776. He was the youngest of a family of nine children, all of whom attained advanced age except one brother, who died in early life. Mr. Mills survived all of them and most of his early friends, and at the time of his death, with one exception, the late Deacon Amos Pettibone, was the only male first descendant of the original landed proprietors of Norfolk. The other members of the family were born in the town of Simsbury, Hartford Co., from whence Mr. Mills' parents as well as many others of the first settlers of Norfolk emigrated.

Mr. Mills, never having lived out of his native town and never having held any high public station, may not have been as publicly known out of his own town and county as many other men less gifted, but so far as his townsmen could testify their respect and con-



Michael F. Mills



Hon. Robert Curtis

fidence in him they did so by elevating him to every place of trust and responsibility within their gift. He represented his town in several sessions of the Legislature, was appointed judge of probate in 1822, and held the office twenty years; in 1812 was appointed justice of the peace and officiated in that capacity until he was seventy years of age. He was the first postmaster at Norfolk, appointed by Thomas Jefferson in 1804. At that time the mail only arrived twice a week in Norfolk, and only two papers were received at the office,—the *Connecticut Courant and Litchfield Monitor*.

Mr. Mills never figured conspicuously as an advocate in the higher courts, but was regarded by the ablest lawyers as one of the best men in the State to prepare a case. Most people know how very liable members of the legal profession are to make enemies in discharging the duties of their calling, but in this Mr. Mills was peculiarly fortunate. Being of a happy and generous disposition, whatever he said or did never partook of ill-will or malignity.

Mr. Mills died Aug. 2, 1857, and a friend, in speaking of the departed, says, "As might be expected, the funeral obsequies of the deceased were solemn and impressive to his friends and neighbors and particularly to the aged inhabitants of the town. The funeral discourse was delivered by Rev. Joseph Eldridge. We have attended a great many funerals, but seldom one where we have seen so large a number of mourning relatives, a circumstance that goes to show the antiquity of the family in the town." Mr. Mills was interred in the old burying-ground, where his remains rest amidst departed kindred and friends.

Gen. Charles F. Sedgwick, in speaking of Mr. Mills, says, "He never attempted to argue cases in the higher courts, but on the trial of motions as they came before the courts he was very prominent. We all thought well of 'Uncle Mich,' as we used to call him, and so did the people of Norfolk, for he was always a prominent man in the affairs of the town. He was a member of the Legislature in 1830 and 1831."

Two daughters of Mr. Mills survive,—Mrs. John A. Shepard and Mrs. John K. Shepard.

"Edward Aiken resided in Norfolk, and gained some prominence at the bar.

"Charles B. Phelps settled in Woodbury soon after his admission to the bar, nearly sixty years ago. He continued in practice while he lived. He died suddenly from a disease of the heart, at the age of seventy-two years. He held a respectable position as a lawyer, and for two years was a judge of the County Court while that court was holden by a single judge. All who knew him have a very pleasant memory of his genial humor, pertinent anecdotes, and witty and pungent sayings. The younger members of the bar were delighted with his company, and all deeply deplored his sudden death.

"Matthew Minor, of Woodbury, was a lawyer of good classical education and respectable legal attainments. He had a native diffidence which prevented him putting himself forward very often on the trial of cases, but when his powers were brought out he made a respectable show. He belonged to one of the eminent families of Woodbury, and for personal qualities was very much respected.

"Nathaniel P. Perry, of Kent, was a quiet, unobtrusive, conscientious man. He was the only lawyer in that town during the greater part of his professional life, and did a good local business. He was very diligent in the pursuit of his profession, and generally argued the cases that he commenced. He was a member of the Senate for two successive years, and died at the age of about sixty years."

Holbrook Curtis, lawyer, of the class of 1807, died at Watertown, Conn., Feb. 21, 1858, of apoplexy. The deceased was born at Newtown, Fairfield Co., July 14, 1787. When eleven years of age he was placed by his parents in the family of the Rev. Dr. Burhans to be prepared for college. Remaining with him two or three years, he subsequently pursued his studies with that accomplished jurist and classical scholar, Judge Chapman, from whom he imbibed a taste for the classics, which he cultivated and enjoyed through life. He entered the junior class of Yale College in 1805, and on graduating returned to his native town, studied law with Judge Chapman, and was admitted to the bar, at Fairfield, in 1809.

He pursued the practice of his profession at Newtown until 1813, when upon the death of Samuel W. Southmayd, Esq., a lawyer, at Watertown, Litchfield Co., Conn., he was invited by several gentlemen of that place to remove there. The invitation was accepted and he remained there until his death. During almost fifty years of professional life he received the confidence and esteem of those around him, and his good sense and kindness of heart were very frequently enlisted to make peace and heal dissensions among neighbors and friends. He pursued an honorable, highminded, liberal course in the performance of his duties as a lawyer, as a citizen, and as a man. In the various public trusts he was called upon during periods of many years to discharge, as a magistrate, member of the Legislature, judge of probate and of the county, and member of the general conventions of the Episcopal Church, in which he was educated and through life attached, his sound judgment, strict integrity, and conservative views were pre-eminent.

He was a man of constant and extensive reading, had made some progress in modern languages, and of the Latin poets could repeat large portions of Horace and Virgil from memory. He was warm and social in his feelings and possessed an immense fund of anecdote, not only of the bench and bar of his early days, but the traditional, extending back into the colonial times; and even the unpublished stanzas with which the legal wits honored the king's attorney in the days of the Stamp Act, or the ancient clergy occasionally prepared in commemoration of some

ludicrous mishap of one of their number, were stored away in his retentive memory.

The men of those times have long since passed away, and he has been called to follow them, regretted by all who knew him.

"Jam te premet nox, fabulæque Manes,
Et domus exilis Plutonia."

WILLIAM EDMOND CURTIS was the eldest son of Holbrook and Elizabeth (Edmond) Curtis, and was born at Watertown, in the same room in which he died, Sept. 29, 1823. A sketch of his father appears elsewhere in this work. His maternal grandfather, Judge William Edmond, of Newtown, Conn., was of Irish descent, but was born in this State, graduated at Yale College in 1773, served as a volunteer, and was wounded in the attack on Danbury in 1777; married, for his second wife, a daughter of Benjamin Payne, Esq., of Hartford; was a member of Congress and a judge of the Supreme Court of this State.

Young Curtis had a brother Henry, near his own age, and the two boys grew up together, studying partly at the schools of the town and partly with their father until about twelve years of age, when Henry died, leaving William the only child of his parents. He had begun the study of Latin with his father at the age of eight, and pursued his classical studies under his guidance until he was fifteen, when he went for a year to the Episcopal academy at Cheshire, then under the care of the Rev. Allen C. Morgan and the Rev. Dr. Beardsley, where he finished his preparation for college, and entered Trinity College, Hartford, the ensuing year. He graduated with distinguished honor in 1843, and entered the law-office of Hon. William Curtis Noyes, then a prominent member of the New York bar.

He undertook, in addition to his legal studies, the acquisition of a more thorough knowledge of the French and Spanish languages, and with such success that by the time he was admitted to the bar he was able to speak both languages with sufficient facility for business purposes, and immediately reaped the benefit of his labors by attracting French and Spanish clients, and thus early laying the foundation of an extensive and successful practice.

It is worth while to notice, however, for the encouragement of younger members of the profession, this entry in his diary:

"June 26, 1846. Nothing to do; business dull. If things are not better, I shall emigrate to Texas."

This probably does not indicate any intention of going to Texas, but was a figurative expression of the time, indicating merely the intention of making some change of location for the purpose of bettering his fortunes.

Soon after his proposed emigration to Texas business prospects began to improve, and from that time forward he never lacked professional occupation. He was not only a careful student of the law, but he was a man of excellent business judgment, so that his advice was much sought and greatly valued. Faithfulness to duty was a marked feature of his character. He prepared his cases with care and fidelity, giving careful thought to every consideration by which his clients' interest might be affected. As a consequence of this he won many causes without a trial. He was fair and honest by nature, and people instinctively confided in him in regard to their property interests and their personal affairs. His courtesy was remarkable, and it was only when occasion seemed to demand it that he assumed a tone of severity with the air of discharging a duty rather than of giving way to the indulgence of personal feeling. His whole demeanor was eminently dignified and judicial, and when, in 1871, he was elected on the Reform ticket one of the judges of the Superior Court of the City of New York, there was a very general feeling that he was in his right place. His career on the bench fully justified this feeling, and on the death of Chief Justice Monell, in 1876, he was with great unanimity selected as presiding judge.

One of his late associates, in speaking of his character at a meeting of the bar held with reference to his death, said, "He seemed to have an intuitive idea of right and justice from which he never swerved. He was a safe guardian of every interest committed to his management, and allowed no selfish purpose to swerve him from entire justice to others. This sentiment was carried in instances to self-sacrifice. He was a large-minded man, and the current of his thoughts and actions was limited by no narrow bounds; it deepened and widened according to the subjects he was called upon to consider."

Perhaps the highest praise that can be given to a judge is that he has no history but the reports.

Outside of his profession Judge Curtis' chief efforts were in the cause of education. To Trinity College, as his *Alma Mater*, his ties were strong and his relations intimate. In 1846 he was appointed to deliver the Master's oration. In 1857 he became a Fellow of the college and a member of the corporation, and in 1862 he received the honorary degree of LL.D.

In 1857 he was elected a member of the board of education of the city of New York, and served in that capacity for nine years and, during the last four years, as president of the board. He was a vestryman of St. George's Church, a member of the council of the New York Geographical Society, and of various other religious, literary, and social organizations. All these duties he discharged with conscientious fidelity, and especially to those connected with the board of education he devoted a large amount of time.

His personal friendships, though not demonstrative, were lasting, and an old friend or acquaintance in need never appealed to him in vain. Many could testify to this, but he was naturally secretive, and probably few comparatively of these acts of kindness were ever known beyond himself and the recipient.



Wm. E. Curtis

His local attachments were very strong. He always retained the old place in Watertown which he had inherited from his father, where he himself was born, and which had always been his home. Here his family spent their summers, and here he came to rest when rest was permitted, thoroughly enjoying the scenes of his childhood and the familiar faces and voices that greeted each return. He was deeply attached to the place and greatly respected and esteemed by the people. "We have lost our great man," was the simple tribute paid to him by one of his townsmen.

The character of his mind was in all things strongly conservative, and although he kept pace with the time in knowledge and habit of life, yet to him personally change was painful, and he endured rather than enjoyed the little that circumstances compelled him to adopt of what was new in all his personal belongings.

In his youth he was tall, slender, and delicate, and although in later years he became a large man, and had the appearance of physical vigor, he was not as strong as he appeared. Nearly two years before his death he had a severe sickness which prostrated him for many weeks. The following summer he spent in Europe and partially regained his health; but the severe work of a long winter was too great a tax upon his enfeebled vitality, and on the 6th day of July, 1880, at his old home, and surrounded by his family, he suddenly sank under what appeared to be but a slight indisposition.

Judge Curtis married, Sept. 2, 1851, Mary A., daughter of William H. Scovell, Esq., of Waterbury, and great-granddaughter of the Rev. James Scovill, a native of Watertown, and the first Episcopal minister of Watertown and Waterbury.

His widow, with five sons and two daughters, survive him.

"Isaac Leavenworth and Royal R. Hinman.—There were two lawyers in Roxbury fifty years ago, Isaac Leavenworth and Royal R. Hinman, who made a considerable show of business before the courts, but who retired from practice in the course of a few years. Mr. Leavenworth went into other business in New Haven, where it is said he has been very successful, and is still living at a very advanced age. Mr. Hinman held the office of Secretary of State for eight years, and published several pamphlets containing the statistics of many of the most prominent families in the State.

"Joseph H. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, deserves more than a passing tribute. He was a grandson of the celebrated divine of that name, and was a man of great moral worth. He never had a very extensive practice as a lawyer, but was much employed in various branches of public business. He was frequently a member of the Legislature, and once represented the Sixteenth District in the Senate. He died in middle life, and all, of all names and parties, pay him the tribute of an affectionate and respectful remembrance.

"Theodore North, of Goshen, his native town, removed to Chenango Co., N. Y., about 1823. He graduated at Williams College in 1806 with the highest honors of his class. He was a remarkably well-read lawyer, and had a respectable standing as an advocate. He attained to eminence in his profession in the State of New York. He died some twenty years since.

"Hon. William S. Holabird, a native of Canaan, Conn., studied law with Hon. W. M. Burrall, attended the law lectures of Judge Gould at Litchfield, was admitted to the bar about 1820, and soon after commenced practice at Colebrook, Conn., whence he moved to Winsted in 1824, and soon after secured a large practice and high standing at the bar. He held the appointment of district attorney for four years under President Jackson, and was Lieutenant-Governor of the State in 1842 and 1844; besides which, he held the offices of postmaster and assignee in bankruptcy. He was a man of commanding person and pleasing address. As a lawyer he was adroit rather than learned, thorough in preparing his cases, quick to discern the weak points of his adversary, and energetic beyond most men in carrying forward his cases to a final issue. The same qualities were prominent in his political career, but his success as a lawyer was more decided than as a politician. About 1850 he withdrew from legal practice and devoted himself to financiering with decided success. He died May 22, 1855, at the age of sixty-one.

"George S. Boardman, son of the Hon. Elijah Boardman, of New Milford, was admitted to the bar in 1821. He was a young man of decided promise, and was a special favorite of his uncle, Judge Boardman. His death was greatly lamented throughout the community. His efforts at the bar gave proof of decided talent, and he had made himself a special favorite among the members.

"John Elmore was a native of Sharon. He settled as a lawyer in Canaan about 1793. He had no great eminence at the bar, but was a great favorite with his associates for his genial humor, pertinent anecdotes, and witty sayings. He lived to a very advanced age. The last years of his life were devoted to zealous efforts in the cause of temperance. His son, of the same name, was also in the practice of the law for several years in Canaan.

"George Wheaton spent a somewhat protracted life in Cornwall in the practice of law. He was admitted to the bar about 1812, and at once engaged in professional occupations. He was an ingenious, sagacious, and perhaps it may be said *crafty*, lawyer, for opposing counsel were always fearful that he would spring upon them some new points to which their attention had not been directed. He was deficient in early education, but even his blunders in the use of language were often witty, and he was always listened to in his arguments with close attention. He understood well all the points in his case, and

presented them with great skill to the court. He had a successful career, and left a good name behind him.

"SAMUEL CHURCH was a native of Salisbury, and a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1803, and he continued his residence in Salisbury while he was a member of the bar. He held quite a respectable standing as a lawyer, and for several years was the State's attorney for the county. He had not attained to the higher ranks in his profession when, in 1832, he was appointed a judge of the Supreme Court, but to the duties of the latter office he devoted himself with great assiduity and success, and was in no degree inferior to his associates on the bench in those qualities which go to make a good judge of our highest court. On the expiration of the term of Chief Justice Williams, in 1847, he was appointed his successor, and held that position during the remainder of his life. After his appointment as judge he removed to Litchfield. He died a few months before he had reached the age of seventy years.

"JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON, a native of Norwich, graduated at Yale College in 1806; came to Litchfield as a teacher and student-at-law in 1807, and continued to reside here until October, 1834, when he returned to Norwich, and died there in 1847, in his sixtieth year. While a resident of Litchfield he was elected a representative member of Congress, and judge of the Superior Court. From 1840 until his death he was a member of the United States Senate.

"GIDEON HALL was a native of Winchester, and had abundant early advantages for an education, although he did not go through a college course. His father was a man of large estate, and the son was left in easy circumstances. He had a fair standing at the bar and did a considerable amount of professional business. Towards the close of his life he received the appointment of judge of the Supreme Court, but after a short term of service in that office consumption terminated his life."

HON. TRUMAN SMITH was the oldest son of Phineas and Deborah Ann (Judson) Smith, and was born in Roxbury, on the 27th day of November, A.D. 1791. His father was the oldest son of a family, two of whose members, Nathaniel Smith, of Woodbury, and Nathan Smith, of New Haven, became very distinguished at the bar and in public life in Connecticut. Phineas Smith was a farmer, and was in no degree inferior in intellectual ability to either of his brothers. The subject of this notice was brought up on his father's farm, and owes whatever success he achieved in after-life to habits formed and principles inculcated in the home of his childhood. He was graduated at Yale College in 1815, and soon after commenced the study of law. He was admitted to the bar of Litchfield County in March, 1818. In the fall of the same year he opened an office for the practice of the law in Litchfield, and that village was his home until 1854. The bar of Litchfield County then numbered more than forty members, and several of them were eminent in the profession. Mr. Smith felt that at such a bar as this faithful study and indefatigable labor alone would insure success, and to such study and labor he devoted himself strictly, and he soon became known as a young lawyer of decided promise and marked ability. He soon acquired professional business, and at the end of ten or twelve years took rank among the able members of the bar in the management of the most important cases before the courts in Litchfield County, and was sometimes engaged in such cases in other counties in the State. His habits and methods of practice were peculiar to himself. In the examination of witnesses and in the discussion of interlocutory questions he showed peculiar ability. The reluctance of a witness to disclose the truth and give a fair statement of the matters of which he was testifying, would sometimes provoke the most severe reprehension of the advocate, which he was not backward in exhibiting in court. He never went into the trial of an important case without having made a thorough study of all questions likely to arise in the course of the proceedings, and was generally well prepared to give such questions a thorough discussion. His method of argument to the court and jury was also peculiar to himself. His style and manner showed nothing of the polished refinement which marked the performances of James Gould and Roger M. Sherman, but there was a power of thought and a strength of argument attending his oral deliveries which made him a popular advocate. In his arguments at the bar he discussed nothing but the merits of the question, and he was heard with strict attention by the triers whom he was addressing. Upon the whole, his career as a lawyer was eminently successful.

Mr. Smith early took a deep interest in public affairs, and a considerable portion of his subsequent career was devoted to public employments, to which he was appointed by the voice of his fellow-citizens, and to all matters which agitated the public mind he devoted the same assiduous attention and thorough examination which marked his professional labors. It followed, of course, that he became a prominent member of the different legislative bodies to which he was elected, and all the speeches which he delivered in either house of Congress, to which he was elected, bore evidence of thorough labor in their preparation. He was elected to the Legislature of Connecticut, by the town of Litchfield, in 1831, 1832, and 1834, and had much to do in shaping the legislation of those years. But a wider field soon opened before him, and higher posts of duty awaited him. It was not the fashion of those times for candidates to urge their own claims, or spend their money in promoting their own advancement in public life. It has been said of Mr. Smith, and probably with truth, that he never packed a convention, never solicited a nomination, never asked a man to vote for him, and never addressed a political meeting when he was a candidate for office.



Chas. J. Sedgwick

In 1839, and again in 1841, he was elected to the National House of Representatives by decided majorities in the district to which he belonged, which then embraced the county of Litchfield. The census of 1840 rendered necessary a new apportionment of members of Congress in the different States, and under that arrangement the counties of Fairfield and Litchfield were embodied into a single district, and from this district, thus enlarged, he was twice elected by large majorities. He was elected to the Senate of the United States for the term commencing March 4, 1849, but he resigned his place before the expiration of the time to which he had been appointed. His career in both branches of Congress was honorable and successful, and the speeches which he made in each were marked by the evidence that much study and reflection had been employed in their preparation. In the House of Representatives his published speeches were: 1. On the New Jersey Broad Seal election case. 2. On our wool-growing and wool-manufacturing interests. 3. On the territory to be acquired from Mexico by a treaty then pending. In the Senate he delivered speeches on the following subjects: 1. On removals from office. 2. On a bill to admit California into the Union, and to establish several territorial governments. 3. On French spoliations, etc. 4. On the proposition of Mr. Douglas to levy tonnage on the States for the improvement of rivers and harbors. 5. On the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast. 6. On the Nebraska question. Of the speech on the bill to admit California into the Union, and to establish several territorial governments, Mr. Webster, in a speech on the same question, made a few days afterwards, said, "It contained one of the clearest and strongest demonstrations that I have heard from the mouth of man." All the speeches of Mr. Smith were fraught with good sense and sound logic. The last one delivered, Feb. 10 and 11, 1854, was a discussion on the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and expressed his full conviction that the measure foreboded incalculable mischief to the country, and he felt bound to oppose to it an uncompromising resistance. He undertook to demonstrate that there was, and had ever been, an entire harmony in the elements on which the prosperity of the different sections of the Union depended; that there was an utter impossibility of maintaining an equilibrium between the free and slave States, and that such equilibrium, if attainable, would be useless to the latter; that the slavery question, which, during the few preceding years, had made so much disturbance in and out of Congress, was of very little importance. Subsequent history has disclosed events which no one then foresaw.

Mr. Smith had a decided preference for Gen. Taylor as a candidate for the Presidency in 1848, and was a member of the convention which gave him the nomination. He was also the chairman of the National Whig committee by which the canvass for the general was conducted. One of his colleagues on this committee was Abraham Lincoln, who spent a considerable time in Washington as a member of the committee during the canvass.

On the accession of Gen. Taylor to the Presidency he proposed to Mr. Smith to make him Secretary of the Interior, thus constituting him a member of his cabinet, but Mr. Smith preferred to occupy his seat in the Senate as best suited to his habits and method of life.

Soon after the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency, a treaty was entered into between the United States and Great Britain for establishing international courts, to be located, two in Africa and one in the city of New York, to adjudicate slave-trading cases, each to consist of two judges, one representing the United States and the other Great Britain. Mr. Smith was appointed to the New York court, and held the situation for several years; but our coast having been blockaded during the war, and slavery in the United States being abolished, there could be no cases to be submitted to the court except in connection with Cuba or some other slave-holding country, of which there was very little probability, the two governments, by a new treaty, abrogated the courts and left the matters regarding them to the ordinary courts. This was the last public office held by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith established his home in Stamford in 1854, where he has ever since resided. He had a law-office in New York, and practiced in the courts of that State and in the Supreme and Circuit Courts of the United States till 1872, when he retired from the profession. He has, to some extent, of late years occupied himself in submitting his views to the public on topics which he deemed important, sometimes in pamphlets, but more generally through the newspaper press. He has taken much interest in the temperance cause, and his articles on that subject furnish very strong arguments in favor of the entire suppression of the traffic. Various other matters of much public interest have also received his attention.

Mr. Smith was married, June 2, 1832, to Miss Maria Cook, daughter of Roger Cook, Esq., of Litchfield. She died April 24, 1849. He was again married, Nov. 7, 1850, to Miss Mary Ann Dickinson, who still survives.

He now (1881), at the age of ninety years, enjoys comfortable health and has a good share of mental activity.

CHARLES F. SEDGWICK, of Sharon, was born in Cornwall, Conn., Sept. 1, 1795. He prepared for college with Rev. Truman Marsh, of Litchfield, and Rev. A. R. Robbins, of Norfolk, principally with the latter. He entered Williams College in 1809, and graduated in 1813. After graduation he taught about three years and fitted several young men for college. He studied law with Gen. Elisha Sterling, of Salisbury, and Cyrus Swan, Esq., of Sharon, and

in March, 1820, was admitted to the bar. He married a daughter of Mr. Swan in 1821. He has been much in public life, and has ever been faithful to the trusts imposed. He was a member of the House of Representatives in the Legislature in 1830 and 1831, and of the Senate in 1832; was appointed brigadier-general of militia in 1829 and major-general in 1831; was appointed State's attorney in 1856, and held that office by reappointment for eighteen years. Soon after he retired from office, and has since been a citizen of Sharon.

Gen. Sedgwick has a decided taste for literary pursuits, and has added many highly interesting and valuable works to the historic literature of this section, among which may be mentioned "Sedgwick's History of Sharon," two editions, an excellent work, sketches of members of the Litchfield bar, various historical addresses, etc. Gen. Sedgwick has taken an active interest in historical matters, and to him more than any other person is due the preservation of the history of the bar of Litchfield County.—(EDITOR.)

ORIGEN STORRS SEYMOUR was born at Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 9, 1804; has always resided in his native village and within a few rods of the place of his birth. After graduation he commenced the study of law. His own eyes were too weak to allow him to read for himself; his friend and classmate, Treat, therefore read aloud to him. He was admitted to the bar September, 1826, and at once commenced the practice of the law. He devoted himself without interruption to his professional duties for the space of twenty-five years; during that time, however, he several times represented his town in the General Assembly, and in 1850 served as Speaker of the House.

In 1851 he was elected a member of the United States Congress, and then for four years was occupied in public political life. He was elected as a Union Democrat, pledged to the earnest support of the compromise measures then recently adopted on the subject of slavery. He strenuously opposed the well-known Kansas and Nebraska bills as being a violation of those compromises.

On his retirement from Congress he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, and held that laborious office eight years, from 1855 to 1863, that being the term for which he was elected. He then resumed the practice of law in copartnership with his son, Edward W. Seymour, and continued in a full practice till 1870. He was then chosen judge of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut, which office he held until he became seventy years of age, having been chief justice during his last year of service. The constitution of the State limits the term of judicial life to the age of seventy. Since his retirement from judicial life he has declined to appear as an advocate at court. He, however, spends some of his time in office business and as arbitrator and referee.

Mr. Seymour was married, Oct. 5, 1830, to Lucy M. Woodruff, daughter of Hon. Morris Woodruff, by whom he had four children,—Edward Woodruff, settled at Litchfield in the legal profession; Storrs Ozias, clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, settled in Litchfield, Conn.; Maria (deceased); Morris Woodruff, settled in the legal profession at Bridgeport, Conn., present State senator.

He is a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and as such was one of the lay delegates for the Diocese of Connecticut in the Triennial General Conventions of 1865, '68, '71, '74, '77, and '80. Received the degree of LL.D. from Yale in 1873.

GEORGE C. WOODRUFF, descended from Matthew Woodruff, one of the earliest settlers of Connecticut, and from Nathaniel Woodruff, one of the first settlers of Litchfield, is the eldest son of the late Gen. Morris Woodruff, of said town, and was born in Litchfield, Dec. 1, 1805. He graduated at Yale College in 1825, studied at the Litchfield Law School, and came to the bar in 1827. For more than half a century he has been in the successful practice of his profession in his native town, where he has ever been intrusted with positions of honor and responsibility, besides representing his district in the Thirty-seventh Congress. In 1845 he published a history of his town. In 1829 he married Henrietta S. Seymour, daughter of the late Ozias Seymour, and sister of ex-Chief Justice Origen S. Seymour, by whom he has one child living, —George M. Woodruff, of Litchfield.

JOHN HENRY HUBBARD was born in Salisbury, Conn., in 1804. His childhood and youth was spent on his father's farm, with only those advantages for education which the district school afforded. Of these he made such diligent use that at the early age of fifteen he was found qualified to be a teacher. Shortly after this he entered the office of the Hon. Elisha Sterling, of Salisbury, then a very prominent lawyer, as a law student. While a student he supported himself by teaching school winters.

In addition to his studies in the law, before he reached his majority he had acquired a very good knowledge of Latin, and had read many standard books with great care, such as "Rollin's Ancient History," "Plutarch's Lives," "The Spectator," and others. He also attained some proficiency in mathematics. In these studies as well as in law he was guided and encouraged by the sound advice of Mr. Sterling. In later life he extended his reading into works of fiction, and somewhat into the realm of poetry; of Wordsworth and Burns he was especially fond, reading and rereading their poems with the keenest interest.

At the April term of the County Court in Litchfield County, 1826, and before his twenty-second birthday, he was admitted to the bar, and immediately established himself in practice at the village of Lakeville, in his native town, where he continued to reside for nearly thirty years. At that time Samuel Church, afterwards chief justice of the State, was living in Salisbury, and was in full practice at the bar, as was



Augustus Seymour



Geo. C. Woodruff



John H. Hubbard

Philander Wheeler, a man of high ability. Leman Church and Judge Burrill were in Canaan; Ansel Sterling, Cyrus Swan, and Charles F. Sedgwick were in Sharon; George Wheaton was at Cornwall, all of them men of eminence and lawyers of great skill. Surrounded by such opponents and competitors, young Hubbard found no time for idleness. He was spurred to his best. But whatever he may have lacked, he did not lack industry. Genuine mettle was in him, and before he left Lakeville he had literally conquered for himself a place among the very foremost lawyers in the State, and had secured a very handsome estate.

As a practitioner he was painstaking to the last degree. He spared no effort. He was always intensely in earnest, believing thoroughly in his client and his cause. As a student of the law he practiced all his life upon the maxim, which he said was given him by Gen. Sterling, "to know a few books well." He had studied "Swift's Digest," "Starke's Evidence," and "Chitty's Pleadings," till he knew them by heart. He knew the "Connecticut Reports" so familiarly that there was no case and hardly a dictum that he could not recall. Other books were to him books for reference and not for study in the sense that they were. He was wont to say that everything could be found in our own reports; if not expressly decided, the principle was there which would control.

In 1847, and again in 1849, Mr. Hubbard was chosen State senator from the Seventeenth District. The latter year he gained considerable celebrity for a very able and vigorous opposition to the scheme for bridging the Connecticut River at Middletown. He defeated the project for a time, but lived to see it accomplished more than twenty years later. The same year, 1849, he was appointed State's attorney for Litchfield County, which office he held for four years. In 1855, Mr. Hubbard removed to Litchfield, where he resided till his death.

All his life Mr. Hubbard had been a Whig, and subsequent to 1850 he was one of the "Conscience Whigs," sympathizing deeply with the anti-slavery feeling then prevailing all over the North, and so naturally he became a leader in the Republican party from its formation. He took an active part in the campaign of 1860, which resulted in the choice of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. On the breaking out of the Rebellion he sacrificed a large part of his practice. The cause of the Union was to him in the place of a client. He actively engaged in rousing up a war feeling and in enlisting men. Enjoying a generous income, he spent money liberally to promote these objects. He made presents of needful articles to the men who volunteered, or gave them money. Many times he provided for their families, and in all other ways he sought to carry forward the work of defeating secession. He devoted himself to this work for the greater portion of the time during the years 1861 and 1862, rendering especial aid in recruiting the Thirteenth and the Nineteenth Regiments. The latter regiment (afterwards the Second Heavy Artillery, Connecticut Volunteers) was composed entirely of Litchfield County men.

In the spring of 1863 he was elected a member of Congress from the Fourth District, and was re-elected in 1865. In the Thirty-eighth Congress he served on the committee on patents, and also on committee on post-offices and post-roads. In the Thirty-ninth Congress he was continued on the committee on patents and was on committee on roads and canals. He also was placed on several special committees. No man was ever more faithful to public duties than he. During the entire four years of his service in Congress he never failed to answer on a call of the House, except when absent on official duty by its direction, and once when sick. Outside this official labor, Mr. Hubbard while in Washington found himself under great responsibility in caring for the soldiers from his State. Many Connecticut regiments were in the army of the Potomac, among them the Litchfield County regiment. In the terrible battles of the Wilderness hundreds of their numbers were killed, and hundreds more were brought wounded to the hospitals around Washington. In the battle of June 1, 1864, more than four hundred men of his own county regiment were killed and wounded. They were his neighbors, his acquaintances, his friends. Many of them had enlisted at his solicitation. It was an anxious time. Every hour that he could snatch from his public duty he devoted to the soldiers. There was not a day that he did not visit one or more of the hospitals. He sought out every Connecticut man, sat by their bedsides, wrote letters for them, procured for those who were themselves unable medicine and delicacies at his own expense. No one appealed to him in vain. Many dying messages he faithfully transmitted to loved ones at home. He assisted friends to identify and obtain the bodies of their dead, and in more than one instance he paid from his own pocket for embalming bodies to be sent North. All this was to him a labor of love. He never regretted it. He always declared that he had his abundant reward in the success of the cause for which these men had fought.

After his return from Congress, Mr. Hubbard engaged again in the practice of his profession, and continued in it up to a short time before his death. He died on the 30th day of July, 1872.

Miles T. Granger, son of James L. Granger and Abigail Tobey, was born in New Marlborough, Berkshire Co., Mass., Aug. 12, 1817. Early in life he became dependent upon his own resources for a livelihood, having commenced at the early age of ten years to work in a woolen-mill for twelve and a half cents per day. He remained in this employment about two years and then hired to a farmer in Norfolk, receiving twenty-five cents per day, and continued working as a farm-hand in various localities until 1835, when, concluding that farming was a hard life, and, at the

wages then paid hired men, not a quick way to get rich,—besides his health was failing,—he concluded to try teaching school. He entered the office of Dr. Benjamin Welch, in Norfolk, and began "reading up" for a schoolmaster. In the fall of the same year he passed examination and engaged as a teacher at twelve dollars and fifty cents per month for four months. He continued chiefly in this occupation until 1838, when he was induced to attend the seminary at Amenia, to better qualify him for the work he had chosen—teacher of common school. He remained here one term, and returned to Canaan, helped his uncle do the "harvesting" on the Benedict farm; worked out in haying during the balance of season, and then concluded to return to Amenia, complete two or three branches of study which he had commenced, and at the close of the term find a school for the winter. He fully expected to close his "going to school" at the expiration of this term, but things transpired quite otherwise. Upon his arrival at the seminary the second term, the principal, Davis W. Clark, sent for him to come to his room, and, after paying him some compliments upon his scholarship, etc., advised him to prepare for college. He followed his advice and commenced the studies required at Wesleyan University to enter freshman year. Went over the course during the academic year, and, with what he had done the first term at the seminary, he entered Wesleyan a freshman, in August, 1839, and was allowed to enter the sophomore class in mathematics. He was then, and always had been, without any means or money except what he had earned, and his earnings were well-nigh exhausted; but he obtained a school in Glastonbury in the winter after entering college (six months for twenty dollars per month), kept the school and kept up with his class, except that he fell back at the end of the college year in mathematics. Entered on sophomore year without condition in all studies. Kept school that year three months, and managed to be up with the class at the end of the year. Junior year he asked and obtained from the faculty the privilege of taking the junior and senior year together—to do two years' work in one. He undertook it, had double recitations every day in most of the studies, kept school three months that winter, was examined in both classes at end of year, passed, and received his diploma as A.B., August, 1842. In August, 1845, received the degree of A.M. In 1843 went to Louisiana; employed as preceptor in family of Francis A. Evans, parish of West Feliciana; engaged for a year. Read law at same time. In April, 1845, was admitted to the bar in Wilkinson Co., Miss. Came back to Canaan, June, 1845. Entered the law office of Leman Church, Esq., as student. In October, 1845, he was admitted to the bar in Litchfield County. Remained in Mr. Church's office till the spring of 1847, when he opened an office at the old village of "Canaan Four Corners," in Couch's "hat-shop." Here he remained a year, and then went to the Depot, where he remained during his whole practice. In 1849 he was elected judge of probate, and held the office, with exception of two years, till elected judge of Superior Court. Was town clerk and treasurer. In 1857 was elected member of House of Representatives; General Assembly of Connecticut in 1866. Elected senator of Seventeenth District in 1867. Re-elected senator, and during this session was elected judge of Superior Court for eight years. At expiration of term was re-elected, and in 1876 elected to present position —associate judge of the Supreme Court of Errors; term commenced Nov. 16, 1876. He was married Oct. 22, 1846, to Miss Sarah C. Ferguson, of Sheffield. Judge Granger says, "For the benefit of young men dependent on brain or muscle in the battle of life, it might be stated that I never had but *one* dollar in my life except what I earned by hard work. My father once gave me a silver dollar,—my whole inheritance and patrimony."

HENRY B. GRAVES was born in Sherman (formerly a part of Litchfield County) on the 4th day of April, 1823. He received a good common-school education, and for a few months pursued more liberal studies in an academy with a view of entering college, but, owing to a sudden death in his father's family of an elder brother, the boy of fourteen was needed upon the farm, where he remained till he was eighteen years of age, when he entered the law-office of James C. Loomis, Esq., of Bridgeport, and after pursuing the study of the law with that gentleman for three years and a half was admitted to the bar, at Litchfield, in April, 1845, and upon the 1st of May, 1845, commenced the practice of his profession at Plymouth, and continued there till October, 1849, when he opened an office in Litchfield, where he has since continued in the active labors of the forum. He represented Litchfield in the General Assembly in 1858, 1866, 1867, 1876, 1877, and in 1879, taking a leading position in the legislation of the State, and drafting many of the laws now to be found in the public statutes. For many years he has been regarded as one of the prominent attorneys of the county, and has been engaged in a large practice, as the dockets of the courts will attest, and the volumes of the Supreme Court of the State will verify.

As a counselor he has been faithful and true to his clients, deferential to the court, courteous to opposing counsel, and kind and helpful to his younger brethren.

WILLIAM COTHREN, son of William and Hannah Cooper Cothren, was born at Farmington, Me., Nov. 28, 1819. He prepared for college at the Farmington Academy; graduated at Bowdoin College (Maine) in 1843; received his second degree in course at the same institution in 1846, and the degree of Master of Arts, *ad eundem*, from Yale College in 1847. He studied law under the direction of Hon. Robert Goodenough, of Farmington, Me., a member of Con-



M. T. Granger



Yours truly
W. C. Othman

gress from his district, and the leader of the bar in his county, and with the late Hon. Charles B. Phelps, of Woodbury. He went to Woodbury in 1844, taught school for a while, continuing his law studies at the same time, and was admitted to the Litchfield County bar October, 1845. He immediately commenced the practice of his profession at Woodbury, and has continued there in the performance of his duties as counselor to the present time. He immediately acquired a large practice in the several courts of the western half of Connecticut, and later in the District, Circuit, and Supreme Courts of the United States. For many years he has taken rank among the leading members of the bar of Connecticut. He takes great pride in his profession, and prefers excellence in that to any official station. He has mingled little in the political controversies of his time, preferring to devote his energies to professional and literary pursuits. In the practice of his profession he prefers the investigation and discussion of intricate legal questions to the more strong display of forensic eloquence before a jury, though he holds himself ready for the performance of any duty of his profession. In short, he has a sincere love of his profession, and believes in no higher honor than that of a wise and upright counselor.

A marked feature in the professional career of Mr. Cothren is his faithfulness and untiring devotion to the interests of his clients. No matter how trifling the amount at stake, or how uncertain the prospects of remuneration for his services, he labors just as hard and with the same zeal as though the case involved large interests and abundant reward. As a man of unflinching rectitude and integrity, as a careful and sagacious counselor, as a bold and successful advocate, ever contending for the right, he occupies an enviable position.

He has a strongly contemplative mind, and he is never happier than when he can steal a passing hour to be "alone in nature's fane," in the grand old woods, by the falling waters of the silvery cascade, or in the shaded dell, where he can hold silent communion with nature, in all her beauty and grandeur.

He has a strong, logical, and practical mind, an exceedingly retentive memory, and great clearness and quickness of apprehension. He seizes a point at once, and states it clearly and precisely. He makes careful preparation, and manages his cases with skill and ability. Difficulties do not discourage him; obstacles do not embarrass him; they but serve the purpose of making the attainment of his object the more secure. He is endowed with a will of the very highest order. It subjects the material to the spiritual in a degree rarely attained. He is the most diligent and laborious of men, never losing a moment from his occupations.

No man treats his equals with more courtesy and candor, his superiors on the bench or elsewhere with more respect and deference, and his juniors and inferiors with more affability and kindness. Liberal and honorable in his practice with his professional brethren, he scorns all subterfuge, trick, or unfair advantage. As a citizen he is public-spirited and generous. His liberality is bounded only by his ability, and he gives freely to every worthy object for which application is made to him for assistance. His hand has aided every public work or improvement in his community during his time.

On the 3d of September, 1849, he was married, in Woodbury, to Miss Mary J. Steele, daughter of the late Dr. Samuel Steele, of the same place. They had one son, who died young. They have now an adopted daughter. He joined the First Congregational Church in Woodbury, July 7, 1850, of which he continues an influential member.

He was elected a county commissioner for Litchfield County at the May session of the General Assembly in 1851. He was elected senator of the Sixteenth Senatorial District in 1855. In April, 1856, he was admitted an attorney and counselor of the United States Circuit Court, and on the 8th of March, 1865, he was admitted an attorney and counselor of the Supreme Court of the United States. He was elected corresponding member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society at Boston, Mass., May 5, 1847; a member of the Connecticut Historical Society, Nov. 23, 1852, of which for many years he has been a vice-president; an honorary member of the Old Colony Historical Society, at Plymouth, Mass., April 24, 1854; a corresponding member of the Wisconsin Historical Society, Jan. 17, 1855; a corresponding member of the Vermont Historical Society, Feb. 3, 1860; a corresponding member of the Maine Historical Society, Sept. 18, 1861; an honorary member of the Rutland County Historical Society, Oct. 8, 1868; and a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Alpha of Maine, Sept. 20, 1873.

From the twentieth year of his age he has been a frequent contributor, in prose and verse, to the press and the standard magazines of the day. He has steadily pursued this course in his leisure moments as a sort of rest and recreation, his latest literary labor being the preparation of the article on Woodbury for this volume. No one holds a more ready and facile pen. It has been well said that a lawyer who confines himself exclusively to the study of his profession is a "man of one book." A dread of being impaled in this category led him, in part, to literary labor.

A short time after his settlement in Woodbury he turned his attention to the collection of the historical data of the town. The result has been the publication of an elaborate history of that town, comprising three octavo volumes, and containing about two thousand five hundred pages in the whole. The first volume was issued in 1854, and was the pioneer work, as a full history of a town, that had been issued. Many histories of towns have succeeded, but none have

excelled it. It has received the highest commendations of the public press and of well-informed critics. Though professedly a local work, it contains a very complete epitome of the historical events of Connecticut. His chapter on the early ecclesiastical troubles of the colony of Connecticut is the most complete, exhaustive, and authoritative that has yet been published.

Of this work the late Rev. Dr. Chapin, of Glastonbury, Conn., remarked: "The author has made a place for himself among the 'men of the times,' and his name will be blessed as long as 'Ancient Woodbury' has a son living worthy of herself." The late Governor Dutton, of Connecticut, said of it, "It embodies a large number of historical facts not to be found in other publications, of great interest not only to those who have a peculiar regard for the town of Woodbury, but to all who cherish the memory of our forefathers." Rev. Dr. Fuller, late of Andover, Mass., said of it, "The historical portion, extending through a period of nearly two centuries, has all the absorbing attractions of a romance. The author has placed Connecticut, and the community generally, under perpetual obligations to him." Judge Williams, late chief judge of Connecticut, said, "It will be highly valuable to the future historian of Connecticut." Ex-President Day, of Yale College, remarked, "That the style of composition is such as history, biography, and statistics require; simple, lucid, and unostentatious." Hon. Thomas Day, LL.D., late of Hartford, Conn., speaking of the work, said of it, "As a part of the history of the State, no authority is more reliable. It is minutely accurate, without being in the least degree tedious." In a letter to Mr. Cothren, President Wayland, late of Brown University, assured him, "I have no doubt yours will take an honorable place in this most interesting class of historical works; for you have done laborious and patriotic service to our common country, and will have the thanks of all those who cherish a veneration for our Puritan forefathers."

In all the social and confidential relations in life the character of Mr. Cothren is worthy of imitation. Few men have had truer or more devoted friends than he has always found for himself wherever he has been intimately known. The sentiment of friendship with him partakes of a high nobility. Of course it is not promiscuous, but is confined to those who can appreciate the same affection which he himself feels. For such his respect and esteem are entire. Those that are once loved are loved to the end. He does not see, or seeing, has not the heart to notice a fault in one whom he admits as a friend. To others he is generous; with a friend he is more than paternal. He reverences only what he truly admires, and can love no one whose character he does not really respect. With these sentiments he has won for himself a circle of warm friends both in his public and private relations. It is to be hoped that he may long enjoy their friendship, and live many years to add to the well-earned fame which already gathers around his name.

George A. Hickox was born in Washington, Conn., in 1830, and graduated from Trinity College, Hartford, in 1851. He pursued the study of the law in the law school at Ballston, N. Y., and Yale law school, and in the office of Hollister & Beeman, in Litchfield. In 1853 he was admitted to the bar and commenced practice in Litchfield, where he has since resided. Since 1866 he has combined the practice of his profession with editorial work, having in that year become editor of *The Litchfield Enquirer*, and three years later its sole proprietor. He was a member of the Legislature in 1862.

Marcus L. Delavan.—When nearly half a million of Huguenots left France because of the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, they sought homes in those countries where their Protestant faith would be respected and could be enjoyed. Every nation that opened its arms to receive them brought within its limits a class of citizens honest, conscientious, deeply religious, industrious, energetic, intelligent, and generally far advanced in all arts of industry,—a class whose presence was of immense benefit to it. Many came to what, about a century later, became these United States. Among them was the progenitor of the present Delavan family, the name then being spelled De La Van. Later the last capital was dropped and the last two syllables were united, making the name De Lavan, and in process of time it became the more convenient Delavan of the present time. At the time of the Revolutionary war there were eleven brothers, descendants of the progenitor alluded to, all of whom took an active part in our struggle for national independence. Gen. Daniel Delavan was the trusted friend and adviser of Gen. Washington, and the warm, personal, and intimate friend of Lafayette, who presented him with a beautiful sword as a mark of his esteem. Gen. Delavan was wounded in the engagement at Stony Point, but not one of the brothers was killed,—a fact which, historians have declared, finds no parallel in the recorded history of this or of that of any other country. The general was also actively engaged in the war of 1812. The subject of this sketch came from the same stock. On the maternal side his ancestors, as far back as can be traced,—which is for several generations,—have been among the most solid, respectable, influential, and well-to-do natives of the towns adjoining New Haven, Conn., in which city, on the 23d day of August, 1832, Mr. Delavan first saw the light. By the dishonesty of those who should have protected the defenseless, the property his mother should have received was never permitted to come to her, and when she married she could call only a few hundred dollars her own. Having a large family, and her husband being laid up for many years with consumption, the little pittance which had been inherited, and that which had been accumulated in the early life of their union, was swept away

before our subject was born. At three years of age one of the members of the church with which his parents were identified called upon them, and, taking the little one upom his lap, began to question him about religious subjects. He was so pleased with the child's answers, questions, and remarks that he wrote a Sunday-school book about him,—a work, however, which he never saw, the only copy his parents had carefully treasured up to present to him when he became old enough to fully appreciate it having mysteriously disappeared before that time arrived. When he was five years of age his father died, leaving one son younger than our subject, and one son and four daughters older. The death of his father forced his mother, in order that she might engage in the means of supporting those who were too young to care for themselves, to send him to the orphan asylum, where, however, she paid his board weekly. His health had always been quite poor, and, after several months of living on the the meagre and innutritious food of the institution, it was found necessary to send him to a seaside country town in order to save his life. There his health improved, and, returning to the place of his birth, he was sent to school until he was ten years of age; then, with a maturity unusual in one so young, he saw the necessity of contributing to the support of the family, which, by the second marriage of his mother, was increasing. The illness and death of his step-father, at about this time, strengthened his conviction that he should be a help to, and not a drain upon, the family; so he obtained a situation in a printing-office,—that of the New Haven *Daily Herald*. This was finally merged into the *Courier*, and made a morning paper. As this change required night-work, and only the poorest kind of lights were used,—for gas had not then been introduced into New Haven,—our subject's eyes compelled him to give up his position, after about seven years' service in the same office without the loss of a single hour. Finishing his trade, a few months later, in the Waterbury *American* office, he worked there for a while as a journeyman, in Litchfield, and in Chicopee, Mass., and other places, in the same capacity, for a short time, and then gave up the mechanical part of the business. From his earliest recollection he had had an intense desire to qualify himself for the practice of law, but he saw the necessity of a general education before he could properly pursue legal studies; so, before his day's work was begun, and after it was finished, until long after midnight, it was his daily custom to take his books to a quiet place and study them. So intense was his desire for an education that he used to carry his dinner and his books to the office where he was employed, and devote the noontime to study. This course was adopted when he first entered a printing-office, at about ten years of age, and was persevered in until after his admission to the bar. He has often said he "never had a boyhood." He seldom engaged in the pastimes which gave others of his age great delight, but always preferred his books, or the society of much older persons than himself, to them. He had also a strong love of disputation and of public speaking, and while in his "teens" he would walk ten miles any evening, however bad the walking was, or however stormy it might be, for the purpose of attending a lyceum. He was "brought up" in the Democratic party, and his first votes were cast for that party; but when the struggle for prohibitory legislation was going on in this State, and slavery was pushing itself into the Territories, he thought the main-springs of that party were "Rum, Romanism, and Human Bondage," so he left it, and as soon as the Republican party was organized he united with it, and at every Presidential election since then he has "stumped" some portions of this or some other State for that party. He has been elected a number of times collector of taxes of the town of Naugatuck, and has often been named for other offices, for which he has declined to run. As we have intimated, he qualified himself for admission to the bar before people were generally awake in the morning, or after they were asleep at night, though he attended a course of lectures before the law-school of Columbia College. An incident connected with his admission to the bar may be worth giving here. His strong political convictions, and his outspoken manner of presenting them, gave great offence to a former judge of one of the highest courts in the State and his son-in-law, and when his application for admission was presented by the State's attorney of the county, who was his warm friend, the judge and his son-in-law objected to its reception. Being pressed for the reason for such an unusual objection, they claimed that the applicant was not a resident of that county. Literally, at that moment, that may have been the fact, but it was not when the application was placed in the State attorney's hands, nor would it have been at any time for many months before that. Some of the members of the bar learned that the reason assigned was not the real one entertained, and it did not take them long to become convinced that the opposition was really for political reasons. Still the judge and his obedient son-in-law had succeeded in presenting the matter in such a way that the members present were fearful of offending them if they were found to be very strongly opposed to them, so, though they voted to accept the application and examine the applicant, not a single member would consent to be one of the committee of examination. For forty years three attorneys, appointed by the bar, had constituted the examining committee, but so much feeling had been excited in this case that it was decided the whole bar should conduct the examination. There were about thirty or thirty-five members of the bar present. Mr. Delavan had listened to all that had been said in opposition to him, and, taking into consideration the bitterness shown, the fact that he, though nominally in a law-office during his studies, had really had to pursue them when he should have been asleep, that

he had not had the most ordinary advantages of law-students, and that instead of being examined by a committee of three who were without prejudice, he must be examined by the entire bar, some of whom were known to be strongly opposed to his admission, he keenly felt the injustice, and also the danger of rejection. It seems, however, to have made him all the more cool and determined, and, after an examination lasting nearly three hours, conducted by some of the best lawyers in the State, in which he answered correctly every question put to him except two, and corrected himself on one of those before it passed from consideration, the bar voted *unanimously* for his admission, paying him a very high compliment for the way in which he passed through the trying ordeal.

When the war broke out Mr. Delavan was under bonds of many thousands of dollars as tax-collector, but, collecting all he could collect, he made a satisfactory arrangement with the authorities of the town, by which another collector took his place and his bondsman was released, and he hurried to enlist in the Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, influencing many to go with him.

For his interest and activity in the Union cause he was offered various official positions, but his reply always was, "No! If I live through this struggle I want to feel that no man can say he has borne more of the 'brunt of the battle' than I have; and I do not mean that any one shall have even the shadow of a reason for saying that I enlisted only for some office." So he remained a private until physical disability rendered him unfit for military duty and confined him in the hospitals at Washington and Darby, near Philadelphia, from which latter place he was discharged, greatly to his surprise, and in opposition to his earnest protest. From the age of sixteen he had been a prolific writer for newspapers, and before the close of the war he was employed editorially on various papers. Twice he was one of the editors of the New Haven *Palladium*, for extended periods; for about two years he edited the New Britain *Record*, and for over five years he was the owner and chief editor of the Meriden *Daily Republican*. For a number of years he also owned and edited the *State Temperance Journal*. All these papers were in Connecticut. While editing the *Daily Republican* his health became so shattered that his physician insisted upon a change. For a number of years he had been a licensed preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, supplying the pulpits of pastors who were ill or absent, and visiting the various school districts in Meriden, evenings, to hold religious meetings, and when he was compelled to give up his Meriden paper a church in Hartland, Conn., which is situated in a very mountainous and healthy region, invited him to become their pastor. Believing that he could recover his health there while laboring in a cause to which he was warmly wedded, his presiding elder sent him there, putting him in charge of three churches. Five months after he went there the greatest revival ever known in that section broke out, and about forty professed conversion. The labor of attending meetings every evening for a month, and being out until about midnight every night, brought his health back to the point where it was when he first went there, and recuperation seemed impossible. He remained more than a year afterwards with his people, but finally had to bid them good-by. Believing that a weekly paper would furnish sufficient mental exercise to keep him in working order, he purchased a paper in New Milford, named it *The Housatonic Ray*, and has published it ever since. Though so attached to newspaper labors, he has, much of the time while engaged in them, been in the full practice of his legal profession. In this State he has practiced at Southington, at New Britain, in New Milford, where he now is, and in other places. He has taken a somewhat unusual stand in his practice, publishing to the world that he will be connected with only those cases in which he feels that the moral right is on his client's side, and no inducement is sufficient to make him violate that rule.

Col. Jacob B. Hardenbergh was born in Wawarsing, Ulster Co., N. Y., Aug. 4. 1831, the son of Col. L. Hardenbergh. At the age of thirteen he entered the Kingston Academy, at Kingston, for a four years' business course, from which he graduated in 1848. Immediately after his graduation he took up the study of law, in the office of Judge J. O. Linderman, with whom he remained four years, being admitted to the bar in 1852. He practiced in Kingston until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when the Twentieth New York militia, of which he was a member, under Col. George W. Pratt, entered the "three months' service," during which term he was elected major. At the expiration of the engagement the regiment returned home and immediately proceeded to reorganize for the war, entering the service again in October, 1861. Col. Pratt was killed in the battle of Second Bull Run, when Lieut.-Col. T. B. Gates took command, Maj. Hardenbergh succeeding the latter as lieutenant-colonel. He was appointed colonel on the muster out of Col. Gates in the fall of 1864, and by that title he is familiarly known, although justly entitled to the preface of "general," having received the appointment of brevet brigadier-general, "for gallant and meritorious services," in 1865. His regiment participated in some of the fiercest and most decisive battles of the war, Second Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Petersburg, and earned a most honorable record. They were mustered out Feb. 1, 1866, after having served nearly five years.

At the close of the war, Col. Hardenbergh returned to Kingston, and resumed the practice of law until the fall of 1867, when he came to North Canaan, and purchased the law-office of Judge M. T. Granger, his present location. He was appointed clerk of the Probate Court—Frederick Watson, judge—the same



George Wheeton

year, and was subsequently elected by the Democrats judge of probate, town clerk, treasurer, registrar, etc., which offices he still holds. He was married in April, 1869, to Miss Delia Watson, of North Canaan. In 1870 he was elected to represent the town in the General Assembly, and in 1876–77 was senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District of Litchfield County. He has several times been chosen as delegate to attend Democratic conventions, and is identified with almost every enterprise relating to the welfare of his town. He purchased the *Connecticut Western News* on Dec. 18, 1878, from which, in connection with his law business, he derives a comfortable income.

As a lawyer, Col. Hardenbergh is widely known for his natural ability, dignified courtesy, and thorough knowledge of the science of law; and his biting sarcasm, combining these three elements, makes him an opponent to be respected. Of the confidence reposed in him by his fellow-citizens, witness the various town offices he has held consecutively since his location here.

The fraternal disposition of Col. Hardenbergh can be felt and appreciated only by those whose privilege it is to enjoy his confidence and intimate acquaintance. His unconscious dignity, almost severe, inspires at once respect, and the impression that his stern experience on the field and the cynical character of his profession have blunted the susceptibility in his nature that is calculated to insure success in one's social and domestic relations. But a thorough acquaintance with the man discovers the contrary to be the fact. Few men have a faculty for retaining friends and commanding their respect to a greater extent than Col. Hardenbergh, and no man has a greater respect for the rights and opinions of others than he. No adequate review of his life and characteristics can be given in a brief sketch like this. In him are combined the qualities found only in that rarity to which can truly be applied the words—without the irony—of Antony: "An honorable man."

GEORGE WHEATON was born in East Haven, Conn., in 1790. He lost his father when very young, and went to live with a Congregational clergyman, probably in Southbury, when about twelve years of age. His mother died soon after. He availed himself with eagerness of his advantages for education, soon became a teacher, and steadily pursued his studies in preparation for the profession of his choice—law; and in course of time came to Salisbury to become a student in the office of Judge Church, who occupied a high standing in legal circles. He was a close and careful student, was admitted to practice in 1813, and settled in Cornwall Centre, then a thriving place. He there married Lewey, daughter of Medad Alling, an early settler of Canaan. Their children were Nancy (Mrs. William Baldwin), Cynthia (Mrs. Elbert Shepard), and George A. Mr. Wheaton soon became an important factor in Cornwall, and was selected to hold various positions of public trust, was many times the representative of Cornwall in the General Assembly of the State, and for twenty years the postmaster at Cornwall Centre. For his second wife he married Eliza, daughter of Andrew Cotter, of Cornwall. Their only child, Lucetta, married Dr. P. C. Cummings.

About 1840, Mr. Wheaton moved to West Cornwall, then making rapid growth from the advantages given by the opening of the Housatonic Railroad, and made that place his home until his death, Nov. 5, 1865, at the age of seventy-five years.

For over half a century Mr. Wheaton moved among the citizens of Cornwall, active in political, educational, and religious matters, and none ever questioned the purity of his motives, the honesty of his convictions, or the soundness of his judgment. He was a member of the Congregational Church for years. In politics he was in early life a Whig, afterwards a Republican.

As a lawyer he was not so much noted as an advocate as for the thorough manner in which he prepared his cases. They were carefully arranged, and every little point on which dispute might arise was properly fortified. His knowledge of law was extensive, and it has been said of him that he never gave advice that was not the very best that could have been given under the circumstances as expressed to him. In preparing a case he was absorbed in his work, paying no attention to meals or sleep, and when made up and presented to a court he was uniformly found to be successful. Of one thing his clients were assured: all the law favoring their side would be presented, and in the clearest, briefest manner, and the court always listened when they were presented. As a consequence, he had many and good clients and acquired a handsome property.

As a citizen, Mr. Wheaton was conservative, and in favor of all things tending to improve, elevate, and dignify society, but he did not assume that all things claiming to be of benefit were really so. If, on investigation, they proved to be desirable, he gave them his persistent and unwavering support. By his death Cornwall lost an able lawyer, a good citizen, and an honest man, one lamented by all of the better class of the community.

G. W. Shepard, son of Elbert Shepard, bears his grandfather's name, and inserts his portrait in this work.

FLORIMOND D. FYLER was born in Torrington, Conn., Dec. 11, 1834. He commenced the study of law in the office of Judge Gideon Hall, at Winsted, where he continued as his health would allow until the spring of 1864, when he attended Yale Law School that term. He was admitted to the bar in 1864, and returned to Yale Law School and studied one year, and received the degree LL.B., July, 1865. In September, 1865, he located in Winsted as an attorney-at-law. He was a member of the Legislature in the

May session of 1872. He was elected by the Legislature of 1877 judge of the District Court of Litchfield County for four years from July 1, 1877.

Augustus Hall Fenn was born in Plymouth, Conn., Jan. 18, 1844. In March, 1862, he commenced the study of the law in the office of Ammi Giddings, of Plymouth, and in the following August enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, subsequently the Second Artillery.

The following extract concerning his military career is taken from Vaill's history of the regiment:

"He proved himself one of the best drill-masters and disciplinarians in the regiment, and one of the most competent officers in every position. Before going to the front he was made captain of Company C. On the 22d of June he led his company into the skirmish at Petersburg as far as it advanced, and was then and there detailed assistant adjutant-general on Upton's staff, *vice* Capt. Sanborn, of the Fifth Maine, and, mounting a horse which had been brought to him, commenced his duties at once. When the regiment left the Sixth Corps at Tenallytown, in July, he was relieved. In September he was appointed judge-advocate of the division court-martial, which tried twenty-five cases. At Cedar Creek he lost his left arm. The surgeons at Annapolis proposed to muster him out and discharge him for disability, but he protested, and wrote to Gen. Mackenzie, urging his interference. The consequence was that he was retained, and in less than *seven weeks* from the time he had an arm taken off at the shoulder he reported for full duty at the front, and was at once detailed as assistant adjutant-general of the brigade again, which detail was afterwards changed to brigade inspector. He subsequently participated in several fights. He was detailed as judge-advocate five different times, was brevetted major after Cedar Creek, promoted to major in January, 1865, brevetted lieutenant-colonel for Little Sailor's Creek, and colonel for services during the war."

At the close of the war he returned, and in September, 1865, resumed his studies in the office of Kellogg & Terry, in Waterbury, Conn. He remained there until Feb. 15, 1867, when he was admitted to the bar at Litchfield. After passing one year in the law school of Harvard University, obtaining the degree of LL.B., he commenced practice, Jan. 1, 1868, in Waterbury. Removed to Plymouth, April 1, 1869, remained there until March 14, 1876, but opened an office in Winsted, July 1, 1875, where he has since practiced and now resides.

Col. Fenn was city clerk of Waterbury in 1866–67; judge of probate, town clerk, and register of births and deaths in Plymouth, 1869 to 1876; and is now judge of probate for the Winchester District. In 1875 he was the Republican candidate for Secretary of State.

Albert P. Bradstreet, son of Thomas J. and Amanda T. Bradstreet, and grandson of Seth Thomas, deceased, was born in Thomaston on the 9th day of June, 1846. He attended school in his native village and worked upon his father's farm until the fall of 1867, when he entered Yale College, where he graduated in the year 1871. In October of the same year he entered the law department of Columbia College in New York City, and graduated with the degree of LL.B. in the spring of 1873. After remaining in the office of Webster & O'Neil, in the city of Waterbury, a few months, he opened a law-office in Thomaston, where he has since remained, in the enjoyment of a lucrative practice. He was elected as representative of Thomaston in the Legislature in the years 1877 and 1878, and in the year 1880 was elected senator from the Sixteenth District for two years, being the first Republican elected to that position in his district since 1873. He was also appointed deputy judge of the Waterbury City Court in 1879, a position which he now holds. Mr. Bradstreet has held the office of town clerk of Thomaston since the incorporation of the town in 1875, and is at present a member of the board of education. Mr. Bradstreet is held in high esteem by the bar of Litchfield County, and his legislative experience has brought his name quite prominently before the people of the State.

Hon. Augustus Pettibone was born at Norfolk, Conn., Feb. 19, 1766. He was a descendant of John Pettibone, who came from Wales, and served under Cromwell until the end of the wars, and emigrated to America about 1650. He was admitted a citizen of Windsor in 1658. John Pettibone shortly after this removed from Windsor to Simsbury, and was the ancestor of the Pettibone family now spread abroad through most of the United States. Giles Pettibone, a descendant of this John Pettibone, removed from Simsbury to Litchfield County, and settled in that portion of it which the next year (1758) was incorporated under the name of Norfolk. At the first town-meeting, held in 1758, forty-four citizens attended, three of whom were Pettibones,—Eli, Isaac, and Giles, the father of Augustus Pettibone. Giles Pettibone was the first representative from Norfolk in the General Assembly, a position which he occupied for twenty-six sessions; he was also judge of probate from 1779 to 1807; justice of the peace for thirty years; and treasurer of the town for forty years. He served in the war of the Revolution, as a commissioned officer, at the battles of Saratoga and the capture of Burgoyne, and in the campaigns on the Hudson, carrying his title of colonel during his life. He was twice married and had eleven children. The mother of Augustus Pettibone was the daughter of Col. Michael Humphrey, of Simsbury, and left four children. Augustus Pettibone, at the age of fourteen, accompanied his father to the field and served several months. In 1784 he entered Yale College, where he continued about two years, but did not graduate. In 1787 he began reading law with Dudley Humphrey, Esq., of Norfolk, then in practice there, and continued with him from September to the following April, when he went to Litchfield, and attended Judge Reeve's lectures until March, 1790. He was admitted to the bar in Litchfield in 1790, and settled in practice at Norfolk. He continued in active practice until 1812, when from infirm health he relinquished his practice; but in the same year he was appointed associate judge of the County Court for Litchfield County, and continued such until 1816, when he was appointed chief judge of the County Court, and held that office until May, 1831. At the age of sixty-five





Albert P. Rawlstone

years he resigned, declining to hold any public office. Judge Pettibone represented the town of Norfolk in thirty-two sessions of the General Assembly, and in 1830 and 1831 he was senator from the Seventeenth Senatorial District. In 1818, Judge Pettibone was a member of the constitutional convention, and a member of the committee which drafted the constitution for consideration of the convention, and voted for its adoption. He was a justice of the peace for nearly forty years, and judge of probate from 1807 to 1822, succeeding his father in that office.

Judge Pettibone occupied an honorable position in his profession, and was greatly esteemed by his brethren of the bar for his ability and integrity. He was forcible and logical in his address, but wholly without effort at display, and with little personal ambition. Thoroughly sincere and earnest himself, he despised all attempts at deception or trifling, and could not endure any resort to subterfuge, or any hypocrisy.

The latter years of his long life were spent at his home in Norfolk, in the care of a small farm, which afforded him needed exercise and recreation, and in the management of the estate he had accumulated in his business. He died Oct. 4, 1847, leaving a wife, but no children.

The following inscription, found upon the monument of his father, Col. Giles Pettibone, in the old burying-ground at Norfolk, so fitly describes and applies to the life of Judge Pettibone that it is inserted here:

"His life was honorable to himself and useful to society. He was distinguished by various marks of honor from his fellow-men, was prompt in their service and enjoyed their confidence through a long life devoted to public employments. To the needy and unprotected poor he was a father and a friend. Tears of sorrow bedew his grave who felt for the sufferings of others. Mortality, tho' it presents a barrier to the works of good men, does not obscure their virtues. The life of the just man shines with lustre beyond the grave."

Rufus Pettibone, a brother of Hon. Augustus Pettibone, graduated at Williams College in 1805, studied law, and about 1818 emigrated to Missouri, then a territory, and settled there as a lawyer. He was a man of brilliant talents and education, and immediately took high rank as a lawyer. He was a member of the constitutional convention of Missouri, and was chosen one of the circuit judges of the State. Afterwards he was appointed chief justice of the State by Governor McNair, the first Governor of the State, and held the office until his death in 1825.

S. Pettibone, another brother of Augustus Pettibone, a man of excellent ability and education, also a lawyer, was a graduate of Williams College, class of 1800. He died in Norfolk, Conn., in the prime of life.

Levi Pettibone, another brother of Augustus Pettibone, was the companion of Henry R. Schoolcraft in his exploring tour through Southwestern Missouri and Arkansas in 1817, and afterwards settled in Missouri, where he was many years in responsible positions, as judge of probate and clerk of the Circuit Courts. He is still (in 1881) living in the city of St. Louis, in his *one hundred and first* year, in the enjoyment of fair health and considerable vigor. Until his eyesight failed, when he was ninety-seven years of age, he was an excellent correspondent, and engaged to a considerable extent in active business pursuits.

HIRAM P. LAWRENCE was born at Norfolk, Conn., in 1833. Was a member of the class of 1855 in Yale College, but did not graduate. Read law with Hon. F. D. Fyler, of Winsted, in 1870, was admitted to the bar in Litchfield County in 1873, and is settled in practice at Winsted, Conn.

JAMES HUNTINGTON was born in South Coventry, Conn., June 4, 1833. He studied his profession in the office of Loren P. Waldo and Alvan P. Hyde, at Tolland, Conn; subsequently graduated at the law school at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; was admitted to the bar of Fulton County in 1859, and in the same year commenced practice in Woodbury, where he has since resided. He is judge of probate for Woodbury District, and State's attorney for Litchfield County.

ATTORNEYS' FEES IN 1793.

The following interesting extracts are from the records of a "Barr" meeting held Dec. 18, 1793:

"At a meeting of the bar held Dec. 18, 1793, of which Adonijah Strong, Esq., was chairman, it was voted, 'that Frederick Wolcott, Esq., of Litchfield, be Clerk of this Barr, and have power to make Records of all Resolves of this Barr, to make and certify Copies thereof, and to perform all other Duties Incident to said Office.'

"*Resolved*, That in future the *Fees* to be charged by each Member of this Barr in all Causes in which he may be employed be established as follows, viz[t]:

"*In Common Pleas.*

	£	s.	d.
"Retainer	0	12	0
Term Fees	0	18	0
On appointment of Auditors	1	16	0
Arguing Remonstrance to Report of Auditors	2	2	0
Attending Arbitrator each Day	1	10	0
" Before a justice, nine Shillings at least, and more in proportion to the distance and importance of the case.			

"The Members present and who subscribed to the above table of fees are as follows: Tapping Reeve, Adonijah Strong, Daniel Everit, David N. Brinsmade, Isaac Baldwin, Jr., Ephraim Kirby, Benjamin Stiles, Jr., Nathan Preston, Judson Canfield, Samuel Bestwick, John C. Smith, Nicholas S. Masters, John Allen, Uriel Holmes, Nathan Smith, John Elmore, Joseph Canfield, Augustus Pettibone.

	£	s.	d.
"Arguing Plea of Abatement, there being no other defense in the case	1	4	0
The same with further defense	0	13	0
Arguing Demurrer or Petition for new trial	1	16	0
" Bill in Chancery	2	2	0
Silent Appeal, to be long term fees	1	4	0
Arguing Issue in fact	2	2	0
" Motion in Arrest of Judgment	1	4	0
On appointment of Auditors	1	4	0
Arguing Remonstrance to report of Auditors	1	4	0

"*In Superior Court.*

	£	s.	d.
"Retainer	0	18	0
Term Fee	1	4	0
Arguing Plea of Abatement	1	10	0
Demurrer	2	8	0
Issue in fact	4	0	0
Arguing Motion in Arrest of Judgment	1	10	0
" Bill in Chancery	4	10	0

"Elnathan Akins, Philo Ruggles, Daniel W. Lewis, William Edgewell, Matthew B. Whittlesey, Frederick Wolcott, Elisha Sterling, James Dem-

son, David Tallman, Eli Curtis, Aaron Smith, Roger Skinner, David Daggett, Isaac Mills, M. Strong, Joel P. Pettett."

THE COURTS IN 1820.

Under the old government the Superior Court consisted of nine judges, and they were selected annually by the Legislature. Under the constitution the number was reduced to five, and they held their office during good behavior or until they reached the age of seventy years. In like manner the judges of the County Courts were reduced from five to three. Formerly these judges held the Superior Courts, but now they are holden by one judge.

THE SUPERIOR COURT.

There were sessions of the Superior Court in each year, holden on the third Tuesdays of August and February, and the terms rarely extended beyond two weeks. If they reached to the third week, they were deemed to be of extraordinary length. The Superior Court had no original jurisdiction except as a court of equity. All its actions at law came up by appeal from the County Court, and generally important cases were carried up without a trial in the court below. The party wishing to appeal his case would demur either to the declaration or plea, as the case might be, suffer a judgment to be entered against him, and appeal from it, and then change his plea in the Superior Court as the exigencies of his case may require. The making of copies in the case appealed was a very profitable item in the business of the clerk. All cases at law wherein the matter in demand exceeded seventy dollars were appealable, and all matters in equity in which the sum involved exceeded three hundred dollars were brought originally to the Superior Court. In criminal matters the jurisdiction of both courts was concurrent, except in crimes of a higher grade, which were tried exclusively in the Superior Court. A case was pretty certain to reach a trial at the second term after it was entered in the docket unless special reasons could be shown for its further continuance.

THE COUNTY COURT.

The County Court had an important agency in the administration of justice fifty years ago. Under the old form of government it consisted of one judge and four justices of the quorum; under the constitution, of one chief judge and two associate judges.

There were three sessions of the old County Court in each year, in March, September, and December. The September term was generally short, merely disposing of the criminal business and such other preliminary matters as could not be passed over. The March term lasted three weeks, and the December term from four to six weeks, as the business might demand. The first half day was always taken up in calling the docket. Mr. Wolcott had his files arranged alphabetically, corresponding with the entries on the docket, and of these some member of the bar, usually one of the younger, had charge. The sheriff took his station in the centre of the bar, and as the cases were named by the clerk the proper entries were made both on the docket and on the file, and then the file was passed to the sheriff, who delivered it to the party entitled to it, and thus, at the close of the proceedings, all the files had passed into the hands of the members of the bar, where they remained until the case received final disposition. Three hundred cases were considered as constituting a small docket, and there were as many as nine hundred entered at a single term.

In 1820 there were two grades of lawyers in the State. The first admission only authorized the candidate to practice at the County Court, and a service of two years was required at that bar before he was allowed an examination for admission to the bar of the Superior Court. The statutes of the State were subsequently revised under the superintendence of Judge Swift, and many and material alterations had been made to conform the provisions of the law to the new order of things under the constitution. The question came before Judge Mainard, and he decided that under the revised statutes an admission to the bar of the County Court gave the candidate authority to practice in all the courts in the State; and that decision was assented to by all the judges.

The matter of examining candidates for admission to the bar was, in those days, an imposing solemnity, and the day for that proceeding was a marked day of the term. All the members of the bar were expected to be present, and few failed of attending. The committee of examination occupied the judges' seats, the chairman, holding the place of the chief judge, indicating to each separate member of the committee the subject in which he was expected to examine the candidate, and thus a thorough and searching examination was had. After the examination was closed the candidates retired, and the members of the bar gave their opinions *seriatim* on the question of the admission of the applicant. Sometimes candidates were rejected. It had been the practice in early times to have an entertainment at the close of the examination at the expense of the successful condidates, but this had been dispensed with when I was examined. Stories were told of some eminent members of the bar who, on such occasions, indulged in practices which were not credible to their reputation for temperance and sobriety. Perhaps it was for this reason that the practice was abolished.

PRACTICE.

Statutory provisions and the advance of legal science, as well as a more just sense of what is due to the best interest of litigation, have made great changes in the course of proceedings before the courts during the last fifty years. Then it was customary for counsel to take advantage of any trivial omission which could be found in the proceedings, and a case never came to trial until every possible effort for

abatement or delay had been exhausted. Our statute in relation to amendments had not then received so liberal a construction, nor was it in itself so liberal in its provisions as it now is; and thus opportunity was afforded for the display of much ingenuity in the prosecution of dilatory pleas.

Then there were no statutory provisions relating to injunctions, all the power which the court had in that matter being that with which it was invested by the common law as a court of equity, and hence very little will be found in our reports on this subject until about 1826, after the statute authorizing the judges to grant temporary injunctions had been passed. This statute was introduced into the Legislature by Judge Swift, who was a member for several sessions after his retirement from the bench. Since then many cases relating to this branch of jurisprudence have been before our courts.

Probably more than half the suits commenced in our County Courts fifty years ago were brought to enforce the collection of debts, and in some localities this was a profitable business. The County Court then had jurisdiction in all cases where the matter in demand exceeded the sum of fifteen dollars, and this brought into it a great number of suits now tried by single justices, and accounts for the great diminution in the number of cases now brought here.

Piles of learning were devoted to destruction by the edict of the Legislature admitting parties and other persons in interest to be heard as witnesses. The nicest and most refined legal questions were frequently brought before the courts for decision in matters relating to the interest of witnesses, but now they are almost forgotten by the most learned of the profession.

THE AUTHORITIES THEN IN USE.

The statutes then in force were the revision of 1808, by far the most elaborate and complete of any ever published. It contains a complete history of the legislation of Connecticut on all subjects of statutory enactment from the first, and is still a useful book for study by the profession. The principal labor of its preparation for publication was performed by Thomas Day.

Comparatively few American authorities were cited in our courts then. Mr. Day had published four volumes of Day's Reports, and then had suspended further publication for want of encouragement. The Legislature, in 1815, had authorized the court to appoint a reporter, and had given him a salary. Under such an appointment Mr. Day had commenced publishing the Connecticut Reports, and had published three volumes of them when he published the fifth of Day, thus filling the gap between the fourth of Day and the first of Connecticut. The New York Reports, by Caine and Johnson, down to the twelfth of Johnson, and twelve volumes of the Massachusetts Reports were out, and these, with our own reports, were about all the American authorities which were cited in our courts. Not a single American elementary work had then been published except Swift's System and Swift's Evidence. The English Reports from Burrows down, including Douglas', Cowper's, Term, and East's Reports, down to the twelfth volume, with Blackstone's Commentaries, which were always on the table, were the staple authorities of the times. Judge Reeve said that he considered Cowper's Reports the best that had then been published of the decisions of the Court of King's Bench.

The following is a list of the present members of the Litchfield bar:

Litchfield.—George C. Woodruff, George M. Woodruff (railroad commissioner), Origen S. Seymour (does not appear in court as counsel), George A. Hickox, Henry B. Graves, Henry H. Prescott, Dwight C. Kilbourn, Wm. L. Ransom (clerk of the Superior Court), Charles B. Andrews, Frank W. Wessells, Edward W. Seymour.

Winchester.—R. Hitchcock (judge of the Superior Court), Augustus H. Fenn, Hiram P. Lawrence, Wellington B. Smith, Samuel B. Horne, William H. Ely, William F. Hurlbut, Florimond D. Fyler, Samuel A. Herman.

New Hartford.—Jared B. Foster, John B. Betts, Nathan Morse.

Riverton.—Hiram Goodwin.

Wolcottville.—Gideon H. Welch, George W. Cole.

Thomaston.—Albert P. Bradstreet, F. W. Etheridge.

Terryville.—Henry Plumb.

Harwinton.—Abijah Catlin.

Woodbury.—James Huntington, William Cothren, George F. Shelton.

New Milford.—John S. Turrill, James H. McMahon, T. Dwight Merwin.

Sharon.—J. Wade Hughes, Charles F. Sedgwick.

West Cornwall.—Arthur D. Warner, N. A. Nickerson.

Lakeville.—Hubert Williams.

Salisbury.—Donald J. Warner, Donald T. Warner.

Canaan.—M. T. Granger (judge of Court of Errors), Jacob B. Hardenberg, A. T. Roraback.

Falls Village.—Lee P. Dean, Dwight W. Clarke.

Washington.—William H. O'Hara.

The senior members of the bar of this county have, many of them, made up their records; those still left are soon to follow, and the juniors are to assume their places at the bar and on the bench; to them will soon be committed these great responsible trusts. The perpetuity of our free institutions is committed to the guardianship and keeping of the bar and judiciary of our free country, for the history of the world teaches, and all free government illustrates, this truth,—treat the subject lightly as you will,—that to the profession of the law civil government is indebted for all the safeguards and intrenchments with which the liberties of the people are protected; that legislation is shaped, constitutions enlarged, amended, and adopted by the

enlightened administration of the statesmen, both of England and the United States, who have been in both, and are in all free governments, educated for the bar, and, ascending by the inherent force of their disciplined, professional life, they become the directors of the destinies of states and nations.

Military chieftains may spring into power, tyrants may dazzle with the glamour of military parade and the pomp of war an oppressed and frenzied people, but they turn as the cannonade dies away to the statesmanship of the country, and call to the parliaments and congressional halls for final debate the arbitraments of the liberties of the people.

From the days of King John to the present hour the bench and bar have furnished the statesmen who have erected the bulwarks of constitutional law, and extorted from tyrants the Magna Chartas which have secured to the oppressed the guarantees of free institutions.

Imbued with the historical traditions of their predecessors, and tracing the paths they have trod, emulating their good example, it should become more and more the resolute purpose of the Litchfield County bar to so walk in the light of their professional teachings that when they are called to follow them to that upper court, and file their judgment-roll of the great trial of life with that Supreme Judge from whose bar they can take no appeal,—

> "Thou go not like the quarry-slave at night
> Scourged to his dungeon, but, sustained and soothed
> By an unfaltering trust, approach thy grave
> Like one who wraps the drapery of his couch
> About him and lies down to pleasant dreams."

CHAPTER III.

MEDICAL HISTORY.

Organization of Medical Association in 1767—Early Physicians—Names of Members of Medical Society from 1808, with Dates of Admission—List of Presidents and Secretaries from 1808 to 1881—Present Members—Present Officers.

As early as January, 1767, a medical association was formed in this county, composed of the most eminent physicians then in practice here. Its object was to establish rules of practice and intercourse, promote medical science by providing for annual consultations and dissertations, and to protect the reputation of the profession and the health of the community from the inroads of ignorant pretenders to medical science. Among the gentlemen composing this body were Joshua Porter, Lemuel Wheeler, Joseph Perry, Seth Bird, William Abernethy, Samuel Catlin, Simeon Smith, Cyrus Marsh, Ephraim Gitteau, John Calhoun, etc. One of the earliest physicians of the county was Oliver Wolcott. He was the son of Hon. Roger Wolcott, of Windsor, a former Governor of the colony. He had served as an officer in the French war, and settled himself in Goshen before the organization of the county in the practice of his profession. Whether he continued in practice as a physician after his removal to this town is not known; probably, however, his official duties as sheriff prevented it. He was subsequently honored with almost every official place which a good man would covet: he was a member of the House of Representatives, of the Council, a judge of probate, a judge of the County Court, a representative in Congress, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, lieutenant-governor and Governor of his native State, and, more than all, the father of an excellent family. He is said to have been a man of uncommon diffidence and distrustful of his own ability. His public communications display sound judgment, and his more confidential correspondence a warm affection and a pure purpose.

Dr. Seth Bird, of Litchfield, probably held the first place among the early physicians of the county. His reputation was widespread. For acuteness of discrimination and soundness of judgment he was not excelled.

Dr. Joseph Perry, of Woodbury, was not only eminent in his profession, but, what was unusual in his day, he excelled as a *belles-lettre* scholar and was a gentleman well read in various branches of science.

Later generations produced eminent and accomplished physicians: Dr. Nathaniel Perry, son of the gentleman just named; Dr. Daniel Sheldon, of Litchfield; Dr. Fowler, of Washington; Rockwell, of Sharon; Welch, of Norfolk; Ticknor, of Salisbury.

Dr. Samuel Woodward, of Torrington, was not only a physician of high repute himself, but he was almost literally a father of the faculty.

Among the surgeons of note, in earlier times, were Dr. Samuel Catlin, of Litchfield, and at a later period Dr. Samuel R. Gager, of Sharon.

The medical profession in this county has produced some writers of respectability. Dr. Elisha North was for several years a physician of extensive practice in Goshen, and he afterwards removed to New London. He published an approved treatise on spotted fever, which extensively prevailed in Goshen and its vicinity while he resided there.

Dr. Caleb Ticknor, of Salisbury, was brother of the late excellent Dr. Luther Ticknor, of that town, and of Dr. Benajah Ticknor, for many years a surgeon in the navy of the United States, and, although a young man when he removed to New York City, about the year 1832, he rose rapidly to a high place in his profession. He published several medical works, the most popular of which was the "Philosophy of Living."*

* The above reference to the physicians of the early days is taken from the address delivered by the late Judge Samuel Church at the Litchfield centennial, in August, 1851.

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY.*

The records of the old society are doubtless lost. The following is a list of members of the Litchfield County Medical Society in 1808: Samuel Woodward, President; Samuel Buel, Clerk; Anson Tuttle, John Raymond, Aaron Coleman, P. B. Fowler, Ebenezer Smith, William H. Taylor, Roswell Abernethy, Jesse Carrington, John Calhoun, Samuel Rockwell, J. R. Eastman, Elijah Lyman, Samuel Orton, Timothy Clark, Gideon Woodruff, Asahel Humphrey, Joshua Cornwall.

Since then the following admissions have been made:

1808.—Anson Wright, John C. Warner, David Warner, Launcelot Phelps.
1809.—Samuel B. Woodward, Henry Tuttle.
1810.—Jehial Williams, Edmond Allen.
1811.—Elisha North.
1812.—Frederick Graves, John Warner.
1813.—James R. Dodge, Conant Catlin, Asahel Hale, E. L. Hart, Ira N. Bronson.
1814.—John M. West, Elmore Everitt, Curtis Hurd.
1815.—Norman Smith.
1816.—William Buel, Erastus Bancroft, William Marsh.
1817.—Benjamin Platt.
1818.—Samuel Enstie.
1819.—Henry Fish, Luther Tichnor, Gaylord Wells, Samuel Andrews, George O. Jarvis, Orvid Plumb.
1820.—Roswell Abernethy, John M. West.
1821.—Horatio Gridley, Chauncey B. Foot, Samuel W. Gold, Johnson C. Hatch.
1822.—Benjamin Welch, Elias W. Williams, Thomas Brinsmade.
1823.—Sherman Woodward, Clark Chapman, Samuel Chittenden.
1824.—Jehial Abbott, Uriah Turner.
1825.—Benjamin F. Cleaveland, Samuel R. Childs.
1826.—Eli Reed, Ives Cowles, William Woodruff.

The following is the first complete list of members, made in 1827:

Alanson Abbe, William Buel, Samuel Buel, John M. West, Samuel R. Childs, Manly Peters, John W. Russell, Norman Landon, Samuel W. Gould, Solyman Russell, William Marsh, Luther Tichnor, Henry Fish, Adonijah Strong, Benjamin Welch, Joshua S. Cornwall, Amasa Kellogg, Benjamin Welch, Jr., John Calhoun, Uriah Turner, John Sears, George Taylor, Jehial Williams, Clark Chapman, Ralph Denning, Reuben Warner, Lyman Catlin, Royal Cook, Ives Cowles, William Woodruff, Gaylord Wells, Joel G. Caudee, Roswell Abernethy, Frederick B. Woodward, Conant Catlin, Elias Williams, Norman Buel, Johnson C. Hatch, Remus M. Fowler, William C. Williams, George O. Jones, Erastus Bancroft, H. Scovill, William O. Talcott, Andrew De Wolf, Wells Beardsley, Howell B. Graham, Miles Belden, Garry H. Miner, Jarvis Case, Amos Beecher, William Erwin, Andrew Abernethy, Paul W. Cluseborough, Eli Reed, William Carrington, Warren R. Fowler.

The following have been admitted since that date:

1828.—Stephen Reed, Jethro Hatch, Bushrod Camp.
1829.—Norman Lyman, —— Hollister, John De Forest, Josiah Barnes, Amos Butler, Jefferson Stone, C. S. Ticknor, A. S. Lewis.
1830.—Moses A. Lee, Albert Wright, William P. Buel, J. G. Beckwith, Burritt North, Myron Downs.
1831.—George L. Hurd, Theodore C. Hurd, George M. Fowler, Charles Vaill, Edwin C. Ely, L. S. Adams.
1832.—Charles H. Webb, Stanley Griswold, G. H. St. John, Samuel McAlpen, Ambrose Ives.
1833.—Walter Peck, Asahel Humphrey, —— Kibbe, Horace Judson, A. M. Huxley, Ozias Lewis, Albert C. Knight.
1834.—Aaron Wildman, J. R. Eastman, E. D. Hudson, —— Karson.
1835.—Horace K. Beach, Wells Beardsley, Philando Stewart.
1836.—James Barry, Joseph McComb, Elmore Everett, Russell Everett.
1837.—Samuel T. Salisbury.
1838.—John S. Wolcott, R. Tiffany, Loomis North, Horace Buttolph, Reuben M. Woodruff, W. J. Barry, William B. Lacy, J. A. Gillette.
1839.—George Adams, C. H. Reed, —— Moody, Sylvanus Stewart.
1840.—William W. Welch, Eliada Osborn, —— Perry, —— Platt, —— Freeman.
1841.—Henry Baldwin, William B. De Forest.
1842.—George Seymour, L. S. Turner, Myron K. Hubbard, Sidney P. Lyman, Charles Byington.
1843.—Baldwin Seeley, Thomas Seeley, William Cockie, Edward P. Lyman, Joseph North.
1844.—John Stootcote, George Lyman, John Yale.
1847.—W. E. Bulkley, David E. Bostwick, Seth Porter.
1848.—John L. Wakefield, Graham Lee, J. Edward Smith.
1849.—G. S. Bissell, P. Beardsley.
1850.—William Werden, Ithaneer H. Smith, H. G. Westlake.
1851.—Orlando Brown, Erastmus Hugins, Asahel Catlin, Jr., J. W. Phelps, J. B. Whiting, Seth Pease, John H. Welch, Samuel Catlin.
1852.—Charles B. Maltby, George B. Parsons.
1854.—Henry M. Knight, William J. Burge, Gaylord B. Miller, J. H. T. Cockey, J. W. Bidwell.
1855.—Albin E. Barber, Henry W. Buel.
1856.—John B. Derrickson.
1857.—William W. Knight, William Deming.
1858.—William Bissell.
1859.—Harmon W. Shove.
1860.—Edward Sanford.
1863.—Henry Davis.
1867.—Francis J. Young.
1868.—J. K. Bacon.
1869.—G. W. Bell, J. H. Blodgett.
1870.—J. Morgan, H. E. Gates, William Porter, R. S. Goodwin, T. S. Hanchett, W. S. Munger, C. W. Bull, W. J. Beach.
1871.—Franklin Booth, R. E. Ensign.
1872.—E. B. Heady, L. T. Platt, C. F. Couch.
1873.—T. G. Wright, J. H. North, L. H. Wood.
1874.—F. P. Esterley, C. W. Camp.
1875.—Virgil Buel, J. J. Newcomb.
1876.—J. H. Stevens, A. M. Kessler.
1877.—A. G. Heaney, W. L. Barbour, B. S. Thompson, Samuel H. Huntington, F. W. Brown.
1878.—J. H. Trent, W. P. Swett.
1879.—George K. Roberts, Jerry Burwell, C. L. Blake, Isaac R. Sanford.
1880.—Frederick E. Barrows.

LIST OF OFFICERS.

The following is a list of presidents and secretaries from 1808 to 1880:

PRESIDENTS.

1808, Samuel Woolward; 1809-10, Jesse Carrington; 1811-13, Nathaniel Perry, 1814, Jesse Carrington, 1815-16, Nathaniel Perry, 1817, Jesse Carrington, 1818, William Buel, 1819, Nathaniel Perry, 1820-22, Samuel Rockwell, 1823, William Buel; 1824, Samuel Rockwell; 1825, Warren S. Fowler; 1826, Roswell Abernethy; 1827-29, William Buel; 1830, Roswell Abernethy, 1831, Reuben S. Woodward, 1832, William Buel; 1833-34, Norman Lyman; 1835, Johnson C. Hatch; 1836, Remus M. Fowler; 1837, Samuel Buel; 1838, Gaylord Wells; 1839, Benjamin Welch, 1840, Samuel W. Gold, 1841, G. H. St. John, 1842, Manley Peters, 1843, Charles Vaill, 1844, Reuben Woodruff, 1845, William J. Barry, 1846, Harvey Baldwin, 1847, A. M. Huxley, 1848, Johnson C. Hatch, 1849, Burritt B. North, 1850, Ralph Deming; 1851, James Welch, 1852, Myron Downs, 1853, S. T. Salisbury, 1854, Sidney H. Lyman, 1855, William H. Welch, 1856, William Woodruff, 1857, George Seymour, 1858, Henry M. Knight, 1859, James Welch, 1860, Henry W. Buel, 1861, J. H. Welch, 1862, D. E. Bostwick, 1863, C. H. Webb, 1864, J. W. Phelps, 1865, H. M. Knight, 1866, J. W. Phelps, 1867, Henry M. Knight, 1868, J. W. Phelps, 1869, F. S. Young, 1870-71, Henry W. Buel, 1872, J. W. Bidwell, 1873-74, Orlando Brown; 1875-76, Burritt B. North; 1877, William Deming; 1878-79, R. S. Goodwin; 1880, W. S. Munger.

SECRETARIES.

1808-11, Samuel Buel; 1812-15, Elijah Lyman; 1816-18, Conant Catlin; 1819, Erastus L. Hart, 1820-21, Roswell Abernethy, 1822-25, Horatio Gridley, 1826-28, Samuel Childs, 1829-30, Samuel Gold, 1831,

* Contributed by J. J. Newcomb, M.D., of Litchfield.

Moses A. Lee; 1832–47, J. G. Beckwith; 1848–49, A. M. Huxley; 1850–54, George Lyman; 1855–57, Henry W. Buel; 1858–59, David E. Bostwick; 1860–62, G. B. Miller; 1863–66, Henry Davis; 1867–68, J. G. Beckwith; 1869, G. W. Bell; 1870–71, Howard E. Gates; 1872, William Porter; 1873–74, Willis J. Beach; 1875–77, T. G. Wright; 1878–80, J. J. Newcomb.

The following record appears among the proceedings of the society under date of April 21, 1828:

"A communication from the American Temperance Society was laid before the society, and the following resolution was passed:

"'*Resolved*, That this society highly appreciate the exertions of the Temperance Society for the suppression of the deplorable evils under which our country is suffering from the abuse of ardent spirits, and that we will use our best endeavors to further the views of that highly-respectable association; and we hereby pledge ourselves that we will at this and at all future meetings of our society abstain from and discourage the use of that highly deleterious article.'"

The present officers and members are as follows: President, Walter S. Munger, Watertown; Vice-President, Willis J. Beach, Litchfield; Secretary, J. J. Newcomb, Litchfield; Committee on Membership and Ethics, Henry W. Buel, J. W. Bidwell, Luther H. Wood; Fellows to the State Society, R. S. Goodwin, G. H. Miner, J. B. Derrickson, Orlando Brown, W. J. Beach.

Reporter, L. H. Wood.

Members, Henry W. Buel, W. J. Beach, J. W. Bidwell, O. Brown, William Bissell, T. W. Brown, J. Burwell, C. L. Blake, T. E. Barrows, C. W. Camp, C. F. Couch, William Deming, J. B. Derrickson, Myron Downs, H. E. Gates, R. S. Goodwin, F. P. Esterley, T. S. Hanchett, A. G. Heavey, W. W. Knight, E. P. Lyman, G. H. Miner, W. S. Munger, J. J. Newcomb, J. H. North, Edward Sanford, J. H. Stevens, H. W. Shove, W. P. Swett, I. R. Sanford, B. S. Thompson, James Welch, William Woodruff, L. H. Wood.

CHAPTER IV.

MILITARY HISTORY.

The Second Regiment—The Fifth Regiment—The Eighth Regiment—The Ninth Regiment—The Tenth Regiment—The Eleventh Regiment—The Twelfth Regiment—The Thirteenth Regiment.

THE lightning had scarcely flashed the intelligence to the expectant North that Maj. Anderson and his gallant band had surrendered as prisoners of war to the Southern confederacy ere the patriotic sons of old Litchfield were rallying to the support of their imperiled country. Men and money were promptly raised, and the record of the county during the whole struggle is one in which her citizens may justly feel a patriotic pride.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

The Second Regiment of Infantry was enlisted for three months and recruited from the volunteer militia. It was mustered into the service May 7, 1861, under the command of Alfred H. Terry, of New Haven, an efficient and accomplished officer. The regiment left for Washington, May 7, 1861, numbering seven hundred and eighty. There were two companies from Litchfield County in this regiment,—infantry company B, Abram G. Kellogg, of New Hartford, captain, Charles W. Morse first lieutenant, and Charles Warren second lieutenant, and rifle company E, with Sherman T. Cooke as captain, Wheelock T. Batchellor first lieutenant, and Charles E. Palmer second lieutenant. The former company was recruited principally from Winchester and New Hartford, and the latter, except eight men, entirely from Winchester. The regiment was present at the battle of Bull Run, where both officers and men acquitted themselves with honor. It was mustered out of the service Aug. 7, 1861.

THE FIFTH REGIMENT

was organized in the summer of 1861, and entered the service with Orris S. Ferry, of Norwalk, as colonel. He was subsequently United States senator. There was one company principally from this county in the regiment,—Company I,—with G. A. Stedman, of Hartford, captain. The first and second lieutenants, W. S. Cogswell and W. H. Webster, were also from Hartford. The regiment participated in the following engagements: Winchester and Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Resaca, Dallas, Marietta, Peach-Tree Creek, Atlanta, Chesterfield Courthouse, and Silver Run.

THE EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered into the service in September and October, 1861, under the command of Edward Harland, of Norwich. Litchfield County was represented by two companies,—C and I. Company C was officered as follows: Captain, Charles W. Nash; first lieutenant, Samuel Glasson; second lieutenant, Robert H. Burnside; sergeant, Henry R. Jones. Company I had for its officers F. W. Jackson, of Danbury, captain; William J. Roberts, of New Milford, first lieutenant; and F. E. Nearing, of Brookfield, second lieutenant. The regiment left Connecticut Oct. 17, 1861, one thousand and twenty-seven strong, and at Annapolis, Md., was joined to Burnside's corps. "Its earliest services were in the battle of Newbern, N. C., March 14, 1862, and the siege of Fort Macon the following month. It accompanied Gen. Burnside when he was ordered to join the Army of the Potomac, and subsequently went with the corps into Maryland. At Antietam, in September, 1862, the regiment lost: Killed, one officer—Lieut. Mason Wait, of Norwich—and 33 men; wounded, 10 officers and 129 men; missing, 21 men; total, 194.

"In December the Eighth was engaged at Fredericksburg, but suffered slightly, and in February, 1863, was sent to Southeastern Virginia. In April the regiment was in the fight at Fort Hagar, Va., and remained in Virginia until January, 1864. It then



returned to Connecticut on veteran furlough, three hundred and ten men having re-enlisted as veterans. In March it returned to its old camp near Portsmouth, Va., and, after outpost- and picket-duty at Deep Creek and vicinity, was in the battle at Walthall Junction, May 9th, and lost eighty men. Col. Harland having been promoted to be a brigadier-general, the regiment was at this time in command of Col. John E. Ward, who was severely wounded by a shell at the battle named. A week later the regiment participated in the engagement at Fort Darling, and on the night of the 16th returned within the fortification, the men worn out with eight days' constant warfare. In this short time the Eighth lost one-third of its fighting strength. Early in June it was engaged with the enemy at Cold Harbor, and from June 16th to August 27th in skirmishes and siege-work around Petersburg, losing heavily. The following four weeks were spent on the James River, picketing the Bermuda Hundred post, and September 27th the regiment lost seventy-three men in the storming of Battery Harrison. This was the last general engagement of the regiment, which was mustered out Dec. 12, 1865."

The regiment saw severe service, and participated in the following engagements: Newbern, Fort Macon, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Fort Hagar, Walthall Junction, Fort Darling, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Fort Harrison. There were killed, 72; died of wounds, 40; died of disease, 132; missing, 11.

THE NINTH REGIMENT

was mustered into the service in the fall of 1861 as the "Irish Regiment," under the command of Thos. W. Cahill, of Hartford, with Richard Fitzgibbons, of Bridgeport, lieutenant-colonel. It had a few men from this county.

Its principal engagements were Baton Rouge, Chackaloo Station, Deep Bottom, and Cedar Creek. Mustered out Aug. 3, 1865.

THE TENTH REGIMENT

was recruited in the fall of 1861, and mustered into the service during September and October of that year, with Charles L. Russell, of Derby, as colonel, and A. W. Drake, of Hartford, as lieutenant-colonel.

There was one company from this county,—Company D,—commanded as follows: Captain, Lewis Judd, of Roxbury; first lieutenant, Charles H. Hurlburt, of Roxbury; second lieutenant, Sanford B. Palmer, of Sharon.

The regiment left for the seat of war in October, and was assigned to Gen. Burnside's command. The Tenth received its baptism of fire at the battle of Roanoke Island, where it fought nobly, and its gallant colonel, Russell, was killed while leading the charge.

"A month later the regiment lost twenty-three killed and wounded in the battle of Newbern, and then had rest from close warfare until the 14th of December. It then participated in the sanguinary battle of Kingston, N. C., and lost one hundred and six officers and men, and only two days later was in another fight at Whitehall. March 28, 1863, after a winter's rest, the Tenth was in the battle of Seabrook Island, S. C., and spent the spring, summer, and fall before Charleston. December found the regiment in Florida, where twenty-two men were lost in a fight at St. Augustine.

"In the spring of 1864 the regiment went to Virginia, and suffered the loss of all the garrison and camp equipage and regimental and company records by the sinking at Norfolk of the transport on which they were stored. Its first fight in the Virginia campaign was at Whitehall Junction, May 7th, and from this time the history of the organization shows battle after battle clear through to the surrender of Appomattox, the Tenth being 'in at the death.'"—*Battle-Flag Day.*

A total of 2124 was credited to the organization during its existence, embracing the original 996; recruits, 848; re-enlisted veterans, 280. Casualties: Killed in action, 57; died of wounds, 59; died of disease, 152.

The regiment sustained a very heavy loss of officers and otherwise. It had four colonels during its first eighteen months of service.

The Tenth participated in the following engagements: Roanoke Island, sieges of Charleston and St. Augustine, Walthall Junction, Drury's Bluff, Bermuda Hundred, Strawberry Plains, Deep Bottom, Deep Run, siege of Petersburg, Laurel Hill Church, New Market Road, Darbytown Road, Johnson's Plantation, Hatcher's Run, Fort Gregg, and Appomattox Court-house.

THE ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment had one company from Litchfield County,—I,—officered as follows: captain, John D. Griswold, of Old Lyme; first lieutenant, P. C. Cummings, North Canaan; second lieutenant, William H. Sackett, of Hartford. The regiment was raised in 1861, and December 16th left Hartford for the front, under command of Thomas H. C. Kingsbury, of Franklin. It participated in the following engagements: Newbern, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Suffolk, near Suffolk, Swift's Creek, Drury's Bluff, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg. Total loss of men, 85.

THE TWELFTH REGIMENT.

The Twelfth Regiment was mustered into the service in the winter of 1861-62. It had but few men from this county. Dr. John B. Welch was assistant surgeon.

JOHN BENJAMIN WELCH.

John Benjamin Welch was born at Winsted, Conn., Sept. 14, 1838. He commenced regularly the study of medicine with his father at the age of seventeen.

During the term of his professional study, his time, when not in attendance upon lectures, was divided. A portion of it was spent in the office of his father, and portions of it in the offices of his uncles, Dr. Benjamin Welch, of Salisbury, and Dr. William W. Welch, and Dr. John H. Welch, of Norfolk. He attended his first course of medical lectures in Washington, D. C., his second and third at the medical college in New Haven, where he received the degree of M.D., January, 1860. Much the larger part of the two years after his graduation he spent with his father, more or less engaged in the practice of his profession, the last year especially, doing quite as much business as was best for so young a man.

He was ardently devoted to his profession, nobly ambitious to excel in it, and eager to avail himself of every opportunity within his reach to fully qualify himself for its responsible duties.

On the breaking out of the late Rebellion there arose a demand for surgeons for the army. He presented himself to the Military Board of Medical Examiners for the State of Connecticut, and underwent an examination. He applied for the post of assistant surgeon, for which he was recommended by the board of examiners and by others. He obtained the position, and received his commission, which was dated Dec. 11, 1861, as assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment, Connecticut Volunteers, then stationed at Hartford.

He immediately went to Hartford, signified his acceptance of the appointment, and soon entered upon its duties. The regiment remained in Hartford till Feb. 24, 1862, when it left to join the division of Gen. Butler, at Ship Island.

During the voyage he was quite sea-sick in rough weather. On pleasant days he often mounted the wheel-house, and appeared to enjoy very much ocean scenery. On the 6th of March he began to complain of headache and debility. These symptoms, however, excited no serious alarm, as they were attributed to the effects of the sea-sickness; and it was confidently anticipated that they would disappear on his reaching land.

The steamer came to anchor off Ship Island at sunrise, March 7th, when Dr. Brownell hastened to the state-room of Dr. Welch to give him the information and to offer him his congratulations. He requested Dr. Brownell to look at his throat, remarking that it felt sore. Two or three small ulcers were visible, and the next day the rash made its appearance,—decisive symptoms of scarlatina.

The accommodations being much better on ship-board than ashore, Dr. Brownell decided that it would be better for Dr. Welch not to attempt to land in the condition in which he then was. Dr. Brownell came off shore to see him daily, and Dr. Fernandez, the surgeon of the ship, was constantly at hand.

Dr. George W. Avery, in his letter, says,—

"When the steamer 'Fulton' dropped anchor in our harbor, I hastened to the wharf to greet your son, my old college friend and professional brother. I was disappointed as to seeing him, and was told by Dr. Brownell that he was slightly ill, and that it would not be advisable to attempt to bring him ashore. Immediately I obtained permission of Gen. Phelps to visit him. He was much rejoiced to see me, and I spent nearly all of Sunday afternoon with him. I found a bad pulse; it was soft and small. On Tuesday following, the 11th, I visited him again, and found him, as before, very glad to see me. It had now been decided to send him home, a furlough to that effect having been granted by Col. Deming. I found him so weak that it was with great difficulty that he could speak. He complained very much of his throat."

The late Dr. Eldridge, who preached his funeral sermon, in speaking of his prominent traits, said,—

"His intellect was clear, strong, and remarkably well balanced. Endowed with strong common sense and a sound practical judgment, he was peculiarly reliable, and always proved himself adequate to an emergency. Though modest and unobtrusive, he shrunk not from responsibility, and on several important occasions met and sustained it with a composure, self-possession, independence, and ability that even surprised his most intimate friends. They hardly looked for so much vigor and force in one whose kindness of heart had been deemed his most prominent characteristic. He evidently possessed traits that gave promise of the highest distinction as a physician and as a man. His disposition was exceedingly amiable and affectionate. He was greatly beloved. He soon won a place in the hearts of those who were brought into association with him.

"Dr. Brownell says,—

"'His affectionate disposition had endeared him very much to myself. My heart grows heavy as I think of the many dull hours I shall pass in my tent alone, when I had expected to have his pleasant face before me; for I had decided that he and I should have quarters together.'

"Dr. Avery observes in his letter,—

"'When your son was a student in New Haven I formed a very strong attachment to him, and have always considered him as a man of great purity of character. I had anticipated much pleasure in having him here.'"

Dr. Welch had gained the confidence and the love of the soldiers of his regiment, who deeply deplored his death. His piety was humble, sincere, and unquestionable. He had quarters with the chaplain at Hartford and on ship-board. Rev. Mr. Bradford, the chaplain, mentions a circumstance that was very significant. He says, "I have seen Dr. Welch in his private devotions, both in Hartford and on the steamer." Hence, it is evident that he did not intend to be deprived of his communion with his God, though he could not command that degree of retirement that he would have desired. He was sincere;





he had a true, manly independence. How clear it is that he was getting ready for that event which, though then unlooked for, was so near at hand!

Such was the young man whom God in his Providence removed from the earth. He summoned into eternity a native of this place, known, esteemed, and beloved by all; he took from the family a beloved and devoted son and brother; he called away from the medical profession a well-educated and promising young physician; he struck from the roll of the United States army a genuine patriot; he took to Himself, from the bosom of the Church here, a sincere, humble, devoted member.

"It were easy," says Dr. Eldridge, "to imagine reasons, many and weighty, why the life of such a young man should be prolonged: his promise of usefulness in his profession and as a man; the comfort and the stay he would have been to his parents; the honor he would have done religion. Oh, how many such things crowd on the mind!"

The reasons why God took, though satisfactory to God, are hidden from man. Still it is the Lord that hath done; be content to leave the mystery unexplained now. You shall know hereafter.

Then the affliction is very severe; the sensibilities wounded are very tender; the hopes blighted were very bright; the object taken away was very dear. Yet complain not; murmur not. It is the Lord, your Father, and the Father of him who is gone.

"For God has marked each sorrowing day,
And numbered every secret tear,
And heaven's long years of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here."

THE THIRTEENTH REGIMENT

was organized in November, 1861, and mustered into the service with Henry W. Birge as colonel, and Alexander Warner as lieutenant-colonel.

Only one company was recruited entirely from this county,—C,—officered as follows: Captain, Charles D. Blinn, of Cornwall; first lieutenant, Isaac F. Nattleton, of Kent; second lieutenant, Charles E. Tibbetts, of New Milford. Company I was raised principally from this county, its captain being H. L. Schleiter, of New London. Its first lieutenant, Frank Wells, was from Litchfield. The second lieutenant, Joseph Strickland, was also from New London.

The regiment enjoys the distinction of having been in the service longer than any other Connecticut organization. In January, 1864, the Thirteenth, almost to a man, re-enlisted. In the following December it was consolidated into five companies, called "The Veteran Battalion Thirteenth Connecticut Volunteers."

During the regiment's long service it participated in numerous hard-fought battles, a few of which are here enumerated: Georgia Landing, Irish Bend, siege of Port Hudson, Cane River, Mansura, Opequan, Winchester, and Fisher's Hill. It was mustered out April 25, 1866, and paid off May 5th following, having been in the service four years and six months.

CHAPTER V.

MILITARY HISTORY (Continued).

THE NINETEENTH REGIMENT.*

THIS regiment was raised during the dark days of 1862, when the glamour of military life had died away and grim-visaged war in all its horror stood out before the people of the country. At the close of Gen. McClellan's disastrous Peninsula campaign, 1862, President Lincoln called for three hundred thousand volunteers, and on the 22d of July a meeting of the citizens of this county was held at Litchfield, and it was resolved to recruit an entire regiment from this county, and the convention unanimously recommended Leverette W. Wessells, of Litchfield, for colonel, and requested the Governor to rendezvous the new regiment at Litchfield. Recruiting immediately commenced, and on the 24th of August nine companies had been raised, as follows: Company A was recruited by Wm. Bissell, A. B. Shumway, and C. B. Hatch; was composed of men from the following towns: Litchfield, 63; Harwinton, 10; Morris, 7; Washington, 5; other towns, 7. Company B, recruited by James Hutton and F. A. Cooke: Salisbury, 43; Kent, 24; Canaan, 7; other towns, 14. Company C, recruited by James Q. Rice and W. T. Spencer: Goshen, 42; Torrington, 34; other towns, 12. Company D, recruited by A. H. Fenn, W. H. Lewis, Jr., and Robert A. Potter: Plymouth, 53; Watertown, 18; Harwinton, 13; Burlington, 1; Morris, 1. Company E, recruited by Jeffrey Skinner, B. F. Hosford, and H. D. Gaylord: Winchester, 62; Norfolk, 16; Barkhamsted, 5; other towns, 7. Company F, recruited by E. W. Jones and James Dean: New Hartford, 30; Canaan, 16; North Canaan, 19; Colebrook, 14; Barkhamsted, 9. Company G, recruited by Lyman Teator and George N. Smith: Sharon, 41; Conwell, 34; other towns, 15. Company H, recruited by G. S. Williams: New Milford, 37; Washington, 21; Warren, 5; other towns, 3; Company I, recruited by Eli Sperry: Woodbury, 61; other towns, 29. Company K was composed of recruits from the different towns in the county. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Camp Dutton, Litchfield.

"On the 10th of September the regiment marched to the village to receive an elegant stand of colors from Mrs. William Curtis Noyes, and to listen to a presentation address by her husband, then in the zenith of his power and fame. On the 11th the regi-

* Compiled and condensed from the excellent "History of the Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, originally the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers," by Theodore F. Vaill.

ment was mustered, by Lieutenant Watson Webb, into the service of the United States 'for three years or during the war;' and on the 15th, having formed in line and given three parting cheers for Camp Dutton, the long and firmly-treading battalion, consisting of eight hundred and eighty-nine officers and men, moved to Litchfield Station, where a train of twenty-three cars stood ready to take them to New York. The journey was a continuous ovation. The deep interest everywhere felt in the 'Mountain County' regiment was attested by crowds of people at the stations and all along the railway, and by white handkerchiefs and white hands that waved us a farewell and a blessing from window and veranda and hill-top. The good people of Bridgeport and Stamford entered every car without ceremony, and fortified the soldiers with melons and cakes and sandwiches, and with the last cup of real, civilized, cultivated Connecticut coffee that they were to taste for months and years. The next day found us in Philadelphia, that noblest city of America, where we were treated like royal guests, as hundreds of other regiments had been, by the beneficence of her private citizens. At night we slept on the floor of the immense railway station at Baltimore, and the next night in the barracks at Washington, where the government insulted us with coffee that was viler than anything else in the world except the unwashed cups that held it. On the 18th we moved to Alexandria in transports, and bivouacked after dark just north of the city. The line wheeled into 'column by company,' and, being informed that that would be their rest for the night, the tired men spread their blankets on the ground, and, with their blue overcoats for a covering and their knapsacks for pillows, were soon deeply and earnestly sleeping their first sleep on the 'sacred soil,' all unconscious of the rain that washed their upturned faces.

"'What are they going to do with us?' was the question in every man's mind the next morning, as soon as he was sufficiently awake to take his reckoning. Would an hour later find us *en route* for Harper's Ferry to join McClellan's army and take the place of those who had fallen at Antietam only forty-eight hours before? or on board a transport bound for Charleston or the Gulf? Nobody knew. Out came pencils and rumpled paper from hundreds of knapsacks, and behold a bivouac of reporters, all briskly engaged in informing friends at home that we had got so far, but there was no telling where we might be to-morrow. But the order which was to decide our fortunes for at least eighteen months had already been issued, and before night the regiment moved to a pleasant slope about a mile west of Alexandria which had been selected for a permanent camp; and it was announced that we were attached to the command of Gen. John P. Slough,* military governor of Alexandria, and that our first actual military service was to consist in doing patrol- and picket-duty in that city. On the following day we received our first hard bread, and our arms and A tents; and the Nineteenth Connecticut thenceforth had a local habitation as well as a name.

"Yes, a *name*. Alexandria, under martial law ever since the breaking out of the war, had suffered unspeakable things from the troops on duty in her streets or quartered in her environs, and the Alexandrians had come to regard a soldier as a scoundrel, always and everywhere. But the Nineteenth Connecticut had not been a week in Virginia before the self-respecting good behavior of its men became the general theme, and the authorities were petitioned by the citizens—nearly all of whom were rebels—not to remove that regiment from Alexandria.

"The arms were Enfield muskets. In process of time the men became acquainted with the nomenclature and functions of every part of the weapon from bayonet to butt-plate, although at first it seemed wonderful how so awkward and inconvenient a tool could ever have been constructed. Emery paper and crocus cloth were soon brought to bear upon the bronzed barrels, and by the middle of October there were a good many men—the foremost of whom was Pendleton, of Company C—who could use their 'lock-plate' or 'upper band' for a looking-glass. The A tents were of linen, woven about as compactly as a sieve, and were intended for just five men and no more; and woe to the squad that contained a fat man or one over six feet long, for somebody, or at least some part of somebody, must sleep out of doors. 'Spoon-fashion' was the only possible fashion; no man could make a personal revolution on his own axis without compelling a similar movement on the part of each of his tent-mates, and a world of complaint besides. Most of the days of that autumn were warm, and even hot; but the chill of night would penetrate the bones of the soldiers and cause them to turn over and over from midnight until dawn, when each company, without waiting for réveille, would rally in a huddle on the long sheet-iron cook-stove at the foot of the street, and endeavor to burn the pain out of their marrows while toasting their bread.

"On the 22d of September a detail of five officers and seventy men relieved the patrol of the Thirty-third Massachusetts in Alexandria, and the same was daily furnished during the remainder of 1862. It was the duty of the patrol to move about the city in small squads, or stand guard at theatres and certain other places, and arrest all soldiers who could not produce passes, or who were in mischief, and bring them to the provost-marshal's office, whence they were usually escorted to the 'Slave-Pen' in Duke Street,—a horrible den, with the following sign in large letters over the door: 'Price & Burch, Dealers in Slaves.' It had a large room or yard, about fifty feet square, with windowless brick walls fifteen or

* Pronounced like "plow."

twenty feet high, a door of iron bars, and no floor except the earth. It had been one of the chief institutions of Alexandria, and any urchin could direct a stranger to the 'Slave Pen' as readily as a New York boy can point out the City Hall.

"From the soft beds and regular habits of Connecticut homes to the hard ground, severe duties, irregular sleep, bad food, and worse water of a Virginia camp was a change that could not be made without loss of health and life. Measles and mumps began to prevail, rheumatism made the men lame, chronic diarrhœa weakened them, typhoid fever fired their blood, and jaundice painted their skins and eyeballs yellower than saffron. Two hospital tents were soon filled to overflowing, and an African church near by was appropriated as regimental hospital; while the 'sick call' brought to the surgeon's quarters a daily-increasing crowd who desired medical treatment or an excuse from duty. The first death— that of Daniel E. Lyman, of Company C—occurred on the 2d of November. Corporal Frederick B. Webster, of D Company, followed him on the 6th, and Arthur G. Kellogg, of C Company, on the 10th; and by New Year the number had increased to seventeen. Some of them were embalmed and sent home, and some buried in the soldiers' cemetery in the southern edge of the city with military honors, which consisted of an escort of their comrades with reversed arms, a roll of muffled drums, the mournful 'Pleyel's Hymn' tremulously executed upon the fife, and a salute fired over the grave, with sometimes a prayer from the chaplain, and sometimes without.

"Colonel Wessells, having been taken ill soon after reaching Alexandria, was confined at King Street Hospital during the greater part of the fall, and went home about New Year on a two months' leave of absence; so that Lieut.-Col. Kellogg had almost uninterrupted command from the time the regiment left Connecticut until the following April.

"Company A was sent into the city and quartered at the foot of Duke Street on the 15th of November, to guard the government stores, where it remained until about New Year, when the regiment was transferred to Gen. Robert O. Tyler's command, which now consisted of the Nineteenth Connecticut, First Connecticut Artillery, Fourteenth Massachusetts, and a New York regiment, and was entitled the 'Military Defenses of Alexandria.'

"Jan. 12, 1863, the regiment moved up the Leesburg pike, passed Fairfax Seminary, and encamped among the stumps a few rods from the abatis of Fort Worth. The liability of an immediate call to the front was now so far diminished that there was a very noticeable relaxation of military rigor. Dress parade, guard mounting, and camp guard were for some days the only disciplinary duties required, and great was the enjoyment afforded by the respite. Stumps were to be cleared away, and ditching and draining done for a camp and parade-ground, and the change from constant duty under arms to chopping, grubbing, and digging fresh earth was extremely grateful and beneficial. True, the month of January witnessed a greater mortality than any other of the entire twenty months passed in the 'Defenses,' but it was the result of disease previously contracted. The improved and improving condition of the regimental health is shown in the record of deaths for 1863, which is as follows: January, 16; February, 5; March, 3; April, 5; May, 1; June, 1; July, 0;* August, 1; September, 3; October, 3; November, 2; December, 2.

"Fort Worth was a neat little earthwork, situated about a quarter of a mile in rear of Fairfax Seminary, overlooking the broad valley of Hunting Creek and the Orange and Alexandria Railway, and mounting some twenty-four guns of all kinds,—Rodman, Parrott, Whitworth, eight-inch howitzers, and iron and Coehorn mortars. Here the winter was passed.

"After the middle of March a large number of men were daily sent to load cars with wood, several miles out on the Orange and Alexandria Railway, and each man always brought home a stick on his shoulder, so that firewood was no longer dug out of stumps. On the 13th of April orders were received from Gen. Heintzelman, the commander of the Department of Washington, directing the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers to be provided with shelter tents and seven days' cooked rations, and to be held in readiness to march. The regimental pulse was instantly quickened. Troops were hourly passing, on their way to join Hooker's army, and the command to 'fall in' and take the 'route step' in the same direction was hourly expected. Superfluous property was disposed of, and bushels of letters dispatched northward. Capt. Bissell, quite as much excited as any of his men, gave an enormous ham to a squad in Company A, with much the same liberality wherewith a death-doomed voyager flings his gold and jewels about the cabin of a sinking ship. But army life is full of various surprises. Troops sometimes unexpectedly go, and sometimes unexpectedly stay. Not only that April, but the next April also, left us still in the defenses of Washington.

"On the 12th of May the regiment was for the first time broken up into separate garrisons. Companies B, F, and G went to Fort Ellsworth; Company A, to Redoubt A; Company D, to Redoubt B; Companies C and K, to Redoubt C; and Companies E, H, and I, to Redoubt D; and this arrangement continued during the summer. These redoubts were small works in the vicinity of Fort Lyon, on the Mount Vernon road, and commanding the land and water approaches to Alexandria on the south. About this time Gen. Tyler was relieved in command by Gen. De Russy, and all the fortifications from Alex-

* July, 1863, was the only month of the entire three years in which no death occurred.

andria to Georgetown received the name of the 'Defenses of Washington South of the Potomac,' and the troops stationed therein constituted the Twenty-second Army Corps. During the entire season the Nineteenth was called upon for nothing more laborious than drilling, target practice, stockade-building in Alexandria, picking blackberries, drinking a quarter of a gill of whisky and quinine at reveille and retreat, and drawing pay from Maj. Ladd every two months. Yet a good many seemed to be in all sorts of affliction, and were constantly complaining because they could not *go to the front.* A year later, when the soldiers of the Nineteenth were staggering along the Pamunkey with heavy loads and blistered feet, or throwing up breastworks with their coffee-pots, all night under fire, in front of Petersburg, they looked back to the defenses of Washington as to a lost Elysium, and fervently longed to regain those blissful seats. O Happiness! why is it that men never recognize thy features until thou art far away?

"Col. Wessells resigned, on account of ill health, on the 16th of September. In October the regiment was withdrawn from the redoubts and brigaded with the First Connecticut Heavy Artillery, under the command of Col. Henry L. Abbott. The regimental headquarters were established at 'Oak Grove House,' and the companies distributed at three forts,—Ellsworth, Williams, and Worth,—where they remained until the following May.

"About the middle of November, Gen. Barry, chief of artillery of the Department of Washington, reviewed Col. Abbott's brigade, and made a *particularly* careful inspection of the Nineteenth Connecticut; and, from what occurred a day or two thereafter, it was inferred that he bore to Washington a good report of Col. Kellogg and his command, for on the 23d of November the War Department issued an order changing the Nineteenth Connecticut Infantry to a regiment of heavy artillery,* and directing it to be filled up to the maximum artillery standard. This was joyful news. It did not take long (for every man was his own tailor) to exchange the faded blue straps and chevrons for bright red, and that soldier could not be accused of overmuch ambition who did not see *some* chance for promotion among the two majors, two companies, two captains, twenty-eight lieutenants, forty-six sergeants, and sixty-four corporals that would be required in addition to those already on hand. Lieuts. Edward W. Marsh and Oren H. Knight were already in Connecticut on recruiting service, and on the 30th of November Lieut. Benjamin F. Hosford, with a party of ten enlisted men, left for home on the same duty. A draft was then pending and enormous bounties were offered for volunteers, and these officers and men entered upon their duties with vigor, and achieved a success which, it may safely be said, had no parallel in the history of recruiting during the entire war. The first installment—68 men—arrived on the last day of the year; on New Year's day (1864), forty-four more; fifty on the 6th of January; another lot on the 9th; one hundred and fifteen on the 10th; more on the 17th; and so on until the 1st of March, by which time the regiment had received over *eleven hundred* recruits, and now contained eighteen hundred men. The newcomers were divided equally among the several companies, and the full complement of officers and non-commissioned officers forthwith ordered. It was astonishing to see with what celerity a promoted sergeant would shed his enlisted man's coat and appear in all the pomp and consequence of shoulder-straps and terrible scimitar, and it was for some time a question of serious discussion among the older officers whether the fort gates would not have to be enlarged in order to facilitate the ingress and egress of the new lieutenants who drew such an alarming quantity of water.

"After the resignation of Col. Wessells, the colonelcy remained vacant for some time. It was supposed that Governor Buckingham hesitated to give the eagles to Lieut.-Col. Kellogg on account of his rude treatment of Maj. Smith a few months before, and a rumor reached camp that a certain unpopular major of the First Artillery was endeavoring to obtain this position. A petition praying that Kellogg might not be thus ignominiously 'jumped' was instantly signed by nearly every member of the regiment and forwarded to the Governor, who thereupon immediately sent him a colonel's commission.

"It was about one o'clock on the morning of the 17th of May when an orderly galloped up and dismounted at headquarters near Fort Corcoran, knocked at the door of the room where Col. Kellogg and the adjutant lay soundly sleeping, drew from his belt and delivered a package, received the indorsed envelope, and mounted and galloped off again, as little conscious that he had brought the message of destiny to hundreds of men as the horse which bore him. The dispatch, as nearly as can now be remembered, read thus:

"'WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJT.-GENL'S. OFFICE,
"WASHINGTON, May 16, 1864.

"'[SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 438.]

"'The commanding officer of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery will proceed at once, with his command, to join the Army of the Potomac, now in the vicinity of Spottsylvania Court-house. Transportation from Alexandria to Belle Plain will be furnished by Capt. A. S. Lee, A.Q.M. At Belle Plain he will report to Brig.-Gen. Abercrombie for supplies, and for directions how to proceed.

"'Having arrived at the Army of the Potomac, he will report immediately to Maj.-Gen. Meade, commanding, for duty.

"'By order of the Secretary of War,
"'E. D. TOWNSEND,
"'*Assistant Adjutant-General.*'

"Five minutes had not elapsed before staff-officers and orderlies were hurrying from fort to fort, and in less than five minutes more the sound of the reveille

* The name of "Second Connecticut Artillery" was given by Governor Buckingham.

and the sharp command '*Fall in!*' broke upon the still night air, and the soldiers came pouring from their cosey bunks, like angry bees when their hive is rudely disturbed, and formed in line to hear the order.

"The day was passed in busy preparation for departure. In the evening the companies assembled near the Arlington House, and the regiment moved to the outskirts of Alexandria, where it bivouacked a little after midnight. Early in the morning* we embarked for Belle Plain, at which place we arrived in the afternoon, in a pouring rain and in mud knee-deep, in floundering through which many a soldier lost one or both of his shoes. Night found us curled up and shivering under shelter tents among the dripping bushes on the steep hillsides, each man supplied with five days' rations and one hundred rounds of ammunition, with orders to carry the same *somehow* on his person. About midnight the rain ceased, and Maj. Ladd, who had failed to reach us at Alexandria, and had followed right on, paid off the regiment. On the 19th we marched to Fredericksburg, at that time the hospital city, nearly every house of which was filled with wounded, and on the 20th, after passing Massaponax church and crossing the Mat, the Ta, the Po, and the Ny, four small streams that form the Mattapony, we reached the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and were at once assigned to the Second Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps. The army had been lying for several days where we found it, resting a little (although with constant skirmishing and picket-firing) after the recent severe fighting in the Wilderness, and waiting for reinforcements, and now, having received them, it began to swing to the 'left,'—*i.e.*, to the southward. On the 21st the Second Connecticut found itself for the first time face to face with the enemy. Yes, that dingy-looking line, slowly moving to the north along that slope, a mile and a half in front of us, was a body of real, live *Johnnies*, and those puffs of smoke in the woods below were from the muskets of rebels who were firing on our pickets. During that afternoon and evening our regiment, although so lately arrived in the field, occupied a position perhaps more important and hazardous than any other portion of the entire army. The Ninth Corps had been withdrawn from the right and had passed by our rear to the left, leaving the Sixth Corps on the right, and for several hours our men lay with their bayonets pointing over a semi-circular line of breast-works which constituted the *extreme right* of the vast army, nearly all of which, except our own brigade, was in motion towards the left. Just at dark our batteries opened on the rebel lines, eliciting no reply, but frustrating an attempt of the enemy to get in upon our left and cut us off from the rest of the army. Late in the evening we silently moved out, following the track of the troops that had preceded us, and began that long and terrible series of marches which were continued, almost without a breathing-spell, until the 1st of June. The next day† we passed Guienna Station and reached Bowling Green. About noon of the following day‡ the first rations were issued since we left Belle Plain, and late at night we arrived at the North Anna River, near Oxford. The men were strung along for miles in the rear, so that when a picket detail of one hundred and twenty men was ordered, immediately upon our arrival, it seemed to take half the regiment. The pickets, although hardly able to stand up, were sent across the river that night. The rest of the men, as they came up, tumbled upon the soft and delicious ground of the corn-field where we had halted, and

> "'Not poppy nor mandragora,
> Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,'

could have medicined them to a sounder sleep than their unutterable weariness quickly brought them. On the 24th the river was crossed by pontons at Jericho Ford, and the corps disposed for action; but no general engagement occurred, although there was lively skirmishing all day, in which the "first blood" of the Second Connecticut was drawn. The rebels fired upon and drove our pickets, but they were rallied behind rifle-pits by Capt. Wadhams, who was in command, with the loss of Patrick Keegan, of Company M, killed, and three others wounded. Our regimental and brigade headquarters that day were at the house of one Fontaine, a wealthy and grand old rebel, who had fled on the approach of our army, with all his household except one or two slave women.

"While some of the field- and staff-officers were lying on the ground near this house that afternoon, Maj. Hubbard suddenly asked, 'What was that? I thought I heard a "thud" just now.' Maj. Rice, who lay not more than six feet off, replied, 'I guess you did, for I felt something go through me;' and, putting his hand beneath his clothing, drew it forth stained with blood. It was the work of a rebel sharpshooter, who could not have been less than a mile distant, and whose telescopic rifle had probably mistaken the major's gilt leaves for the stars of a major-general, which they resemble. The projectile passed through the scrotum and the fleshy part of the rump, and could not have exceeded the sixteenth part of an inch in diameter. Maj. Rice was disabled but two or three days. It was in this manner that Maj.-Gen. Sedgwick had been picked off a week before, and possibly by the same skillful hand.

"On the 26th the Fifth and Second Corps were engaged on our left, which extended towards Hanover Junction; but our own operations were confined to tearing up a quantity of railroad-track near Noel's Station, and forming a line of battle about nightfall in a thick wood on the crest of a hill adjacent to Little River. Here again we were on the extreme right of the army. Whether this formation was for the pur-

* May 18, 1864. † May 22, 1864. ‡ May 23, 1864.

pose of making or resisting an attack I do not know; but, at all events, the attempt to dislodge Lee from his position here seems to have been abandoned about that time, and at daylight we recrossed the river and marched to Chesterfield Station, where we halted from noon until evening. During the afternoon Upton called on Col. Kellogg and said, 'Colonel, let your men know that we are to have a *hard* march to-night, so that they may get as much rest as possible. We shall probably be within fifteen miles of Richmond to-morrow morning.' At eight o'clock the column was again in motion, on the road following the left bank of the Pamunkey; and oh! what language will convey to those who were not there the least idea of the murderous cruelty of that march? We had already suffered all that flesh and blood seemed able to bear on the road from Spottsylvania to the North Anna, and the future had in store for us many other marches that were grievous beyond expression; but I am persuaded that if all the regiment were to be summoned—the living and the dead—and notified that all their marches except *one* must be performed over again, and that they might choose *which* one should be omitted, the almost unanimous cry would be, 'Deliver us from the accursed night-march along the Pamunkey!' In darkness and silence, hour after hour, without a rest of more than five minutes at a time, the corps was hurled along that sandy road. There was no danger that the head of the column would lose its way, for a large body of cavalry had preceded us a day or two before, and dead horses lined the road throughout at intervals averaging not more than a quarter of a mile, sickening all the motionless air. Ten o'clock, — eleven o'clock, — midnight, — two o'clock,—four o'clock,—the darkness began to fade before the inflowing tides of the morning light, but still the jaded men moved on. Capt. Burnham, with stockings and rags bound upon his blistered feet like sandals (his boots having been used up and thrown away), hobbled painfully along beside his men, whose feet, like those of all the rest, were in the same condition. In the morning, after passing Mongohick and turning to the right, we crossed the Pamunkey on pontons, and encamped on the southern bank, not far from Hanovertown, where we lay until the afternoon of the next day, when we moved three miles and encamped again. The whole army seemed to be close along, and there was considerable cavalry skirmishing somewhere in the neighborhood.

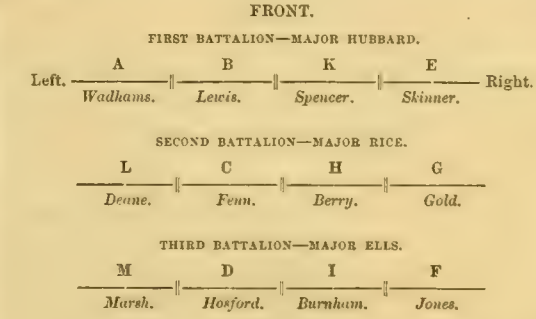
"On the 29th the First Division was sent on a reconnoissance, and marched in a roundabout way until it struck the railroad. Having thrown out a strong picket and destroyed a portion of track, we lay down for the night on the direct road leading from Hanovertown to Richmond. On the 30th we were roused at dawn, returned to the Richmond road, drew three days' rations, and marched five or six miles towards Mechanicsville. Some of our men were on picket, and there was more or less firing all day in front. On the 31st we lay along the edge of a piece of woods near Tolopotomy Creek, behind breastworks, passing the day without much danger of position. During the entire day there was very lively firing along our front, and we had two B men and three L men wounded,—those two companies being on the skirmish-line until afternoon, when they were relieved by A and another company. Here again the Sixth Corps held the right; but only twelve hours elapsed before it had been moved (and our regiment with it, of course) in rear of the rest of the army and appeared on the extreme left at Cold Harbor.

"June relieved May at midnight. Half an hour afterwards we had withdrawn from the Tolopotomy and were swinging along the road, through pitchy darkness, towards the south. Having marched, with short and few rests, nearly until the following noon, we halted along the eastern edge of a pine wood, where we lay for perhaps half an hour. Col. Kellogg remarked that it seemed as though he had been on that ground before, and so he doubtless had in McClellan's campaign. At first there was nothing to indicate that this was more than an ordinary halt, and the men fell to hard-tack and sleep, according as their hunger or weariness predominated, though it was generally the latter, for hard-tack *could* be taken on the march, while sleep could not. Near us was an unpainted house, inferior looking in everything except its dimensions, and about half a mile to the south were two or three others of the same sort. At the time we did not know, nor care, what buildings these were, but those of us who were alive the next day learned that they constituted the settlement known as Cold Harbor. In a few minutes the advance of several other columns, together with batteries of field artillery and ammunition-trains, began to appear on the open level fields in our rear; but we were so nearly *dead* with marching and want of sleep that we hardly heeded these movements, or reflected on their portentous character. 'Jim, there's a pile of troops coming. I guess there's going to be a fight. You'd better wake up.' Such a piece of intelligence and advice as this, given to a prostrate soldier by some less exhausted comrade, would elicit some such reply as this: 'I don't care a *damn*. I wish they'd shoot us and done with't. I'd rather be shot than marched to death.' And the sleeper would not even raise his head to look. But if the prospect of a coming battle could not move them, there was one other thing that *could*, and that was the command *'Fall in!'* The brigade moved again towards the left about one o'clock, and, leaving the road, followed along the edge of the woods until our regiment, which was in the advance, reached a position almost in front of the Cold Harbor houses before mentioned, and about fifteen rods north of the road that led from these houses direct to Richmond. Some of the men began to go for water and to gather fuel for cooking coffee, having eaten nothing except raw hard-tack

since the night before; but this was at once forbidden, and they were ordered to keep near the stacks of muskets. Sheridan's cavalry had been skirmishing on this ground the day before, and five dead rebels lay within thirty feet of where we had halted. Our men dug a grave about two feet deep on the spot, and scarcely were the five laid side by side therein and covered up before a few shots from pickets or sharp-shooters came singing over our heads from a little to the left of our front. It was evident, therefore, that the enemy was there, but in how great force we did not know. It is said that Longstreet's corps, which was in front of the Sixth Corps on the Tolopotomy the day before, had moved, in like manner, from one flank of the rebel army to the other, and now again confronted us at Cold Harbor. But it is hardly probable that there was any such force in our front at noon as was found there at five o'clock.

"Just at the left of the spot where we had stacked our muskets was a hollow, basin-like spot, containing about an acre of land and a few pine- and chestnut-trees, and well protected on the front by a curved line of breastworks which were thrown up during McClellan's campaign, two years before, or else had been erected by Sheridan's cavalry. In this hollow the three battalions of our regiment were massed about two or three o'clock, preparatory to a *charge* which had been ordered by Gen. Meade to take place at five. By this time the field-pieces of the First Division had taken position directly in our rear, while the rebels had batteries directly in our front, and for a long time the solid shot flew back and forth between them, right above our heads, lopping off twigs, limbs, and even large branches, which came crashing down among the ranks. Said Col. Kellogg to the first battalion, 'Now, men, when you have the order to move, go in steady, keep cool, keep still until I give you the order to charge, and then go, arms a-port, with a yell. Don't a man of you fire a shot until we are within the enemy's breastworks. I shall be with you.' Even all this, added to a constantly-increasing picket-fire and ominous signs on every hand, could not excite the men to any great degree of interest in what was going on. Their stupor was of a kind that none can describe, and none but soldiers can understand. In proof of this only one incident need be mentioned. Corp. William A. Hosford, then of Company E, heard the foregoing instructions given by Col. Kellogg, and yet was waked out of a *sound sleep* when the moment came to move forward.

"Col. Upton, the brigade commander, was in almost constant conference with Col. Kellogg, giving him instructions how and when to proceed, surveying the ground, and anxiously but quietly watching this new regiment, which, although it now constituted more than half his command, he had never seen in action. The arrangement of companies and battalions was the same that had been established in the defenses upon the change from infantry to artillery. The following diagram will show the formation at Cold Harbor:



"At five o'clock—or it might have been somewhat later—the three battalions were moved just in front of the curved breastworks, where they remained for two or three minutes, still closed in mass. Knapsacks were left behind the breastworks. Pine woods—or rather a few tall pine-trees, not numerous enough to hide our movements—extended about ten rods to the front, and then came an open field. Col. Kellogg, having instructed Majs. Rice and Ells to follow at intervals of one hundred paces, placed himself in front, and gave the command, 'Forward! Guide Centre! *March!*' The first battalion, with the colors in the centre, moved directly forward through the scattering woods, crossed the open field at a double-quick, and entered another pine wood, of younger and thicker growth, where it came upon the first line of rebel rifle-pits, which was abandoned at its approach. Passing this line, the battalion moved on over sloping ground until it reached a small, open hollow, *within fifteen or twenty yards of the enemy's main line of breastworks.* There had been a thick growth of pine sprouts and saplings on this ground, but the rebels had cut them, probably that very day, and had arranged them so as to form a very effective abatis, thereby clearing the spot, and thus enabling them to see our movements. Up to this point there had been no firing sufficient to confuse or check the battalion; but here the rebel musketry opened. The commander of the rebel battalion directly in our front, whoever he was, had his men under excellent control, and his fire was held until our line had reached the abatis, and then systematically delivered,—first by his rear rank, and then by his front rank. A sheet of flame, sudden as lightning, red as blood, and so near that it seemed to singe the men's faces, burst along the rebel breastwork; and the ground and trees close behind our line were plowed and riddled with a thousand balls that just missed the heads of the men. The battalion dropped flat on the ground, and the second volley like the first, nearly all went over. Several men were struck, but not a large number. It is more than probable that if there had been no other than this *front* fire, the rebel breastworks would have been ours, notwithstanding the pine boughs. But at that moment a long line of rebels on our left, extending all the way to the Rich-

mond road, having nothing in their own front to engage their attention,* and having unobstructed range on the battalion, opened a fire which no human valor could withstand, and which no pen can adequately describe. The appended list of casualties tells the story. It was the work of almost a single minute. The air was filled with sulphurous smoke, and the shrieks and howls of more than two hundred and fifty mangled men rose above the yells of triumphant rebels and the roar of their musketry. ABOUT *Face!* shouted Col. Kellogg; but it was his last command. He had already been struck in the arm, and the words had scarcely passed his lips when another shot pierced his head, and he fell dead upon the interlacing pine boughs. Wild and blind with wounds, bruises, noise, smoke, and conflicting orders, the men staggered in every direction, some of them falling upon the very top of the rebel parapet, where they were completely riddled with bullets, others wandering off into the woods on the right and front, to find their way to death by starvation at Andersonville, or never to be heard from again. LIE DOWN! said a voice that rang out above the horrible din. It was the voice of Col. Upton, whose large bay horse was dancing with a bullet in his bowels. The rebels in front now fired as fast as they could load, and those of our men who were not wounded, having worked their way back a few yards into the woods, began to reply with energy. But the wounds showed that nine-tenths of our casualties were inflicted by that unopposed fire on the left flank. The second battalion followed the first, according to instructions, crossed the open field under a scattering fire, and, having moved through the woods until within perhaps seventy-five yards of the first battalion, was confronted by Col. Upton with the command *Lie down!* LIE DOWN!—which was obeyed with the utmost alacrity. Maj. Ells was wounded very soon after the third battalion commenced to follow, and his command devolved upon Capt. Jones. Upon reaching the woods, this battalion also had orders to lie down. The rebel fire came through the woods from all parts of the line, and most of the losses in these two battalions occured while lying here. 'Put up your sabre,' said Col. Upton to a young officer, 'I never draw mine until we get into closer quarters than this. See the Johnnies! See the Johnnies! Boys, we'll have these fellows yet!' said he, pointing to the front, where a long string of them came running through the lines towards us. They were the very men who had delivered the first two volleys in our front, and (there being a lull in the firing at the moment) they came tumbling over the breastwork in a crowd, within two or three rods of where Kellogg's body lay. We had too much on hand just then to run after safely-bagged prisoners, and when they got to the rear the Third Division (who, by the way, having at first advanced on our right, had broken and run to the rear through our first battalion as it was charging, and were consequently in a convenient position to make the 'capture') put a guard over them and triumphantly marched them to army headquarters; and in due time Gen. Meade issued an order complimenting the *Third Division of the Sixth Army Corps* for having captured between three and four hundred prisoners, which they never captured at all.† The lines now became very much mixed. Those of the first battalion who were not killed or wounded gradually crawled or worked back; wounded men were carried through to the rear; and the woods began to grow dark, either with night or smoke, or both. The news of Kellogg's death quickly found its way everywhere. The companies were formed and brought up to the breastwork one by one, and the line extended towards the left. As Lieut. Cleveland was moving in with the last company, a squad of rebels rose directly in front, fired a volley very wildly, and dropped. The fire was vigorously returned, and the enemy soon vacated the breastwork in our immediate front and crept off through the darkness. Thousands and thousands of bullets '*zipped*' back and forth over the bodies of the slain, now striking the trees high up with a '*spud*,' and now piercing the ground under foot. Upton stood behind a tree in the extreme front, and for a long time fired muskets as fast as the men could load and hand them to him. Some sudden movement caused a panic, and they started to flee, when he cried out with a voice that no man who heard it will ever forget, '*Men of Connecticut, stand by me!* We MUST hold this line!' It brought them back, and the line was held. Firing was kept up all night long, by a few men at a time, to let the enemy know that we were there and awake, and thus to deter them from attempting to retake the line, which they could easily have done. Maj. Hubbard sent word twice to Col. Upton that if the enemy should attempt to return he could not possibly hold it. Upton's reply was, 'He *must* hold it. If they come there, catch them on your bayonets and pitch them over your heads.' At the first ray of dawn it was strengthened and occupied by skirmishers; and during our stay at Cold Harbor, which lasted until midnight of June 12th, it remained our front line, the rebel front line being about thirty-five rods distant and parallel with it.

"On the morning of the 2d the wounded who still

* The rest of the brigade—*i.e.*, the One Hundred and Twenty-first and Sixty-fifth New York, Ninety-fifth Pennsylvania, and Fifth Maine—were formed in three lines immediately on our left, and advanced when we did. But they received a heavy fire, and advanced but part of the way. Indeed, the first battalion of our regiment went up to the enemy's breastwork alone. Our right was nobody's left, and our left nobody's right.

† Every surviving man of the Second Connecticut Artillery will bear witness that the Ninth New York Artillery (which belonged to the Third Division) came pell-mell through our regiment towards the rear as we were charging, and that the capture of these prisoners was made by our regiment alone. Col. Upton, who saw the whole of it, said that the matter should be rectified, and the credit given to the Second Connecticut. But it never was.

remained were got off to the rear and taken to the division hospital, some two miles back. Many of them had lain all night, with shattered bones, or weak from loss of blood, calling vainly for help, or water, or death. Some of them lay in positions so exposed to the enemy's fire that they could not be reached until the breastworks had been built up and strengthened at certain points, nor even then without much ingenuity and much danger; but at length they were all removed. Where it could be done with safety, the dead were buried during the day. Most of the bodies, however, could not be reached until night, and were then gathered and buried under cover of the darkness.

"On the morning of the 3d the regiment was again moved forward, under the personal command of Col. Upton, from the same spot whence the fatal charge had been made thirty-six hours before; but this time we proceeded by a circuitous route which kept us tolerably well protected. Several, however, were killed and wounded during this movement, and after we had taken position. The line was pushed to the left, considerably nearer the Richmond road than we had been before, and there speedily covered by breastworks. This, I presume, was *our* part of the movement of June 3d, which the larger histories regard as *the* battle of Cold Harbor. Perhaps it was. It has always seemed, however, to the survivors of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery (Upton's Brigade, Russell's Division, Wright's Corps) that the affair of June 1st was entitled to more than the two or three lines of bare mention with which it is tossed off in 'Greeley's American Conflict,' 'Deming's Life of Grant,' 'Howland's Grant,' and probably every other of the more important and comprehensive histories of the war.

"Artillery and picket firing continued through the entire twelve days during which the lines at Cold Harbor were held, and casualties occurred in the regiment almost daily.

"The ranking officer* of the regiment, after the death of Col. Kellogg, was Lieut.-Col. James Hubbard, to whom Governor Buckingham immediately forwarded a commission as colonel. Hubbard, however, was unwilling to assume the responsibility of the command. In common with all the officers and men, he was *worn out*. The purely murderous charge of June 1st was our first, and thus far our only, fighting experience, and Lieut.-Col. Hubbard drew the hasty inference that all the fighting was likely to consist in a similar walking right into the jaws of hell. He afterwards found that this was a mistake. During the ten months which followed, the regiment was in the hottest of many a hot fight, and did its whole duty, but it never found another Cold Harbor. Col. Upton advised him to head a recommendation from his officers for the appointment of Randal S. Mackenzie, a graduate of West Point, and captain of engineers, who was then on some duty at army headquarters. Hubbard called a meeting of his officers and laid the matter before them. They unanimously opposed the proposition; but he assured them he should decline the colonelcy, and at his request all the officers joined him in recommending to Governor Buckingham the appointment of Capt. Mackenzie. The recommendation was forwarded 'through the regular channel,' favorably indorsed by Upton, Russell, Wright, Meade, and Grant; and on the 6th of June Col. Mackenzie appeared and assumed command.

"New and strong lines of breastworks were built at Cold Harbor during the 10th, 11th, and 12th of June, and it began to be the general opinion that the place was to be permanently occupied and fortified. By the term 'general opinion' I mean the opinion along the line; and that was not always well founded. Things had changed in the Army of the Potomac since the peninsular campaign, and it was not now the custom to inform the rank and file, and the newspapers, and the enemy, of intended movements. Work was continued on the breastworks, by large details of soldiers, until almost the hour of leaving Cold Harbor,—probably to protect the withdrawing troops in case of attack. It was nearly midnight on the 12th of June when we found ourselves in motion on the road to White House, and innumerable were the conjectures as to our destination. The night was intensely dark, and after having marched a mile or two we became entangled with the Second Corps (which was also in motion) in such a manner that there would have been ugly work in the event of an attack. But at length the difficulty was overcome, and we moved rapidly on until morning, when the sun indicated that our destination must be some other place than White House, for we were marching southeast instead of northeast. By seven o'clock that evening we had marched thirty miles, and were encamped a mile and a half south of the Chickahominy, and six miles from Charles City Court-house. On the 14th we marched at seven o'clock A.M., and encamped about noon not far from the river. On the 15th we moved a mile and a half. On the 16th moved again a short distance; heard firing for the first and only time since leaving Cold Harbor; threw up a line of breastworks, and took a bath in the river. It was the only luxury we had had for weeks. Troops were embarking all day at the landing, and at midnight we went aboard,—half the companies on one transport, and half on another,—and soon were so quietly and pleasantly gliding up the broad and beautiful river that imagination and memory could make it seem, for a moment now and then, like some pleasure excursion on the Hudson or Long Island Sound.

"Companies C, D, F, I, L, and M disembarked soon after sunrise at Point of Rocks, on the Appomattox; while the other transport, being a little too late for

* Maj. Nathaniel Smith was promoted to lieutenant-colonel upon the change to artillery, and resigned for disability, May 6, 1864.

the tide, landed A, B, E, G, H, and K at Bermuda Hundred, whence, after a march of three miles, they joined the others, and bivouacked until noon. In the afternoon we moved two miles farther, and encamped in the woods, in the neighborhood of the Sixth and Seventh Connecticut, and the First Connecticut Artillery. At one o'clock next morning we moved out, marched a mile or two in the darkness, halted, and stood in ominous silence for a few minutes while mounted officers rode silently by, after which we returned by the same way to camp. It has always been supposed that this move was intended for a charge, which, for some reason not known (but which would doubtless have been deemed abundantly sufficient by the regiment, if *their* opinion had been asked), was not made.

"Reveille was sounded next morning* at three o'clock, rations issued, and orders received to be ready to move at four; but the "pack-up" bugle did not sound until five. Such delays may or may not cost a campaign; they are always welcome to soldiers while cooking their breakfast. After marching back for some distance towards the Point of Rocks, and crossing the Appomattox by a ponton, we moved directly towards the city of Petersburg.

"In the afternoon we moved† to Harrison's Creek and relieved a portion of Hinks' Brigade of colored troops, who were holding a line of rifle-pits which, together with two guns, they had captured four days before.

"The day was Sunday,—and what a Sunday! Shells whistled and muskets rattled, both to the right and left, as far as the ear could reach. Petersburg and its inner defenses were in plain sight; and if our troops had not captured the city, we had at least got so near that it would be an uncomfortable place for trade and residence unless we could be pushed farther off. After dark (for no such move could be made by daylight) the regiment moved down a steep bank in front of Harrison's house, relieved the Eleventh Connecticut, and took position on the eastern edge of a broad, level wheat-field. The minie-balls that came singing along overhead with a *Kee-ooh! oo-oo*, told that the enemy held the opposite side of the wheat-field, and no time was lost in 'covering.' Spades did not come for a long time, and only a few of them at last. Tons of loamy earth were thrown, all night long, with coffee-pots, bayonets, hands, and shovels whittled out of hard-tack boxes. Pickets were sent ahead several rods into the field, and three men stationed at each post. The 'posts' were holes dug in the ground by bayonets and fingers. The deeper the hole, the higher the bank of earth in front; and the pickets very naturally kept digging to strengthen their position. The tall wheat rustled with ripeness as they moved through it to and from their posts. Are these men who lie here and there dead or asleep? Here is one who, at all events, has krinkled and spoiled a good deal of wheat in settling down to his rest. Is he a reb or one of our men? It is difficult to tell, on account of the darkness, but that is the Union blue. Take hold of his arm. Ah! there is a certain *stiffness* that decides the point at once. He probably answered to his name this morning at the roll-call of the Eleventh Connecticut; but he will not do so to-morrow morning.

"The first and second battalions dug all night. The third went to the rear about nine o'clock, and lay in some old rifle-pits, but were ordered to the front again just after midnight to help dig. The city clocks could be heard tolling the night-hours away, for they were not so far off as Camp Dutton from Litchfield Hill. The morning‡ revealed a magnificent line of earthworks which had grown up in the night for our protection. Had they sprung by magic, like the palace of some Arabian fable? No. Our worn and weary men knew where they came from.

"This was the most intolerable position the regiment was ever required to hold. We had seen a deadlier spot at Cold Harbor, and others awaited us in the future; but they were agonies that did not last. Here, however, we had to *stay*, hour after hour, from before dawn until after dark, and that too where we could not move a rod without extreme danger. The enemy's front line was parallel with ours, just across the wheat-field; then they had numerous sharpshooters, who were familiar with every acre of the ground, perched in tall trees on both our flanks; then they had artillery posted *everywhere*. No man could cast his eyes over the parapet or expose himself ten feet in rear of the trench without drawing fire. And yet they *did* thus expose themselves; for where there are even chances of being missed or hit, soldiers *will* take the chances rather than lie still and suffer from thirst, supineness, and want of all things. 'Keep down!' roared Maj. Skinner at a man who seemed bent on making a target of himself. 'Tell John Meramble to stop putting his head over,' said Col. Mackenzie, 'or he will get it knocked off.' Harvey Pease, of Company H, straightened himself up and essayed to walk, but was struck in the head before he had taken five steps, and fell like a log. Matthias Walter, of Company D, was wounded in the thigh by a sharpshooter. John Grieder, of D, received a fatal wound in the thigh from a piece of three-inch shell. Corp. Disbrow, of H, was hit in the shoulder; and other casualties occurred, until there were eleven in all. There was no getting to the rear until zigzag passages were dug, and then the wounded were borne off. A

* June 19, 1864.

† The term "we," which so frequently occurs in this volume, is used sometimes for the regiment, sometimes for the brigade, division, corps, or army, according to circumstances. And the writer himself does not always know how large a "we" it is. The whole of Russell's Division moved in at Harrison's Creek; but whether the other two divisions of the corps were there the limited range of vision enjoyed by a regimental officer did not enable the writer to know.

‡ June 20, 1864.

new relief of pickets had gone on just before daybreak, and each man was notified to have two canteens of water, because they must remain until night. Reader, do you like to drink warm water? Then enlist in the next war, and stay twelve hours in a hole in the ground, without shelter from the fierceness of a Virginia sun in June, with bullets passing two feet above your head, with dead bodies broiling all around you, and with two tin canteens of muddy water.

"The day wore on, and welcome darkness came at last, giving us a chance to stand erect. Our occupation continued during the night and the next day, the regiment being divided into two reliefs, the one off duty lying a little to the rear, in a corn-field near Harrison's house. But it was a question whether 'off' or 'on' duty was the more dangerous. During the day* Col. Mackenzie directed his staff-officers to occupy separate shelter tents, and to leave him in one by himself, in order to diminish the 'chances' of injury. When one of them looked into his tent an hour afterwards he pointed to a hole through his straw hat, remarking that if any one else had been there somebody would have been hurt. Frequent shells came just overhead and plunged into the corn-field behind us. Company E had a man killed, and K had several wounded. A three-inch shell struck right among the boys of Company H and threw dirt into their coffee, but did not explode. The only shot that was ever unmistakably meant for the author of this history, so far as he knows, was on that day. There was a well in front of Harrison's house, covered by a roof, which was supported by four posts. The writer was sitting and drinking with his head leaning against one of these posts, when a musket-ball buried itself with a '*tunk*' in the wood just about four inches too high to prevent the writing of this history. I have ever since had some desire to see that well. If the post is still there, I am quite sure it contains lead.

"At eight in the evening we were relieved by the Eighth Connecticut, and there saw the brave and noble Lieut. Seth F. Plumb, of that regiment, for the last time. Moving by the left-in-front (which, by the way, was the order of march all the way from Spottsylvania to Petersburg), we crossed the City Point Railroad, passed Grant's headquarters, and marched by a semi-circular route towards the east, southeast, south, and west until three in the morning, when we bivouacked, not much farther from Petersburg than before. How can we march so far and yet go so little way? was the question here, as it had been between the Tolopotomy and Cold Harbor. At eight o'clock in the morning† we entered the woods, and after sundry moves and halts came to a square, open field surrounded on all sides by thick woods, where the brigade was disposed in two lines. An officer and twenty men were immediately sent out by Mackenzie, with orders to push into the woods directly in front, and find the left of the Second Corps pickets. They were soon found, and the line was extended from the left by details from our regiment. Upton and Russell were both out in the jungle on foot, to see the connection made. Soon afterwards the first line of the brigade, which contained our regiment, was advanced into the dense wood, perhaps two hundred yards, the second line being not far behind, and a few minutes later the pickets were engaged in a sharp skirmish with Hill's rebel division close in our front, which resulted in a loss to the Second Connecticut of six killed, seven wounded (several of them mortally), and six missing, some of whom were afterwards heard from at Andersonville. Mackenzie had two fingers shot off and afterwards amputated. A good deal of manœuvring followed which was difficult to understand. We retired to the open lot, moved about a regiment's length to the right, and advanced again, somewhat farther than before, into a wilderness of woods, bushes, brambles, and vines so thick that a man could hardly see his neighbor. This position became a permanent picket-line, while the main line was established the next day‡ along the open field in the rear, and daily strengthened until it became impregnable. Here, as at Cold Harbor, there was no telling where we were until the day after the fight. Kellogg, Wadhams, and the multitude who fell with them on the 1st of June, never knew that they fell at 'Cold Harbor,'—indeed, most of them never heard that name, which has since become so familiar to their surviving friends. And so with the victims and the survivors of June 22d. Pine woods, with a jungle of undergrowth, extended to an unknown distance in every direction, and the only data from which any sort of reckoning could be made were the sun and the moon and the firing. Time revealed the fact that we were about three miles south of Petersburg, and a mile east of the Weldon Railroad, which the enemy held.

Here, then, the Army of the Potomac settled down to stay. The little barricade of rails where Knight, Hempstead, Guernsey, and many others had found their deaths grew day by day into breastworks, parallels, batteries, and mighty forts which all the artillery of the world could not shake. The enemy began to fortify with equal strength, and henceforth there was more digging than fighting. The seventeen days following the 22d of June furnished several episodes which *might* have grown (but happily did not) into events that would have required a chapter instead of a few lines,—such, for example, as moving out on the night of the 23d and massing for a charge; building breastworks all night on the 24th; marching to Reams' Station on the 30th to support troops that were tearing up eight miles of track; and being under arms before daylight, on the 6th of July, in anticipation of an attack. Nevertheless, these were days of comparative rest, quiet, and comfort. Camps were regularly

* June 21, 1864. † June 22, 1864. ‡ June 23, 1864.

laid out and well policed. The band and drum corps encamped with the regiment, which was an infallible sign that danger had evacuated. Each company dug a well in the clay and provided it with an old-fashioned 'sweep;' and, inasmuch as the deepest well drained all the rest, they were constantly scooping out deeper and deeper. The commissary-wagons came up, and rations consisted of hard-tack, salt pork, coffee, sugar, potatoes, pepper, salt, and rice. The sutlers also—those noble patriots—drew near, and the soldiers renewed their almost-forgotten acquaintance with sardines, bologna, bolivars, condensed milk (sixty cents per can), canned fruits, and a kind of bog hay tea, which, after all, was *tea*. The region abounded in young pines from one to three inches in diameter, and every man had a bedstead constructed of these pine 'poles,' while the long, needle-shaped pine leaves made bedding which, if not luxurious, was certainly better than none. And thus the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery played its part on the theatre of war, until a sudden bugle blast on the night of the 9th of July announced a shifting of the scene. The regiment was then ordered to City Point.

"The morning of July 10, 1864, found us—the First and Second Divisions of the Sixth Corps, perhaps twelve thousand men in all — embarking at City Point as fast as the transports could get up to the dock, load, and move off, *en route* to Washington to defend the capital from the expected attack of Gen. Early.

"We passed Alexandria just after sunrise of the 12th, reached Washington at six o'clock, and marched directly up Seventh Street. At ten in the evening the regiment marched two or three miles up the road, by Fort De Russy, to Fort Kearney, and after much shifting lay down on their arms to sleep. In the morning Companies C and H were sent to man a battery, but returned in half an hour. Early had learned of the presence of the Sixth Corps, and also of the Nineteenth (Emory's), which had opportunely arrived from New Orleans; and he concluded not to capture the capital and Capitol, Congress and archives, arsenal and navy-yard, Lincoln and Cabinet, until (as Pollard says), 'another and uncertain time.' He had begun his retreat towards Snicker's Gap, and pursuit was instantly made by the Sixth and a division of the Nineteenth Corps, under command of Gen. Wright. Our brigade moved up the river at 2.20 P.M., and bivouacked late in the evening near Potomac Cross-Roads. Next morning* we moved at half-past five, but not much progress was made for some hours, on account of a handful of rebel cavalry, who annoyed our advance and covered the enemy's retreat. Two of them were captured. But after noon the pace was quickened, and, it being intensely hot, the march was very severe. Mackenzie stormed at the company commanders on account of the straggling, but it was no use. The men fell out incessantly. At seven in the evening we were only two hours behind the graybacks, whose rear-guard, as we learned from citizens, had skirmished over that region during the afternoon.

"On the 16th we forded the Potomac at Edwards' Ferry, and after marching through Leesburg and a mile beyond encamped in plain sight of the rebels. During this entire march they kept moving as fast as we approached, manifesting little or no disposition to dispute our progress; and there was a delay in the pursuit which Mr. Greeley, in his 'History of the American Conflict,' characterizes as 'timid and feeble.' It was certainly neither timid nor feeble after Ricketts came up with his Third Division on the 17th. Starting before sunrise, the entire force moved all day and had nearly all passed through Snicker's Gap at sunset. The top of the Blue Ridge, overhanging the gap, afforded an excellent position for counting our troops, and several rebels, thus occupied, were captured. As we reached the middle of the gap we caught our first glimpse of the beautiful Shenandoah valley, with which we were destined, before long, to have an intimate and bloody acquaintance. Lively artillery-firing could be seen upon a knoll a couple of miles to the west, and sharp musketry heard to the right of it. We cleared the gap, filed to the right into a blind, steep, and narrow defile, which suddenly became almost impassably blocked by troops who had been driven by the enemy, and were in confused retreat. Having forced a passage through them, we reached an open field sloping to the Shenandoah River, and encamped. Nothing remarkable occurred the next day, except an issue of three days' rations, including beans and dried apples, with instructions to make them last *five* days. On the 20th we forded the Shenandoah,—which was about four feet deep, and as wide as the Housatonic at New Milford,—and moved towards Berryville, left in front. The Second Connecticut was the advance regiment of the advance brigade, and a portion of it was deployed as skirmishers and marched through the fields parallel with the column, and about forty rods on the right of it. Few of the regiment will ever forget the shower that soaked us that day. A halt was made in the woods not far from Berryville, and foraging-parties detailed, who secured a large quantity of bacon, vegetables, and meal. There must have been some conflict or misunderstanding in the foraging orders, for Lieut. Warren Alford, who was on his way to camp with several head of cattle and a barrel of flour, was directed by Gen. Russell to take them back where he found them. Cavalry scouts reported no enemy within eight miles, and at midnight the column moved eastward. The river was forded again by bright moonlight, and the gap passed before day. It seems to have been the presumption (an erroneous one) that Early, having succeeded in decoying a large army into the valley on

* July 14, 1864.

a wild-goose chase, was now hurrying back to Petersburg to enable Lee to strike a heavy blow at Grant before the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps could be moved back to City Point. This, then, was the explanation of our return through Snicker's Gap.

"The march back to Washington was severe enough to be called a forced march. Moseby's guerillas were close upon our rear, and although straggling was continually punished by rail-carrying, yet a vast number of stragglers were 'gobbled' by the enemy, and doubtless found their way to Andersonville or some other prison. Tenallytown was reached, by way of Chain Bridge, on the 23d, and the stiff, lame, sore, tired, hungry men found thirty-six hours' rest, new clothing, new shoes, soft bread, and surreptitious whisky, for all of which they were truly thankful; also *cross-cannon* to adorn their hats, for which they would have been *more* thankful if this brazen badge had not been to them such a bitter mockery.

"But it suddenly seemed as though the cross-cannon were to be no longer a mockery. The powers at Washington had been pretty well shaken up by the thunder of the enemy's guns at the gates of the capital, and they resolved that the Sixth and Nineteenth Corps should not embark for Petersburg again without leaving at least a few troops to reinforce the invalids and hundred-days men. For this purpose the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery was detached from the Sixth Corps and ordered to report to Gen. De Russy, at Arlington.

"July 25, 1864, the regiment moved through Georgetown, across Aqueduct Bridge, up to Fort Corcoran, and by noon the companies were distributed at the same eleven forts which they had garrisoned for forty-eight hours before going to the front in May. The Ohio regiment of hundred-days men which had relieved us in May and was still there, with its gawky officers, moved out and turned over its comfortable barracks, bunks, cook-houses, and light duties to those who were able to appreciate them.

"From this time until the following September the time was principally passed in marching and countermarching.

"September 2d found us at Clifton, where we encamped and remained for two weeks, drilling and preparing for the grapple which was hidden in the immediate future.

"At three o'clock on the morning of the 19th of September the advance was in motion. Our brigade started from Clifton about daylight, and, having struck the Berryville pike, moved five or six miles towards Winchester, and halted for an hour about two miles east of the Opequan, while the Nineteenth Corps was crossing. The cavalry had previously moved to secure all the crossings, and firing was now heard all along the front, and continually increasing. The Sixth and Nineteenth Corps, following Wilson's cavalry, which fought the way, crossed at and near the pike bridge, our brigade wading the stream a few rods north of it. West of the creek the pike passed through a gorge over a mile long, from which the rebels had been driven by the cavalry. The Nineteenth Corps and a portion of our own had moved through it and formed a line of battle some distance beyond, under a heavy artillery-fire, when our division emerged from the gorge and filed to the left into a ravine that ran across the pike, where it was held in readiness as a reserve. This was about half-past nine. The fighting now waxed hotter, louder, nearer; nevertheless, some of the men found time while their muskets were stacked in this ravine to dig potatoes from a neighboring field. At length the enemy made a vigorous charge upon the centre of the front line, at the point where the Third Brigade of the Second Division joined the left of the Nineteenth Corps. The line broke and retreated in complete disorder, each broken flank doubling and crowding back on itself and making for the rear. The enemy pushed its advantage and came rolling into the breach. It was the critical moment of the day; for if he had succeeded in permanently separating the two parts of the line, there would have been no possible escape from utter defeat for Sheridan's army. At this juncture Gen. Russell, who was watching from the rise of ground just in front of the ravine where his division lay, exclaimed, 'Look here, it is about time to do something! Upton, bring on your brigade.' The brigade was at once moved out of the ravine, passed through a narrow strip of woods, crossed the pike, halted for a moment in order to close and dress up compactly, then went at a double quick by the right flank into the gap that had been made in the first line, and made a short halt, just in rear of a piece of woods, out of which the remnants of the Second and Third Divisions were still retreating, and on the other side of which was the advancing line of Rodes' and Gordon's rebel divisions. The first fire that struck our brigade and regiment during the day was while coming to this position. Gen. Russell was killed by a shell at the same time, having been previously wounded and refused to leave the field. It was this movement of our brigade that checked the enemy until the lines were restored and the two or three thousand fugitives brought back. Some of our men began to fire, but were quickly ordered to desist. After a very few minutes the brigade was pushed forward, the left half of it being somewhat covered by woods, from which position it instantly opened a terrific fire, while the Second Connecticut, which constituted the right half, passed to the right of the woods into an open field of uneven surface, and halted on a spot where the ground was depressed enough to afford a little protection, and *only* a little; for several men were hit while lying there, as well as others while getting there. In three minutes the regiment again advanced, passed over a knoll, lost several more men, and halted in another hollow spot similar to the first. The enemy's advance had now

been pushed well back, and here a stay was made of perhaps two hours. Col. Mackenzie rode slowly back and forth along the rise of ground in front of this position in a very reckless manner, in plain sight and easy range of the enemy, who kept up a fire from a piece of woods in front, which elicited from him the remark, 'I guess those fellows will get tired of firing at me by and by.' But the ground where the regiment lay was very slightly depressed, and although the shots missed Mackenzie they killed and wounded a large number of both officers and men behind him. Lieut. Candee merely raised himself from the ground on his elbow to look at his watch, but it was enough to bring his head in range of a sharpshooter's ball, and he was instantly killed. About three o'clock, an advance of the whole line having been ordered by Sheridan, the regiment charged across the field, Mackenzie riding some ten rods ahead, holding his hat aloft on the point of his sabre. The distance to the woods was at least a quarter of a mile, and was traversed under a fire that carried off its victims at nearly every step. The enemy abandoned the woods, however, as the regiment approached, in consequence of which the line obliqued to the left and halted. Companies F and D were here detached and taken off to the right on a small reconnoissance, but were soon brought back, and the regiment proceeded to the right of the woods and partly through them, and advanced to a rail-fence which ran along the side of an extensive field. Here, for the first time during the whole of this bloody day, did the regiment have orders to fire, and for ten minutes they had the privilege of pouring an effective fire into the rebels, who were thick in front. Then a flank movement was made along the fence to the right, followed by a direct advance of forty rods into the field. Here was the deadliest spot of the day. The enemy's artillery, on a rise of ground in front, plowed the field with canister and shells, and tore the ranks in a frightful manner. Maj. Rice was struck by a shell, his left arm torn off, and his body cut almost asunder. Maj. Skinner was struck on the top of the head by a shell, knocked nearly a rod with his face to the earth, and was carried to the rear insensible. Gen. Upton had a good quarter pound of flesh taken out of his thigh by a shell, and was laid up for some weeks. Col. Mackenzie's horse was cut in two by a solid shot, which just grazed the rider's leg, and let him down to the ground very abruptly. Several other officers were also struck, and from these instances, as well as from the appended list of casualties, some idea may be gained of the havoc among the enlisted men at this point. Although the regiment had been under fire and losing continually from the middle of the forenoon until it was now almost sunset, yet the losses during ten minutes in this last field were probably equal to those of all the rest of the day. It was doubtless the spot referred to by the rebel historian Pollard when he says, 'Early's artillery was fought to the muzzle of the guns.' Mackenzie gave the order to move by the left flank, and a start was made; but there was no enduring such a fire, and the men ran back and lay down. Another attempt was soon made, and after passing a large oak-tree a sheltered position was secured. The next move was directly into the enemy's breastwork. They had just been driven from it by a cavalry charge from the right and were in full retreat through the streets of Winchester, and some of their abandoned artillery, which had done us so much damage, stood yet in position, hissing hot with action, with their miserable, rac-a-bone horses attached. The brigade, numbering less than half the muskets it had in the morning, was now got into shape, and, after marching to a field in the eastern edge of the city, bivouacked for the night, while the pursuit rolled miles away up the valley pike.

"Roll-call revealed the fact that the regiment had lost one hundred and thirty-six in killed and wounded, fourteen of whom were officers. Company A, out of its entire list of officers and non-commissioned officers, had left only First Sergt. Henry Williams, who had command of the company during nearly the whole of the fight, and two corporals. Company H had three noble officers killed, including Capt. Frederick M. Berry, of whom Col. Kellogg once said that he was the most perfect *officer, gentleman, and man*, all things considered, in the regiment. Companies A, B, and E suffered heavily; C and G still more; and D, F, and I most of all.

"But, unlike Cold Harbor or Petersburg, there was *victory* to show for this fearful outlay. And it was the first cup of palpable, unquestionable, unmistakable victory that the Second Connecticut, with all its marching and fighting, had ever tasted.

"Nobly did the valiant regiment sustain itself in this sanguinary conflict, and, summing up his operations in the Valley, Sheridan said,—

"'At Winchester, for a moment, the contest was uncertain, but the gallant attack of Gen. Upton's brigade, of the Sixth Corps, restored the line of battle, until the turning column of Crook, and Merritt's and Averill's divisions of cavalry, under Torbert, "sent the enemy whirling through Winchester."'

"It would seem, from Sheridan's report, that the brunt of the fighting at Fisher's Hill did not fall on Wheaton's division. Nevertheless, the Second Connecticut had five killed and nineteen wounded, while the entire loss of the Sixth Corps was only two hundred and thirty-seven. So that the loss in our regiment was fully *eight per cent.* of that of the entire corps, although the regiment probably did not constitute more than four per cent. of the corps,—perhaps less. Among the killed was Quartermaster-Sergt. David B. Wooster, of Company D, one of the best men that ever entered the service. The Nineteenth Corps lost sixty, and Crook probably less; so that the victory at Fisher's Hill was very easily and cheaply bought, in comparison with the price paid for some other victories.

"The regiment moved from bivouac near Winchester before daylight on the 20th, and by the middle of the afternoon encamped just south of Cedar Creek, remaining until the afternoon of the next day, when it moved off to the right of the pike, taking a circuitous route through wooded ravines and over wooded hills, and at length came out upon open fields about a mile and a half west or southwest of Strasburg. This was on the evening of the 21st. Here lines of battle were formed, and a stay was made of about two hours, after which the march was continued by the right flank, up a steep and winding hillside, until midnight, when the regiment halted under arms until daylight on the very top of a hill fully as high as Fisher's Hill, and separated from it by Tumbling River. The enemy's stronghold was on the top of the opposite hill, directly across the stream. In the morning breastworks were commenced, part of the men building while the rest remained in line of battle. Lively skirmishing was going on all day, and once or twice things were hastily put in readiness to meet an anticipated charge, which, however, did not come. About three o'clock in the afternoon orders were given to pitch tents, but while the men were at it a general advance was ordered. The regiment had but just commenced to move directly forward when the rebels (who knew every inch of the ground, and could tell where our lines *ought* to be, whether visible or not) began to drop shells into their new breastworks and upon the very spot where they had begun to pitch tents. The regiment moved down the steep hill, waded the stream, and moved up the rocky front of the rebel Gibraltar. How they ever got up there is a mystery, for the ascent of that rocky declivity would now seem an impossibility to an unburdened traveler, even though there were no deadly enemy at the top. But up they went, clinging to rocks and bushes. The main rebel breastwork, which they were so confident of holding, was about fifteen rods back from the top of the bluff, with brush piled in front of it. Just as the top was reached the Eighth Corps struck the enemy on the right, and their flight was very disordered and precipitate. The Second Connecticut was the first regiment that reached and planted colors on the works from the direct front.* After firing until the rebels were so far off that it was a waste of powder, the pursuit was resumed and kept up all night, although but little progress was made on account of the blockade of the road both by the pursuing army and the property abandoned by the enemy. Although the regiment experienced considerable marching, nothing of especial importance occurred until October 10th, when the Sixth Corps left Strasburg and moved to Front Royal, on its way to Alexandria,—whence it was to embark for Petersburg. It was believed that the punishment inflicted on the rebels at Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and all through the valley would incline them to give up the project of carrying the war across the Potomac. This was evidently the opinion of Grant, Sheridan, and the authorities at Washington; and thus it happened that we were on the way back to City Point, leaving the valley in the care of the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps and the cavalry. After resting near Front Royal until the morning of the 13th, the corps started to cross the Blue Ridge; but, instead of going through Manassas Gap, as was at first intended, the route was changed for the one *via* Ashby's Gap, a few miles farther north, and we moved in that direction. We had passed through White Post and Millwood, and the advance had almost entered the gap, when there was a sudden 'right about,' and the whole corps moved back and encamped at Millwood. 'What's up now?' was the universal question. And when the answer was given that Early, strongly reinforced, had followed us up again, and was in his Gibraltar at Fisher's Hill, and his outposts challenging another 'set-to,' the next universal and wondering question was, 'Hasn't old Jewball had drubbing enough yet?'

"He doubtless had. But Mr. Davis' government was in a fearful strait, and the suddenness and vigor of Early's return to the 'scratch' proved that even before the roar of battle at Fisher's Hill had died away it had been decreed that one more desperate attempt should be made to defeat Sheridan in the Shenandoah valley.

"The corps moved westward early in the morning,† struck the valley pike at Newtown, rejoined the Eighth and Nineteenth Corps at Middletown, and the whole army encamped between Middletown and Strasburg, along the northern bank of a tributary of the Shenandoah called 'Cedar Creek.' The Eighth Corps was on the left, the Nineteenth in the centre, and ours on the right, and somewhat in the rear. For the next few days there was much quiet, and a good deal of speculation among the troops as to what would be the next shift in the scenes. The enemy was close in front, just as he had been for weeks preceding the battle of Winchester; but this attitude, which might once have been called defiance, now seemed to be mere impudence, and it was the general opinion that Early did not wish nor intend to fight again, but that he was to be kept there, with a small force, as a standing threat, in order to prevent Sheridan's army from returning to Grant. And yet there was something mysterious in his conduct. He was known to be receiving reinforcements, and his signal-flags on Three-top Mountain (just south of Fisher's Hill) were continually in motion. From the top of Massanutton Mountain—the peak at the north end of the range that separates the Luray from the main valley—his

* The men were so bewildered by the daily and nightly marching and fighting that some of them lost their reckoning, and there has ever since been a dispute whether the Fisher's Hill affair came off on the 21st or 22d. It was on the 22d, at about five o'clock in the afternoon.

† Oct. 14, 1864.

videttes could look down upon the whole Union army, as one can look down upon New Haven from East Rock; and there is no doubt that the exact location of every camp and the position of every gun and every picket-post were thoroughly known to him. Nevertheless, it seemed the most improbable thing in the world that he could be meditating either an open attack or a surprise. One would have supposed that the more he saw of our camp, the less inclined he would have been to disturb it. The position was strong, the creek and its crossings in possession of our pickets, both along the front and well out on either flank.

"Mr. Greeley, in his 'American Conflict,' thus describes the surprise:

"'Our forces were encamped on three crests or ridges: the Army of West Virginia (Crook's) in front; the Nineteenth Corps (Emory's) half a mile behind it; the Sixth Corps (Wright's) to the right and rear of the Nineteenth. Kitching's provisional division lay behind Crook's left; the cavalry, under Torbert, on the right of the Sixth. It is a fact, though no excuse, that they had no more apprehension of an attack from Early than from Canada.

"'Early had arranged his army in two columns, in order to strike ours at once on both flanks. He had of course to leave the turnpike and move over rugged paths along the mountain-side, climbing up and down steep hills, holding on by bushes, where horses could hardly keep their feet, and twice fording the north fork of the Shenandoah,—the second time in the very face of our pickets. For miles his right column skirted the left of Crook's position, where an alarm would have exposed him to utter destruction. So imperative was the requirement of silence that his men had been made to leave their canteens in camp, lest they should clatter against their muskets. The divisions of Gordon, Ramseur, and Pegram thus stole by our left, those of Kershaw and Wharton simultaneously flanking our right.

"'At two A.M. the pickets of the Fifth New York Heavy Artillery (Kitching's division) heard a rustling of underbrush and a sound as of stealthy, multitudinous trampling, and two posts were relieved and sent into camp with the report. Gen. Crook thereupon ordered that a good lookout be kept, but sent out no reconnoitring party; even the gaps in his front line caused by detailing regiments for picket-duty were not filled; and, when the crash came, the muskets of many of our men were not loaded. There was some suspicion and uneasiness in Crook's command, but no serious preparation.

"'An hour before dawn the rebels had all reached, without obstruction or mishap, the positions severally assigned them, and stood shivering in the chill mist, awaiting the order to attack. No sound of alarm, no hum of preparation, disquieted them. At length, as the gray light of dawn disclosed the eastern hilltops, a tremendous volley of musketry, on either flank and away to the rear, startled the sleepers into bewildered consciousness; and the next moment, with their well known battle-yell, the charging lines came on.

"'"Tell the brigade commanders to move their men into the trenches," said Gen. Grover, calmly; and the order was given; but it was already too late. The rebels, disdaining to notice the picket-fire, were themselves in the trenches on both flanks before our soldiers could occupy them in effective force. On our side, all was amazement and confusion; on theirs, thorough wakefulness and perfect comprehension. In fifteen minutes the Army of West Virginia was a flying mob; one battalion of its picket-line had lost one hundred killed and wounded and seven hundred prisoners. The enemy, knowing every foot of ground as familiarly as their own door-yards, never stopped to reconnoiter or consider, but rushed on with incredible celerity.'

"The Second Connecticut had its full share of the varied fortunes of that wondrous day. The exact number present for duty on that morning cannot be given,—for there was no time for roll-calls,—but the morning report of a day or two previous showed

Officers.	Enlisted Men.
Present, 25	Present, 708
Absent, 25	Absent, 648
50	1356

"These six hundred and forty-eight absent men were scattered all over. Every hospital at City Point, Alexandria, Washington, Baltimore, Annapolis, Sandy Hook, Georgetown, Philadelphia, Newark, New York, and New Haven had a share of them, sick, wounded, convalescent, or on duty as nurses: besides which, there were prisoners, stragglers, men on sick furlough, men absent without leave, and men on detached service. Of the seven hundred and eight reported present, probably not more than two-thirds were 'present for duty,'—that is, there were not more than four hundred and seventy-two muskets—probably not so many—that went into the fight. The remaining two hundred and thirty-six are to be accounted for in various ways. They were detailed in the medical, commissary, quartermaster, and ordnance departments; also as pioneers, blacksmiths, butchers, cattle-drivers, stretcher-bearers, teamsters, ambulance-drivers, officers' cooks, guards, and orderlies at brigade, division, and corps headquarters. Some were sick in the field hospital. Company L and part of Company E were on picket. Then there were the drummers, fifers, and band. Nor were all the twenty-five 'present' officers available for action with the regiment. Out of that number must be deducted Lieut. Cleveland, who was on duty as inspector-general on the staff of Gen. Hamblin, the brigade commander; Surgeon Plumb and Assistant Surgeons Hassard and Andrews, all of whom were sure to have a multitude of new patients on their hands in a few minutes; Quartermaster Huxley and Chaplain Phelps; and Lieuts. Henry Skinner and Austin P. Kirkham, both of whom were on picket, and were taken prisoners early in the morning. The appended list of casualties will show, therefore, that our losses at Cedar Creek were greater, in proportion to the number engaged, than in any other fight, not even excepting Cold Harbor.

"On the morning of the 19th most of the regiment were up long before reveille, and many had begun to cook their coffee, on account of that ominous popping and cracking which had been going on for half an hour off to the right. They did not exactly suppose it *meant* anything, but they had learned wisdom by many a sudden march on an empty stomach, and did not propose to be caught napping. The clatter on the right increased. The musket-shots reverberated through the fog, and at last, 'Whang! ng-ng-ng'! went a piece of artillery. And then another. And then a smart cannonading, and more musketry. It began to be the wonder why no orders came. But suddenly every man seemed to lose interest in the right, and turned his inquiring eyes and ears towards the *left*. Rapid volleys and a vague tumult told that there was *trouble* there. 'Fall in!' said Mackenzie. 'Shoul*der! Arms!* Battalion!

Left! *Face!* File Left! *March!* Double Quick! *March!*' The brigade moved briskly off towards the east, crossing the track of other troops and batteries of artillery which were hurriedly swinging into position, while ambulances, orderlies, staff-officers, camp-followers, pack-horses, cavalrymen, sutlers' wagons, hospital-wagons, and six-mule teams of every description came trundling and galloping pell-mell towards the right and rear, and making off towards Winchester. It was not a hundred rods from our own camp to the place where we went into position, on a road running north. Gen. Wright, the temporary commander of the army, bareheaded, and with blood trickling from his beard, sat on his horse near by, as if bewildered, or in a brown study. The Sixty-fifth New York was on our left, and then came the Second Division. The First Brigade* (Penrose's) was on the right of ours, and then came the Third Division. The ground was cleared in front of the road, and sloped off some thirty rods to a stream, on the opposite of which it rose for about an equal distance, to a piece of woods, in which the advance rebel line had already taken position. Truly does Pollard say that 'a heavy fog favored them.' The newly-risen sun, huge and bloody, was on their side in more senses than one. Our line faced directly to the east, and we could see nothing but that enormous disk rising out of the fog, while *they* could see every man in our line, and could take good aim. The battalion lay down, and part of the men began to fire, but the shape of the ground afforded little protection, and large numbers were killed and wounded. Four-fifths of our loss for the entire day occurred during the time we lay here, which could not have been over five minutes, by the end of which time the Second Connecticut found itself in an isolated position, not unlike that at Cold Harbor. 'Go and ask Penrose where he's going with that brigade,' said Col. Mackenzie to the writer hereof. (The Jerseys had withdrawn from our right, and were moving directly across our rear to the left, with Penrose on foot, some distance ahead of his line.) 'Col. Penrose, Mackenzie wants to know where you are going with that brigade.' 'I'm not going anywhere. I'm wounded,' was the energetic reply, which was carried to Col. Mackenzie. Just then Lieut. Cleveland rode up on a keen jump and said, 'Col. Mackenzie, Gen. Wheaton wants you to move directly to the rear by right of companies.' Mackenzie replied, 'My God! I cannot! This line will break if I do.' 'Well,' said Cleveland, pointing to the left, 'there goes the Sixty-fifth, and the First Brigade is gone.' A few seconds later, Mackenzie's horse, 'Old Pop,' was struck square in the head, and after spinning around two or three times on his hind-legs went down dead as a stone; and the colonel, who had previously got a shot through the heel, went off over his head. The fog had now thinned away somewhat, and a firm rebel line, with colors full high advanced, came rolling over a knoll just in front of our left, not more than three hundred yards distant. 'Rise up! Retreat!' said Mackenzie; and the battalion began to move back. For a little distance the retreat was made in very good order, but it soon degenerated into a rout. Men from a score of regiments were mixed up in flight, and the whole corps was scattered over acres and acres, with no more organization than a herd of buffaloes. Some of the wounded were carried for a distance by their comrades, who were at length compelled to leave them to their fate in order to escape being shot.

"About a mile from the place where the retreat commenced there was a road running directly across the valley. Here the troops were rallied, and a slight defense of rails thrown up. The regimental and brigade flags were set up as beacons to direct each man how to steer through the mob, and in a very few minutes there was an effective line of battle established. A few round shot ricocheted overhead, making about an eighth of a mile at a jump, and a few grape were dropped into a ditch just behind our line, quickly clearing out some soldiers who had crawled in there, but this was the extent of the pursuit. Mackenzie and Hamblin now left for the hospital to have their wounds dressed, and the whole brigade (and a very small brigade it was!) was deployed as skirmishers under Col. Olcott, of the One Hundred and Twenty-first New York. Three lines of skirmishers were formed, and each in turn constituted the front line, while the other two passed through and halted; and so the retreat was continued for about three miles, until a halt was made upon high ground, from which we could plainly see the Johnnies sauntering around on the very ground where we had slept.

"It must have been after noon when we left that position, and moved eastward through the wood, by Sheridan's order, to join the Second Division and meet the enemy.

"About two o'clock we were posted, in two lines, in the southwestern edge of a piece of woods, in front of which was an open, side-hill field, at the top of which, along a stone wall, was the rebel skirmish-line, while the main line was not a great distance back of it. Their assault had already been made, and repulsed by the Nineteenth Corps. About three o'clock we could hear the cheering to the right as Sheridan rode along the line, but that personage did not get within sight of our regiment. By this time Hamblin and Mackenzie had returned to take part in the 'left half-wheel' which had been ordered. The lines moved forward over the ascending ground, under a galling but not very destructive fire from the rebel skirmishers, who soon gave up the stone wall to us and retreated on their main line. A square musketry fight was kept up here for ten minutes, when the enemy left, not, however, before inflicting considerable damage on us. Here Col. Mackenzie was again struck by a solid shot or shell which just grazed his shoulder. A remarka-

* Also called the Jersey Brigade.

bly large number of our officers were wounded at this point, but none fatally, nor even *very* severely. (In the morning the casualties among officers had been few and severe, Hosford being killed, and Fenn and Gregory losing each an arm.)

"The enemy attempted to rally behind another fence, a little farther back, but after a moment or two gave it up and 'retired.' Not only in front of our regiment, but all along as far as the eye could reach, both to the right and left, were they flying over the uneven country in precisely the same kind of disorder that we had exhibited in the morning. The shouts and screams of victory mingled with the roar of the firing, and never was heard

"'So musical a discord, such sweet thunder.'

The sight of so many rebel heels made it a very easy thing to be brave, and the Union troops pressed on utterly regardless of the grape and canister which, to the last moment, the enemy flung behind him. It would not have been well for them to have fired *too* much if they had had ever so good a chance, for they would have been no more likely to hit our men than their own who were our prisoners and scattered in squads of twenty, squads of ten, and squads of *one* all over the vast field. At one time they made a determined stand along a ridge in front of our brigade. A breastwork of rails was thrown together, colors planted, a nucleus made, and both flanks grew longer and longer with wonderful rapidity. It was evident that they were driving back their men to this line without regard to regiment or organization of any kind. This could be plainly seen from the adjacent and similar ridge over which we were moving, the pursuers being in quite as much disorder (so far as organizations were concerned) as the pursued. That growing line began to look *ugly*, and somewhat quenched the ardor of the chase. It began to be a question in many minds whether it would not be a point of wisdom to 'survey the vantage of the ground' before getting much farther. But just as we descended into the intervening hollow a body of cavalry, not large, but compact, was seen scouring along the fields to our right and front like a whirlwind, *directly* towards the left flank of that formidable line on the hill. When we reached the top there was no enemy there! They had moved on, and the cavalry after them. Thus the chase was continued, from position to position, for miles and miles, for hours and hours, until darkness closed in, and every regiment went into camp on the identical ground it had left in such haste in the morning. Every man tied his shelter tent to the very same old stakes, and in half an hour coffee was boiling and salt pork sputtering over thousands of camp-fires. Civil life may furnish better fare than the army at Cedar Creek had that night, but not better appetites; for it must be borne in mind that many had gone into the fight directly from their beds, and had eaten nothing for twenty-four hours.

"Late in the evening, after many were sound asleep, the regiment was ordered to be formed in line without arms. When the command to 'fall in' was heard the general question was, 'Well, old Jubal hasn't forgotten anything and come back after it, has he?' The clause, 'without arms,' however, showed that he had not, although the soldiers expressed their perfect willingness to fight him in that way if he found himself still unable to restrain his pugnacity. The line being formed, Capt. Jones—now in command of the regiment—said, 'Soldiers, I have just received a dispatch from Gen. Sheridan's headquarters which announces that we have this day taken not less than two thousand prisoners, forty-seven guns and caissons, a large number of battle-flags, all the wagons and supplies taken from us this morning, besides horses, mules, wagon-trains, and material of all kinds in unknown quantities, and that our victory is complete. I now propose three cheers for Sheridan, ourselves, our army, and the Union!' They were given with indescribable heartiness, while all the camps far and near joined in full chorus. The battalion was dismissed, and thus ended the day that had witnessed a battle which was, in many respects, without a parallel in ancient or modern history.

"The killed, wounded, and missing of the Sixth Corps were two thousand two hundred and fifteen, of which the Second Connecticut had its full share. Men from every company started out the first thing after reaching camp to look for our dead and wounded, many of whom lay not fifty rods off. The slightly wounded who had not got away had been taken prisoners and sent at once towards Richmond, while the severely wounded had lain all day on the ground near where they were hit. Some of the mortally wounded were just able to greet their returning comrades, hear the news of victory, and send a last message to their friends before expiring. Corp. Charles M. Burr, of Company E, went into the fight with Company B (his own company being on picket), and was shot above the ankle just after the battalion had risen up and started to retreat. Both bones of his leg were shattered, and he had to be left. In a few minutes the rebel battalion, which I have already mentioned, came directly over him in pursuit, and was soon out of his sight. Then, being alone for a short time, he pulled off the boot from his sound leg, put his watch and money into it, and put it on again. Next a merciful rebel lieutenant came and tied a handkerchief around his leg, stanching the blood.

"Capt. Benjamin Hosford was shot in the morning through the head and instantly killed. His brother and other men of Company D carried the body about half a mile on the retreat, and were compelled to leave it there. At night it was found that the rebels had taken a ring from his finger, the straps from his coat, and the shoes from his feet. Corp. Henry L. Vaill, of Company C, was found alive stripped of everything, and so were many others.

"Company D mustered only nineteen muskets, and its commanding officer was Sergt. Hough. The other companies were reduced to nearly the same extent. The loss in officers was so great that for a few days there were but six officers on duty with twelve companies; while little short soldiers who had always been at the left end of the companies suddenly found themselves corporals and sergeants. We remained at Cedar Creek until the 9th of November, when, on account of the scarcity of wood, and the long distance from our base at Harper's Ferry, the army was moved to Camp Russell, near Kearnstown, about four miles south of Winchester, where it remained until the 2d of December. The morning report for November 20th showed three hundred and seventy-nine men and seventeen officers present for duty, and the regiment was recruited daily both in numbers and condition.

"Now that the rebels had been thrice defeated in the valley, there remained no temptation for another invasion of the Northern States. It was absolutely certain that it would not be again attempted; and therefore the Sixth Corps was ordered to City Point again. On the 1st of December, Wheaton's Division marched to Stephenson's Depot and took the cars for Washington, *en route* to City Point. The regiment went into camp at Parke Station.

"From this time until the 6th of February the regiment had no fighting to do, and no very startling experiences of any kind. Some mention, however, of the more noteworthy occurrences of this period will be acceptable, at least to my soldier readers; and it will perhaps be well to transcribe them direct from some of the diaries in my possession. The following entries are copied, mostly without alteration, from the diaries of several officers and men, besides my own:

"Dec. 11. Twenty-nine convalescents returned.

"Dec. 12. Fifty convalescents returned.

"Dec. 13. Capt. A. H. Fenn returned and reported for duty, although it is not seven weeks since he lost his arm at Cedar Creek. What *has* become of the adjutant's desk? It was turned over to the quartermaster at Camp Russell, but does not come.

"Dec. 14. Good deal of anxiety in camp about Sherman's march coastward. A Richmond minister told his congregation last Sunday that God had a hook in Sherman's nose, and was leading him to destruction. *Nous verrons!*

"Dec. 15. We now have to furnish four officers and one hundred and twenty-five men daily for picket. They are posted out by the rebel lead mines. They frequently see the Johnnies and talk with them.

"Dec. 16. Heavy cannonading. Sergt. Soule and squad of carpenters detailed for duty at division headquarters. They will fix things up gorgeous. This is the regiment they have to apply to when they want things done *nice*.

"Dec. 18. One hundred guns from Fort Sedgwick in honor of Thomas' victory over Hood. They must enjoy the salute in Petersburg.

"Dec. 21. Rain played lullaby on the tent all last night. Quarters well ventilated this morning, because rain washed mud off logs. Put it on again. Plenty of water to mix mortar with. Kelley, McKinney, Tuttle, Twiss, and Jo Fenn mustered as first lieutenants by Capt. Tyler, commissary of musters.

"Dec. 23. Went clear up to Hancock's Station, *ran* corduroy, to have a brigade drill under Mackenzie.

"Dec. 26. Sherman presents Lincoln with a X-mas gift of Savannah, one hundred and fifty guns, and twenty-five thousand bales cotton. Much rejoicing thereat. Story afloat that Lee is going to do something surprising on New Year's day.

"Dec. 21. Muster day. Very busy with the pesky rolls. Capt. Marsh's rolls first in, of course.

"1865.

"Jan. 1. Gad Smith and John Wheeler returned.

"Jan. 2. Wheeler mustered as first lieutenant, and goes on brigade staff as A. A. A. G., *vice* Ed Hubbard, who is discharged and goes home.

"Jan. 3. Eight companies on fatigue duty. News received of Butler's fizzle at Wilmington.

"Jan. 4. Three inches snow. Good many men sit by their fires all night because too cold to sleep.

"Jan. 5. Muddy. New Springfields came to take the place of Enfields. Farewell, old Enfields! Every one of you could tell thrilling tales if you could speak. And you *can* speak!

"Jan. 6. All our division moved down corduroy, a mile to left, and formed square to witness execution of Peter McCox, deserter from Company A, Fourth New Jersey, First Brigade, First Division, Sixth Corps. Stood 'in place rest' an hour, waiting. Prisoner unable to walk, brought clear round the square in ambulance, preceded by band playing Dead March in Saul. Coffin placed on the ground in front of open grave. Prisoner seated on foot of coffin. Proceedings, findings, and sentence of court-martial read in front of each regiment. Prisoner blindfolded, and firing party of twelve men drawn up in front, in single rank, about twenty paces off. Captain of provost-guard gave the order 'Fire!' Good many men turned away their heads. Prisoner fell back and off on the ground, leaving one leg on the coffin. Division then wheeled into column by companies, marched by the coffin, and then home.

"Jan. 7. Inspection. Mackenzie appeared in stars. Cleanest man in each regiment to go to division headquarters to compete for a twenty days' furlough. One man from each of B, D, K, E, and M Companies sent to brigade headquarters. Sam Terrell, the lucky man out of the whole division.

"Jan. 9. Rebels made charge on Third Division picket-line, a little to our left. Promptly met and defeated. Caused no disturbance in camp.

"Jan. 10. Snowdy returned. Our daily picket detail is now five officers and one hundred and five men. Pretty rough. Makes a man's turn come pretty often.

"Jan. 11. Got eighteen potatoes from brigade commissary. Maj. Jeffrey Skinner appointed to command the Sixty-fifth New York while Col. Fisk is absent on leave.

"Jan. 12. Noisy picket firing. Curtis made regimental ordnance officer. Capt. Cleveland ordnance officer on Wheaton's staff.

"Jan. 14. Picket firing in our front.

"Jan. 15. Commenced to have brigade guard-mounting. Gen Mackenzie rode over to inspection on his munkeen, in that new gawky hat, and inspected the regiment at a support. Niram Buttolph, of Company G, sent to division headquarters, and got the division furlough. Gen. Wheaton said he was the handsomest soldier he ever saw. Cleveland and Fenn are majors.

"Jan. 16. Received four hundred and eighty-nine sets of 'Mann's Patent Accoutrements.' Boys don't like 'em. Call 'em 'belly trunks.' Company F is at Fort McMahon.

"Jan. 17. Salute of one hundred guns for Terry's capture of Fort Fisher and twelve hundred prisoners. Capt. Woodman made A. A. A. G., and Johnny Wheeler A. A. D. C.

"Jan. 18. Lieut. Oscar Platt discharged. Ab. Dunham and Mr. Dewell arrived. Their goods are at City Point, awaiting transportation. Thirty-eight convalescents and substitutes arrived in evening.

"Jan. 20. Mackenzie on fifteen days' leave. Lieut.-Col. Olcott, One Hundred and Twenty-first New York, commands brigade. Lieut.-Col. Skinner returned to regiment.

"Jan. 22. In the evening went with Capt. Marsh and chaplain to Maj Jones' quarters to hear a large discussion on the resurrection. Later, went over to Capt. Marsh's and talked of war, love, and the kindred destructiveness.*

"Jan. 23. Large lot of deserters came in on the left. They come thicker since the fall of Fort Fisher, Charleston, and Savannah. Wonder what is going on at the right? Furious cannonading, heaviest we ever heard; fairly shook the earth.

"Jan. 24. It was the battle of the monitors. Rebels tried to take City Point. We should have been in a pretty fix if they had succeeded! Inspection. Grannis of D Company sent to brigade headquarters as

* Curtis' diary. (Of course.)

cleanest man, but Olcott villainously threw him out, and sent a One Hundred and Twenty-first man to division headquarters.

"Jan. 26. Hubbard mustered as colonel, and relieves Olcott in command of brigade. Skinner mustered as lieutenant-colonel, and commands regiment.

"Jan. 29. Inspection. Zelotes Grannis got it this time. Iselton, of H, Dugette, of L, Atwood, of A, and a B man also received furloughs.

"Feb. 1. Orders received at three A.M. to be ready to move at a moment's notice. Ed Sedgwick mustered as second lieutenant of Company C. Somebody checkmated.

"Feb. 2. James W. Dixon, son of Senator Dixon, has been kindly given to the regiment, and mustered into a vacant lieutenancy, to serve on the staff of Gen. Wright. Gen. Wright must have a poor opinion of his corps if he cannot by this time find timber in it good enough to make aides-de-camp of without going to Connecticut. There are plenty of men in this regiment yet uncommissioned, and yet unkilled, as respectable, as able, and *probably* as brave, as can be found anywhere, and they deem it rather shabby treatment, after they have marched through fire and blood for months, after many of them have been perforated with rebel bullets, and are now on duty with scarcely healed wounds, for Gen. Wright to fill a vacancy in the Second Connecticut by the 'donation' (that is what they call it) of a boy who has remained with his mother all through the war, until the fighting is all over, and the whole world knows that the Rebellion is in the article of death. But then, you know, his father has been of enormous service to the country. Soldiers must take what they can get. They must put their heels together, keep their eyes to the front, and ask no questions. If I ever get home with a whole cuticle, I will be grateful evermore.

"Feb. 4. Brisk firing on right. Officers' recitation at brigade headquarters two evenings per week.

"On the morning of February 5th we had orders to be in readiness to move with four days' rations, leaving our pickets out, and leaving the minimum force necessary to hold the lines. Companies A, K, and portions of H and E were detailed to remain (which was not an unpleasant 'detail'). The Fifth Corps was fighting on the left, in the vicinity of Hatcher's Run, and it was guessed (and truly) that we were to go in that direction. After remaining in readiness until four o'clock in the afternoon, the First Division moved off to the left, and after going about five miles bivouacked for the night. It was bitter cold sleeping that night,—so cold that half of the men stood or sat around fires all night. In the morning the movement was continued, and the day* was mostly consumed in manœuvring. We were there for the purpose of protecting the left flank of the Fifth Corps, which had been fighting all day. A little before sundown we crossed Hatcher's Run, and moved by the flank directly into a piece of woods, the Second Brigade, under Hubbard, leading the division, and the Second Connecticut, under Skinner, leading the brigade. Wounded men were being brought by to the rear, and the noise just ahead told of mischief there. As the brigade was moving into the woods, staff-officers came riding along the column with the order, 'Load your pieces, load your pieces without halting.' Col. Hubbard filed to the left at the head of the column, along a slight ridge, and about half the regiment had filed, when troops of the Fifth Corps came running through to the rear, and at the same moment Gen. Wheaton rode up with, 'Oblique to the left, oblique to the left!' and making energetic gestures towards the rise of ground. The ridge was quickly gained, and fire opened just in time to head off a counter-fire and charge that was already in progress; but between the 'file left' and the 'left oblique,' and the breaking of our ranks by troops retreating from in front, and the vines and underbrush (which were so thick that they unhorsed some of the staff-officers), there was a good deal of confusion, and the line soon fell back about ten rods, where it was re-formed, and a vigorous fire poured—somewhat at random—a little to the left of our first position. The attempt of the enemy to get in on the left of the Fifth Corps was frustrated. Our casualties were six wounded (some of them probably by our own men) and one missing. The position was occupied that night and the next day, until about sundown, when the brigade shifted some distance to the right and again advanced, under an artillery fire, to within a short distance of the rebel batteries and built breastworks. One shot on this occasion was particularly memorable. The regiment was moving across a cleared field, by the flank, when a solid shot came through the woods from *directly* in front, and passed the column apparently so near as to singe the left ears of the whole line. If it had come ten feet farther towards the right it might have 'flanked' the entire regiment and cut a swath from one end to the other. The rebel picket-shots whistled overhead all the time the breastworks were building, but mostly too high to hurt anything but the trees. At midnight the division moved back to quarters, arriving at sunrise. Again we found our domiciles appropriated, this time by a regiment of engineers,—but out they went, and in went we; and, having taken a ration of whisky,—which had been ordered by Grant or somebody else, in consideration of three nights and two days on the bare ground in February, together with some fighting and a good deal of hard marching and hard work,—the men lay down to sleep as the sun rose up, and did not rise up until the sun went down.

"It was now the 24th of March. The weather was fast improving, and signs of coming great events multiplied. No positive orders of a very important nature had been received; but the discontinuing of furloughs plainly meant something in the aggressive line, while the condition of things on the other side, as revealed by the tattered and cadaverous deserters who now came over to us not only in the night but also in broad daylight, made it evident that Lee must do something of dreadful note or else give over the contest.

"What would be the particular manner of his *coup* was a question much discussed, but not settled until the *coup* occurred. Very early on the morning of March 25th, after a noisy night all along the picket-line, heavy firing was heard on the right, but there was nothing uncommon about that, and little notice was taken of it until orders came from brigade headquarters to 'move out instantly.' Shortly after, Gen. Hamblin arrived to expedite matters, and in a few

* February 6th.

minutes the brigade was on the corduroy moving rapidly to the right, which was of itself quite a noteworthy circumstance, for we usually went to the left when mischief was brewing. 'Oh, we sha'n't get into a fight,' said the men; 'we always have to go the other way to find *our* fighting.' These remarks were of course made in a partially jocular vein, but they were, nevertheless, entirely true. Indeed, that very day proved both parts of the proposition,—viz., first, that the Second Connecticut never fought to the right, and, secondly, always did fight to the left.

"The firing subsided after we had gone a mile or so, but there was much moving of troops, and evidently something the matter ahead. The rebel batteries had range on portions of the column, and fired at us as we were on the corduroy, dropping several shots only a few feet away. One struck within a rod of our regiment, splashing into a small puddle of water and burying itself in the earth directly under a soldier of the division who was sitting on the ground and fixing his shoes. He did not stir for a second or two, but then, picking up his musket and shoe, he started on half a dozen double-quicks, and it is to this day a mooted question with our men whether that man has stopped running yet. After moving a little farther, a staff-officer rode up with the information that the rebels had surprised and captured Fort Stedman, on the Ninth Corps front, and a quarter of a mile of breastworks, including three batteries; but that they had been retaken, together with eighteen hundred prisoners, and that therefore our assistance would not be required.

"After a rest of half an hour the division moved homeward. But instead of going into camp there was an ominous halt of a few minutes in rear of our quarters, and then the march was continued towards the left, where a brisk artillery fire was going on. Grant knew that the massing of troops for the assault at Fort Stedman must have left the rebel lines with little or no protection in some places, and he resolved at once to find the weak spots. Accordingly, an advance was ordered in front of Fort Fisher, near the tall frame lookout, about a mile to the left of Warren's Station. Our troops were posted under cover during nearly all the afternoon, while the large guns threw shot and shell at each other over our heads. At length a train of ambulances moved up from the right, and halted just in rear of the division. There was no mistaking that symptom.

"The sun had already begun to grow large and red with its nearness to the western horizon when the brigade was moved down in front within twenty rods of the rebel picket-line, and halted behind a slight rise of ground, just high enough to intercept their fire. After standing there for some ten minutes waiting for orders, Col. Hubbard rode slowly along to the right flank of his line, and said in a low tone to the writer, 'If they don't put us in soon, we sha'n't have much fighting to-night.' After he had gone back, Sergt.-Maj. E. Goodwin Osborne stepped up and asked what the colonel said, and was informed. 'There is time enough yet,' he replied, in a low but foreboding tone. The parting sunset ray had not vanished before his lifeless form was borne on a rubber blanket towards the rear, across the very spot where he had uttered these prophetic words.

"The fire from our batteries suddenly ceased. Gen. Hamblin rode up to Hubbard, and said, 'Colonel, move directly forward. Conform your movement to the Second Division, on your left.' The front line, consisting of the Second Connecticut and the Sixty-fifth New York, advanced on the rifle-pits as steadily as though on a battalion drill, while the rest of the brigade followed in a second line. There seems to have been a vacant space in their line of rifle-pits, or else the Second Division and the greater part of our brigade must have entirely flanked their pickets on the left. At any rate, the only part of our regiment that went over any rifle-pits was the extreme right,—perhaps one or two companies. When we were within fifty feet of them the rebels jumped over in front, threw down their muskets, threw up their arms, and yelled, 'Don't shoot, don't shoot!' and then passed through to the rear in large numbers as fast as they could move. The right flank was a little demoralized by its success in taking these rifle-pits, and by the fire which came from the pits farther to the right, which the enemy still held; nevertheless, the regiment moved on, across a swampy run, then over ascending ground, among stumps and scrub-oaks, for twenty or thirty rods, and there halted and lay down. This distance was all traversed under a combined artillery and musket fire, the former coming from a battery about half a mile to the right and front, which was very effectively served. It apparently had three guns in use, and the air was *blue* with the little cast-iron balls from spherical case-shot, which shaved the ground and exploded among the stumps just in rear of the line at intervals of only a few seconds. Probably the musket fire came entirely from the enemy's pickets, who still remained on the right. Twenty of the Second Connecticut were wounded—seven of them mortally—in reaching, occupying, and abandoning this position, which, proving entirely untenable, was held only a few minutes. The line faced about and moved back under the same mixed fire of solid shot, spherical case, and musketry, across the swampy run, and halted not far in front of the spot whence it had first moved forward. Other troops, on the right, now engaged the battery, and captured the rest of the picket-line, and after half an hour the brigade again moved forward to a position still further advanced than the previous one, where a permanent picket-line was established. Thus ended the eventful 25th of March. Its dawn ushered in the surprising attack on Fort Stedman, and its close found miles of the rebel picket-lines in our possession, thousands of prisoners in our hands, and the grip of the Union

armies upon Petersburg greatly tightened. At midnight the brigade returned to camp, leaving a strong picket. The picket detail from our own regiment, which had been on duty all day in front of our own camp, had its share in the work and success of the day, occupying the rebel rifle-pits that night, and capturing more than their number in prisoners.

"The Fort Fisher picket was relieved about noon of the next day, and returned to camp. All hands were compelled to come out on inspection and dress parade that afternoon; and immediately afterwards a detail of one hundred and fifty men relieved our regular pickets in front, who had been out since the morning before,—*i.e.*, thirty-six hours. At midnight a working-party was also sent out to move forward our picket abatis to the new line. At three o'clock on the morning of the 27th, mounted Orderly Keith came with orders to have the regiment fall in at four and stand by the breastworks. Lively firing was going on all along, but nothing momentous occurred, and at sunrise the line broke ranks and fell to cooking coffee.

"The experience of the regiment for the next six days cannot be set forth in a more readable manner than as it stands recorded in the spicy diary of Lieut. Homer S. Curtis, who became acting adjutant after the affair at Fort Fisher, although still retained as ordnance officer.

"March 27. Brisk skirmish and a charge just before light on Second Division picket-line. Some movement near the lookout to-day that looked like a charge; but none came off. Picket firing all day. Our picket not relieved. Got four thousand E. B. cartridges from division ordnance officer. Charley Gosley runs the adjutant's department pretty much. Capt. Woodman (A. A. A. G.) ordered detail of five officers and two hundred men for night fatigue. Battalion drill one hour P.M.

"March 28. Spring-like, hazy, fair. Fatigue detail came into camp at three A.M., and the entire force was called up and got under arms at four. Some officers not very punctual. Tuttle, Fenn, etc., got rats from the colonel. We stood till sunrise, and returned to quarters. Very funny, especially for the boys that have not had any sleep in three nights. Plenty of swearing. I went over to brigade guard-mount, and made a bull of it considerable. Johnny a very showy sergeant-major, but just a bit careless or so. Parts of Sheridan's cavalry—Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Corps—moving by to the left. Good news. Occupation of Goldsboro' by Sherman, and junction of Terry, Schofield, and Sherman. Our loss on the 25th is found to have been five hundred; rebel loss, six thousand.

"March 29. Orderly came from brigade headquarters at one A.M. with orders for detail of five officers and two hundred men for reserve picket, and orders for regiment to be under arms from four o'clock till sunrise. I got up and made the details, and had just lain down when Maj. Fenn came riding up and ordered the regiment out instanter. So we got out and stood in line until broad daylight. Capt. Redway, brigade officer of the day. Very quiet all along the lines through the day. Troops and trains moving to left all day. Gen. Mackenzie with his cavalry corps, two thousand strong, went by. Johnny Wheeler called at brigade headquarters. We were ordered and re-ordered to pack up and be *all* ready to move, but stayed the day out in camp finally. Tremendous cannonade after taps, evening. We hustled out into line double quick, stood an hour or so, then went in.

"March 30. Got out about five o'clock A.M., and stood in line about an hour, in a right smart rain. Post guard-mount. Swept out huttie, built fire, and took a doze. The adjutant's tent is a leaky old concern, and so cribbed up that one cannot move at all. Col. H. says we are to make a charge at daylight.

"March 31. Rained all last night, and until ten A.M. Orders came at eleven o'clock last night to pack up everything, shelters and all, for a march. This was accomplished in a few minutes, and we stood ready to form line some time, when Capt. Gordon came over to advise us that the movement was temporarily suspended, and that the men might lie down to sleep, but not unpack knapsacks. Got orders soon after for picket detail of four officers and one hundred and forty-seven men. Also to form line at three o'clock A.M. We got out and stood shivering in the rain until daylight, when we went in and put up canvas. Heavy firing on left all A.M. At two P.M. orders came to pack up everything all ready for a move. We go this time, sure, to see what the racket is down on the left. Moved out, as per order, formed line, stacked arms, unslung knapsacks, and went back to quarters to wait orders to move, and to draw rations. Waited patiently until retreat, until tattoo, and then got orders to take in guns and packs, and sleep in clothes, all convenient for getting out quickly. One thousand rumors around,—all lies, of course, except the one about the strengthening of the reb lines in our front. Stories of the Fifth Corps swinging across the S. S. R. road and occupying it, besides also threatening the reb right flank. Bosh! If there were anything in it we should have official despatches a plenty. Good-night.

"April 1. Lovely day. We got out at three o'clock A.M., and got up all the men. Sent one hundred and fifty out as picket reserve; formed line with the remaining three companies, but soon a staff-officer came over and ordered them out to the line. So every man but the guard went out. Col. Hubbard had the camp patrolled for bummers, but got only a lean haul. Companies returned after sunrise. New picket went out at nine A.M.,—one hundred and fifty men under Lucas, Anderson, Hoyt, and Griswold. Smart firing in the morning on the left, but it soon died away, and it remained very quiet all the rest of the day. At two P.M. I rode out to new picket-line, which is one-half mile in advance of the old one. Found everything lovely,—boys gay, rebs civil. Saw *Richmond Sentinel* of this morning,—exchanged by Fenn of 'G' for *Herald*,—no news in it. We had a dress parade, and the day altogether has seemed like one of the old fort days, but it cannot last long, and even as I write the quartermaster has orders to pack up all his stores.

"Ten o'clock P.M. Colonel has just had all the commandants of companies up at his quarters, giving them instructions for the morrow. We are to move out by the left flank some time in the night, and form line near Fort Fisher, by brigades, in two lines. Our brigade is on the right of the corps, our regiment on the right of the brigade, in the front line. The whole army is to charge simultaneously at four o'clock in the morning, and colonel says we are to take Petersburg. I am very hopeful.

"The events of the next twenty-four hours justified the hopefulness of Lieut. Curtis.

"On the 1st of April, Sheridan, with cavalry and infantry, won a great victory at Five Forks over the divisions of Pickett and Bushrod Johnson. Mr. Pollard tells us that on that occasion five thousand rebels, 'having got the idea that they were entrapped, threw down their arms and surrendered themselves as prisoners.' Indeed, the rebels all along the line seemed about this time to have 'got the idea' badly; and Gen. Grant determined to strengthen their hold upon it by a shotted salute in honor of Sheridan's victory at Five Forks. It was about eleven o'clock on the evening of the 1st of April, and all quiet, when bang! went a gun from Fort Wadsworth. Heavy firing at a distance of three miles or more will not start soldiers from their bunks. Every shot may destroy a regiment or sink a ship: it will not destroy their repose. But Fort Wadsworth was too near camp,—only fifty paces off,—and the men were constrained to look out and see the cannonading of which that shot was the opening gun. Waterloo's opening roar and Hohenlinden's far flashes were but the work of pop-guns in comparison with the artificial earthquakes that shook Petersburg and its bristling environs, and the lightnings which came in such quick succession that the jaws of darkness were not able to devour them up. Mr. Pollard says of it,—

"'On the night of the 1st April, Grant celebrated the victory of Five Forks, and performed the prelude of what was yet to come by a fierce and continuous bombardment along his lines in front of Petersburg. Every piece of artillery in the thickly-studded forts, batteries, and mortar-beds joined in the prodigious clamor; reports, savagely, terrifically crashing through the narrow streets and lanes of Petersburg, echoed upwards; it appeared as if the fiends of air were engaged in a sulphurous conflict.'

"At about midnight the regiment was called up and ordered to pack up everything. Knapsacks, however, were to be left behind; and, to secure greater silence, canteens were to be worn on the right side. Six companies and a half fell in (the rest being on picket), and proceeded to brigade headquarters, and thence to the neighborhood of Patrick's Station. All mounted officers were ordered to leave their horses inside the earthworks; and the division moved out in front, a little to the left of the lookout. A heavy picket-fire was opened, under cover of which the lines were formed, three or four deep in all except our brigade, which had only two, although on the right of the division, and our regiment (of course) in the front line. The charge was expected to come off at four o'clock, but day began to dawn before the signal-gun was fired. Skinner had command of the right wing of the battalion, Jones of the left wing, Hubbard of the whole. The advance was made *en echelon* by brigades, with a great rush and yell, although a part of the First Brigade (the Jerseys) broke and ran ingloriously. The advance was over precisely the same ground as on the 25th of March, and the firing came from the same battery and breastworks, although not quite so heavy. Lieut.-Col. Skinner and seven enlisted men were wounded,—none of them mortally.

"A shot, which, judging from the hole it made, was something smaller than a minie-ball, struck Skinner on the side, under the right arm, went through an overcoat, wadded blouse, and vest, pierced the skin and traveled seven inches on the ribs, then came out and sped on, and may have wounded another man, for aught that is known to the contrary. There was but little firing on our side, but with bayonets fixed the boys went in,—not in a very mathematical right line, but strongly and surely,—on, on, until the first line was carried. Then invigorated and greatly encouraged by success, they pressed on,—the opposing fire slackening every moment,—on, on, through the abatis and ditch, up the steep bank, over the parapet, *into the rebel camp* that had but just been deserted. Then, and there, the long-tried and ever-faithful soldiers of the Republic SAW DAYLIGHT! and such a shout as tore the concave of that morning sky it were worth dying to hear. On the ground where so long the rebels had formed and drilled their battalions our line was now reformed, and then pushed on, over the hills and far away, across a pike and past a telegraph, which was quickly cut, then on, until at length Col. Hubbard found himself and his half battalion alone on the Boydtown plank road. After cutting off and burning a small wagon-train loaded with medical stores, we marched back to the rebel camp, where we found the remainder of our brigade holding the right of the captured line. The rest of the corps was in line two miles farther to the left, where it had some sharp fighting. Our skirmishers took several works and guns, but for want of support had to relinquish them, and the rebels, following up their slight advantage, turned the guns on us, making it very uncomfortable for a few minutes,—our flank being quite uncovered,—when, suddenly, hurrah! a column of reinforcements come over the hill by Fort Fisher. The rebels turn their guns in that direction, but to no purpose; for the Twenty-fourth Corps marches steadily forward, goes into line by regiments, advances a heavy skirmish-line, and then a superb line of battle, whereupon the enemy abandon their works and flee. This advance of the Twenty-fourth Corps was one of the most magnificent sights our soldiers ever saw: it drove the Rebellion before it as the hurricane drives dead leaves. Our men watched the charge until the line was a mile to the right, then moved inside of our own works and rested an hour.

"The corps followed the Second Corps,—all except our brigade, which was detached and ordered to report to Gen. Parke, commanding the Ninth Corps. We marched to the right, by the old camp near Warren's Station, and up the corduroy to the rear of Fort Hell, where a rest of an hour was made, in a fiercely hot sun. Then the brigade advanced through a covered way, past Fort Hell, and out in front to the works that had been captured early that morning by Hartranft's division of the Ninth Corps. There the men lay down in muddy trenches, among the dying and the dead, under a most murderous fire of sharpshooters. There had been charges and countercharges, but our troops held all they had gained. At length the hot day gave place to chilly night, and the extreme change brought much suffering. The men had flung away whatever was flingawayable during the charge of the morning and the subsequent hot march,—as men always will under like circumstances,—and now they found themselves blanketless, stockingless, overcoatless, in cold and damp trenches, and compelled by the steady firing to lie still or adopt a horizontal, crawling mode of locomotion which did not admit of speed enough to quicken the circulation of the blood. Indeed, it was very cold. Some took the clothing from the dead and wrapped themselves in it; others, who were fortunate enough to procure spades, dug gopher holes and burrowed. At daylight, Col. Fiske and the Sixty-fifth New York clambered over the huge earthwork, took possession of Fort Hell, opened a picket fire, and fired one of the guns in the fort, eliciting no reply. Just then a huge fire in the direction of the city, followed by several explosions, convinced our side that Lee's army had indeed left. The regiment was hastily got together, ninety muskets being all that could be produced, and sent out on picket to relieve the Two Hundredth

Pennsylvania. The picket-line advanced, and, meeting with no resistance, pushed on into the city. What regiment was the first to enter the city is, and probably ever will be, a disputed question. The Second Connecticut claims to have been in first, but Col. Hubbard had ordered the colors to remain behind when the regiment went out on the skirmish line, and consequently the Stars and Stripes that first floated over captured Petersburg belonged to some other regiment. Col. Hubbard was, however, made provost-marshal of the city, and for a brief while dispensed government and law in that capacity. But city life was not conducive to good order and military discipline, and the brigade shortly moved out and marched gayly down to the old camp, four miles away. After remaining there two hours everything of a portable nature was packed up, a farewell leave taken of the camp near Warren's Station, and the line of march taken up due west. The brigade now furnished a striking illustration of the difference between the marching and fighting strength of an army. It had come down from Petersburg to camp numbering three hundred; now nearly two thousand men, all of the Second Brigade, started in pursuit of the retreating Rebellion.

"And now came the day of the last fight for the Second Connecticut. It was the 6th of April, 1865. Reveille sounded at 4.30, and at 5.30 the lines were formed for an advance upon the enemy, who were in force immediately in front. The affair is thus described by Lieut. Curtis:

"After marching back two miles on the road by which we came on the previous evening, we halted for half an hour, and were then ordered back to the ground from which we had just come. We had just halted there, after a muddy, slippery march, and were mourning that Lee had outwitted and escaped us, when, hark! Firing in advance and to the right. All right. We'll have him yet. We moved on and struck the Danville Railroad at Amelia Court-House, marching alongside of it for two miles, and on it for a mile more, toward Burkesville. Here we met Johnny Wheeler, wounded, and Mackenzie and his cavalry. We struck off west-northwest from the railroad and marched steadily forward, hour after hour, toward a distant cannonade. At four o'clock we began to overtake the cavalry, who reported everything going on well. We passed fifteen hundred prisoners just taken from Messrs. R. E. Lee & Co. The firing grew heavier and nearer, and at five o'clock we reached the cavalry battle-field of the morning. Although tired and 'played out,' there was no halt for us, but we moved forward into position, advancing beyond our batteries, which were playing a lively tune from a hill close by. When formed, the line was advanced—sometimes by brigade front and sometimes by a flank, but always *on*, until we crossed Sailor's Creek* and came to a halt under a steep bank, from the crest of which the rebels poured down a murderous fire. Two lines were formed, the Second Connecticut Volunteer Artillery and Sixty-fifth New York in the second line. Everything being ready, 'Forward!' sounded along the whole line, and away we went up the hill, under a very hot fire. It was tough work to get over the crest, but at last we got the Johnnies started, and made good time after them. The Second Heavies captured Mahone's headquarters train and many prisoners, besides one battle-flag. We were badly broken, but after running on for some distance were finally halted and reformed. Col. Hubbard and Maj. Jones came up in time to present us to Gens. Sheridan, Wright, Wheaton, and Hamblin, who all rode along to the front. We also advanced soon after, and found things in a promising condition. Gen. Ewell and staff and several thousand other prisoners had been taken, together with wagon-trains, guns, caissons, and small-arms without number. One of the prisoners told us that they had but three guns left. Our loss in the charge was seven wounded, three of them mortally,—viz., Emory W. Castle and Erastus W. Converse, of D, and Charles Griswold, of F. At ten o'clock we moved up a mile further to the front, and bivouacked for the night.

"When the long and firmly treading battalion of the Nineteenth Connecticut moved from Camp Dutton to Litchfield Station, on the 15th of September, 1862, followed by hundreds of relatives and friends, none but God knew what was to be its history. We have now found out. The regiment has fought its last battle, and made up its Roll of Honor."

* A small tributary of the Appomattox.

LEVERTTE WARD WESSELLS.

Leverette Ward Wessells, youngest son of Dr. Ashbel and Grace (Ward) Wessells, was born in the town of Litchfield, Conn., July 28, 1819, where he continued to reside till he was twenty years of age, receiving an academical education. In his twentieth year, in consequence of serious hemorrhages of the lungs, he went to Florida and remained two years with his brother, H. W. Wessells (then lieutenant Second U. S. Infantry), during the progress of the Seminole war.

After his return to Litchfield he entered upon the study of medicine with Dr. John S. Wolcott, but was obliged to abandon it at the end of two years on account of ill health. In 1842 he was appointed deputy sheriff, performing the duties of that office for nine years. Upon the death of Reuben M. Woodruff, in 1849, he was appointed postmaster of Litchfield, Conn., retaining that position during President Fillmore's administration.

In 1854 he was elected high sheriff of Litchfield County, and continued to hold the office by re-election for twelve consecutive years.

In 1862, at the earnest solicitation of Governor Buckingham, he organized the Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, or the Litchfield County



Regiment, as it was termed (afterwards known as the Second Heavy Artillery), and was commissioned colonel of the same July 28, 1862. The flower of the county was enrolled in the "Old Nineteenth," and no regiment achieved a more honorable record. In September, 1862, Col. Wessells was ordered to Alexandria, Va., with his regiment, where it performed provost duty until the following winter, when it moved to Fort Worth and became a part of Gen. R. O. Tyler's brigade. In April, 1863, Col. Wessells assumed command of the "Second Brigade, defenses south of the Potomac," occupying Forts Williams, Ellsworth, Lyon, and A, B, C, and D redoubts, in which he continued until the following September, when ill health obliged him to resign. In December of the same year he was sent to Virginia by Governor Buckingham to procure re-enlistments in the First Regiment Heavy Artillery, and on the 9th of February, 1864, was appointed provost-marshal of the Fourth District of Connecticut, with headquarters at Bridgeport, where he remained until the close of the war, since which time he has been engaged in the drug business at Litchfield, Conn.

In 1868, Col. Wessells was nominated for treasurer on the State ticket, with Marshall Jewell as nominee for Governor. He was also tendered the nomination the following year, but declined it.

In politics he is a staunch Republican and as such represented Litchfield in the State Legislature in 1879, though the town was strongly Democratic. In January of the same year he was appointed quartermaster-general by Governor Andrews, and performed the duties of that office during his administration. He married Mary M. Parks, of Litchfield, Conn., November, 1840, and to them have been born two children, viz.: Grace, wife of Dr. Howard E. Gates, of Litchfield (they have one daughter, Annie Howard), and Harry Walton Wessells, a merchant of Litchfield.

ENGAGEMENTS.

The regiment participated in the following battles: North Anna, near Mechanicsville, Cold Harbor, Petersburg, Winchester, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Hatcher's Run, Fort Fisher, Petersburg, and Sailor's Creek.

The following is a list of the colonels who at different times had command of the regiment: Leverette W. Wessells, resigned Sept. 15, 1863; Elisha S. Kellogg, killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; James Hubbard, declined commission; Ranald S. Mackenzie, promoted brigadier-general Dec. 28, 1864; James Hubbard, brevet brigadier general, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

CASUALTIES.

Killed in action, 134;* died of wounds, 100; died of disease, 152;† missing, 24; died in prison, 21; total, 431.

* The adjutant-general's report places the number at one hundred and forty-three.

† Adjutant-general's report, one hundred and eighty-six.

The regiment was mustered out Aug. 18, 1865, and on the 20th reached New Haven, "and passed up Chapel Street amid welcoming crowds of people, the clangor of bells, and a shower of rockets and red lights that made the field and staff horses prance with the belief that battle had come again. After partaking of a bounteous entertainment prepared in the basement of the State-House, the regiment proceeded to Grapevine Point, where, September 5th, they received their pay and discharge, and the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery passed into history."

THE DEAD OF THE REGIMENT.

Field and Staff.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Col. Elisha S. Kellogg.
At Winchester.—Maj. James Q. Rice.
At Fort Fisher.—Sergt.-Maj. E. Goodwin Osborne.

Company A.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—1st Sergt. Joseph P. Parks, Corp. Albert A. Jones, Corp. Benjamin Meeker, Lyman J. Smith, Jr., Robert Watt, John Iffland, Willard H. Parmelee, Almon D. Bradley, Oliver Hitchcock, William Barton, William Brashing, George Everett, Stephen Fallen, Patrick Ryan, Robert Scull, Homer F. Tilford, James Bradley.

At Winchester.—Joseph Gardner.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—Capt. Luman Wadhams, Corp. George Wilson Potter, Corp. Charles Adam, Jr., Corp. Apollos C. Morse, Andrew J. Brooker, Truman Mallory, George Savage, Amos H. Stillson, Ranson E. Wood, John Benedict.

At Winchester.—Horatio P. Bennett, Corp. Franklin M. Bunnell.

At Cedar Creek.—Corp. John L. Wilcox.

Died in Rebel Prisons.—David M. Candee, Benjamin H. Rathbun.

Died of Disease.—Watson Parmelee, William S. Wilson, Henry M. Miner, Nelbert P. Newberry, Corp. Joseph E. Coe, Norman L. Barber, Julius Winship, Edward F. Perkins, Lewis Ludington, Sylvester Lampson, Simeon W. Loud.

Company B.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Corp. Walter C. Sparks, Corp. Monroe Whiteman, Corp. Myron R. Sterry, Robert W. Bragg, Francis Burger, Daniel O. Page, Samuel V. Benedict, James Caul, John Handel, Ezra B. Morris, Adam O'Strander, Franklin D. Stevens, John B. Stehl, George A. Skiff, Elias P. Scott, Charles H. Segur, Henry Voelker, Henry Wiesing.

At Winchester.—Daniel Glaven.

At Fisher's Hill.—Lucien O. Spencer.

At Fort Fisher.—Corp. John Best.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—Wilson W. Scoville, John W. Coons, Henry Tanner, Chester A. Johnson, Amos Woodin, Sergt. John McGraw.

At Winchester.—2d Lieut. William H. Cogswell.

At Fisher's Hill.—Corp. Jacob F. Rapp.

At Cedar Creek.—Sergt. Henry S. Wheeler, Robert Ames.

Missing at Cold Harbor.—Corp. William Dunn, David Lacy.

Prisoner at Cold Harbor.—Reuben R. Speed.

Died of Disease.—John H. White, Charles D. Hall, James Ostrander, Jr., Sergt. Moses Cook, Jr., Peter Ostrander, Carlf Volnsen, Thomas Hyer, Almeron Burton, William S. Horton, Henry Winters, Patrick Delaney, Gurdon C. Davidson, Hiram Fanning.

Company C.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Sergt. David J. Thorpe, George W. Pierce, John H. Ure, Ezra B. Bouton, Corp. Orson M. Miner.

At Winchester.—Corp. William H. Beach, Peter Burke, Jeremiah McCarty.

At Cedar Creek.—Corp. George W. Cleveland, Corp. William H. Bray, Cyrus M. Bartholomew.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—Christian Bjornsen, Lucius B. Palmer, Corp. Erastus Cleaveland.

At Winchester.—Anson F. Balcom.

At Cedar Creek.—Corp. Henry L. Vaill, Albert M. Scoville.

Died in Rebel Prisons.—Alfred Blackman.

Died of Disease.—1st Lieut. William McK. Rice, Sergt. Matthew H. Huxley, Daniel E. Lyman, Arthur G. Kellogg, William S. Robinson, Orlando Evans, John H. Stewart, Corp. Uri Wadhams, William H. Norville, William H. Herald, George W. Brown, Giles A. Cone, William Butler, William H. Hart, Andrew H. Sanford, James M. Hayes, Henry M. Woodruff, Corp. Willard N. Wadhams, Royal G. Andrus, Harlow S. Johnson, Milo Young, James Rogers, John J. Abbott.

COMPANY D.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Pomeroy Beecraft, Philo A. Fenn, Henry W. Miller, John Murphy.

At Petersburg.—George Comstock (real name George Roberts), Walter M. Fox.

At Winchester.—Richard Beebe, Hiram F. Coley, James Slater.

At Fisher's Hill.—Qr.-Mr. Sergt. David B. Wooster.

At Cedar Creek.—Capt. Benjamin F. Hosford, Corp. Edward C. Hopson, Corp. William Wright, John H. Conklin, Daniel Van Allen, Charles R. Warner.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—George L. Beach, Corp. Edgar J. Castle, Thomas Mann, Walter Stone, Hiram Mattoon.

At Petersburg.—Corp. Charles E. Guernsey, Jacob Demuth, John Grieder.

At Winchester.—George H. S. Goodwin, George E. Clark.

At Cedar Creek.—Henry Gilbert, Henry Lynch.

At Sailor's Creek.—Emery W. Castle, Erastus W. Converse.

Died in Rebel Prisons.—Benjamin Filley, James Strawn, Charles D. Hanson.

Missing.—Walter Oates, William S. Barnes.

Died of Disease.—Corp. Frederick B. Webster, Corp. William W. Johnson, Burritt H. Tolles, Charles J. Cleveland, George H. Holt, Franklin W. Hubbard, Sergt. Edgar B. Lewis, Josiah J. Wadsworth, William W. Richardson, James H. Pritchard, Sergt. Salmon B. Smith, David Davenport, Horatio G. Perkins.

COMPANY E.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Corp. Frederick W. Daniels, Corp. Alonzo J. Hull, Corp. Willard Hart, Corp. Henry A. Roxford, Frederick D. Painter, Myron Ferris, Lewis Downs, Alfred Commins, John M. Teeter, George A. Tatro, Charles H. Stanley, Ruel H. Perkins, Daniel McDonald, James Mooney, Walter Martin, William Kelly, Patrick Kaine.

At Petersburg.—Jared P. Evarts.

At Cedar Creek.—John McDonough.

Died of Wounds at Cold Harbor.—Sylvester Barrett, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. James A. Green, Elizur Maltbie, Stephen J. Green.

At Petersburg.—Birdseye Gibbs, Capt. Oren H. Knight.

At Winchester.—Corp. George H. Pendleton, Corp. John H. Boughton, Asa Humaston.

At Cedar Creek.—David Backus.

Missing at Cold Harbor.—2d Lieut. Calvin B. Hatch, Corp. James R. Baldwin, James Simpson, John J. Toole, John Scully, Boughton D. Knapp, Henry C. Kent, John Cook, Bernard Carberry, Martin Blake, Sherman Apley.

At Petersburg.—Charles Bohan.

Died in Rebel Prisons.—Michael Donahue, Allen B. Young, Matthew Fitzgerald.

Died of Disease.—2d Lieut. Hiram D. Gaylord, George W. Hurlbut, William S. Hurlbut, Darwin E. Starks, Jerome Preston, Julius Woodford, William R. Hubbard, Joseph Robinson, Julius Rogers, Edwin E. Rowe, Charles Long.

Killed by Accident.—Manwaring Green.

COMPANY F.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Sergt. Samuel E. Gibbs, John E. Hall.

At Petersburg.—William H. Colt.

At Winchester.—Sergt. Lorenzo P. Light, Sergt. Alfred C. Alford, Timothy O'Callaghan.

At Cedar Creek.—George Simons.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—George N. Andrus.

At Fisher's Hill.—Cornelius H. Merrell.

At Winchester.—Edmund Dougherty.

At Sailor's Creek.—Charles A. Griswold, Jay J. Cushman.

Died in Rebel Prisons or After Release.—Robert Cahill, Solomon G. Hayward.

Missing.—John Busby.

Died of Disease.—Harlan D. Benedict, Augustus H. Barrett, Albert Beckwith, Richard S. Thompson, Corp. William G. Henderson, Philander Emmons, Peter Riley, Lorenzo K. Lamoine, Harvey Ford, Philander Eggleston, Horatio G. Eggleston, Henry Van Dusen, Charles Tuttle, Jefferson T. Lent.

COMPANY G.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Joseph B. Payne.

At Winchester.—Wilson Waterman, Chauncey L. Warner, Henry Peck.

At Cedar Creek.—Corp. Charles J. Reed, Corp. George W. Page, Elisha Soule.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—Horace Sickmund.

At Winchester.—Corp. Patrick Troy, James H. Vanburen, Qr.-Mr. Sergt. Charles Ingersoll, George Clinton.

At Cedar Creek.—James M. Palmer, Barney Kinney.

At Fort Fisher.—Corp. Dwight B. Studley, Sylvester Prout.

Missing.—Robert Bard, Corp. James Stanley.

Died of Disease.—Myron H. Hubbell, Philo Cole, Lucien Rouse, Merritt Stone, Charles C. Herman, Harvey Clark, John H. Bradley, Paschal P. North, Herman E. Bonney, Lewis Sawyer, Henry H. Waters, Albert A. Peck, Allen Williams, John M. Hamblin, William White, Sergt. Albert Robinson, John Lapham, William Slover.

COMPANY H.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Henry C. Straight, Charles W. Jackson, Theodore A. Barnes.

At Winchester.—2d Lieut. Horace Hubbard, 1st Lieut. Franklin M. Candee.

At Cedar Creek.—Edward Mead.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—Jerome Johnson.

At Petersburg.—Harvey Pease.

At Winchester.—Capt. Frederick M. Berry.

At Cedar Creek.—Daniel Payne.

Missing.—Patrick Lynch.

Died in Rebel Prisons.—Herbert H. Reed, Moses L. Wigglesworth.

Died of Disease.—Henry A. Calhoun, William C. Warner, William H. Dains, Lewis St. John, Sheldon Clark, Sergt. Garwood R. Merwin, Ira S. Bradley, Henry Bridge, Sylvester C. Platt, Joseph R. Loveridge, Willis Hartwell.

COMPANY I.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Friend F. Kane, Almon D. Galpin.

At Winchester.—Charles Barney.

At Cedar Creek.—William Fitzgerald, Samuel B. Ferris, Addison Cook.

At Fort Fisher.—David Cramer, Thomas Wheeler.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—Curtis Wheeler.

At Winchester.—Sergt. Walter J. Orton, Corp. Charles F. Flushman, George W. Locklin.

At Cedar Creek.—Seymour Lobdell, Sergt. George E. Judson, Charles Bennet, Corp. Patrick Brady.

At Noel's Station.—Ham A. Barnes.

Missing.—Timothy F. Walsh.

Died in Rebel Prisons.—Albert Woodruff, Marshall Lines.

Died of Disease.—John S. White, James C. Polley, Harvey H. Fox, Corp. Henry F. Hard, Charles L. Thomas, Corp. Horatio S. Thomas, Banks Lounsbury, Timothy Elwell, James Sidney, Isaac Briggs, Corp. Edward Bell, Joseph Colonel, Corp. Cornelius Goebel, John K. Northrop.

COMPANY K.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—Sergt. George H. McBurney, John Warner, Robert Sothergill, David D. Lake, Andrew Jackson, Edmund Hickey, Peter Gallagher, Henry B. Bristol, Isaac Baldwin, Franklin Andrus.

At Petersburg.—Henry H. Hyatt.

At Winchester.—Lucien Button.

At Cedar Creek.—Alexander D. Kasson, John H. R. Hipwell.

Died of Wounds Received at Cold Harbor.—Jacob Wentworth, Edward B. Griffin, Charles Reed, Asahel N. Perkins, John Munson, William B. Leach, Patrick Kennedy, Owen Cromney.

At Petersburg.—Alfred June.

At Winchester.—1st Lieut. James P. McCabe.

At Cedar Creek.—Albert J. Miner, Charles A. Johnson, Charles Haviland.

Missing.—Charles H. Russell.

Died in Rebel Prisons.—Sergt. Lant Ryan, Amaziah Downs, Noble Andrus.

Died of Disease.—Corp. Wesley T. Glover, Charles B. Ferris, Sergt. William S. Watson, Fifer George A. Hoyt, Leander Ide, George W. Harrington, Eben Norton, John Burch, Anton Barth, Wolcott Cook, Corp. Sidney A. Law, Henry Colby.

COMPANY L.

Killed at Cold Harbor.—John Martin.
At Winchester.—August Berg.
Died of Wounds Received at Winchester.—William Day.
Near Tolopotomy.—John Pollard, Corp. Norman Mansfield.
At Cold Harbor.—Sergt. George Parker, Amos L. Ives.
Died in Rebel Prisons or After Release.—Fred. Hooker, George Grover, Patrick Butler, Corp. William Dixon.
Died of Disease.—Corp. Henry A. Hubbell, Corp. William Morton, Horace B. Wood, Fred. Slade, William Malloy, Thomas B. Foster, Charles Davenport.

COMPANY M.

Killed on Picket at North Anna River.—Patrick Keegan.
At Cold Harbor.—Samuel S. Osborne.
At Winchester.—Abner W. Scott.
Died of Wounds Received at Fort Fisher.—John Fay.
At Winchester.—Thomas Doyle.
At Petersburg.—Thomas Colburn.
Missing.—Aaron Joseph, William Bergen.
Died of Disease.—John Thomas, Lorin L. Morris, James H. Case.

WOUNDED.

FIELD AND STAFF.

Col. (afterwards Brig.-Gen. and Bvt. Maj.-Gen.) Ranald S. Mackenzie.

Maj. William B. Ells, at Cold Harbor. A musket-ball passed through the bone of the right leg, between the knee and ankle, in such a manner as to inflict permanent injury.

Maj. (afterwards Lieut.-Col.) Jeffrey Skinner, was twice wounded; first by a shell at Winchester, and at the capture of Petersburg, April 2, 1865, by a musket-ball in the side. In the first instance he was absent from duty not more than a month, and only six weeks after receiving the latter wound, although it was quite severe.

Capt. (afterwards Maj.) Chester D. Cleveland, then ordnance officer of First Division, Sixth Corps, was slightly wounded in the arm at Cedar Creek, but did not report it.

Sergt.-Maj. (afterwards 2d Lieut.) Frederick A. Lucas, received a wound in the left thigh at Cedar Creek, which disabled him for several months. He returned to the regiment just in time to receive another wound (a slight one) in the affair at Hatcher's Run. He was promoted for gallantry at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and Col. Mackenzie said, just after those battles, that he never saw a braver man than Sergt.-Maj. Lucas.

1st Lieut. and Adjt. Theodore F. Vaill, at Fort Fisher. Flesh wound, left hip, by cast-iron ball from spherical case-shot.

COMPANY A.

At Cold Harbor.

Q.-M. Sergt. George W. Mason. Head. Very severe, and at first supposed to be mortal, but after many months he recovered, and was mustered as captain and assistant quartermaster in the general service, having been commissioned thereto by President Lincoln before he was wounded.
Watson Cogswell. Left arm.
Samuel Gunn. Shoulder.
Corp. Curtis P. Wedge. Right hand.
Corp. Seth Whiting. Hand.
Edward Hull. Buttocks.
Lyman F. Morehouse. Wrist.
James Ferris. Leg amputated.
Robert W. Coe. Arm amputated. Also wounded in toe.
Charles Belcher. Shoulder.
John Benedict. Breast.
Michael Bray. Hip.
John Bailey. Arm.
Charles Carter. Shoulder.
Robert Crawford. Arm.
Edson S. Dayton. Thigh.
Myron E. Kilbourn. Finger amputated.
John Lawlor. Both thighs.
David McBath. Arm.
Norman B. Perkins. Hand.
Harvey B. Perkins. Side.
James M. Prindle. Fingers.
Jason St. John. Knee. Had previously been wounded in the other knee, when a member of the Eighth Connecticut Volunteers.
Reuben A. Swift. Cheek and thigh.
George F. Waugh. Breast.
David P. Wetmore. Leg.
1st Lieut. Hubbard E. Tuttle. Head.
1st Lieut. Bushrod H. Camp. Leg.

At Winchester.

Frederick T. Jennings. Left hand and head. Wounded while passing over the knoll between the two ravines.
Capt. Alexander B. Shumway. Leg. Wounded where the regiment was first moved into action.
2d Lieut. Daniel E. Marsh. Arm. Wounded in the first ravine.
Watson Cogswell. Arm.
Corp. Henry T. Cable. Abdomen. Severe. Wounded while going from the first to the second ravine.
Edmund P. Aiken. Head.
James Moll. Leg. Real name James Moore. It was entered wrong at first, and, like that of Hiram U. Grant, had to remain wrong.
Edmund Haley. Leg.

At Fisher's Hill.

James L. Osborn. Side.

At Cedar Creek.

Sergt. William S. Smith. Head. Also at Fort Fisher in foot, slightly.
Thomas Morris. Face.
Joseph Moody. Ankle.

At Fort Fisher.

Corp. Horace N. Williams. Mouth. Ball could not be found, and after four months was taken out from the back of his neck. The muscles of one eye were cut or destroyed, so that it cannot be shut.

COMPANY B.

At Skirmish on Tolopotomy, May 31, 1864.

Mortimer M. Lillibridge. Foot.
William H. Surdam.

At Cold Harbor.

George W. Mansfield. Leg. Also wounded at Fisher's Hill in leg, and had thumb shot off at Sailor's Creek. Was scalded to death by collision on Housatonic Railroad on his way home, after being discharged. Had never been home since enlisting.
Daniel O. Page. Paroled prisoner.
Sergt. George L. Johnson. Hip.
Augustus Adams. Leg.
Horace Ball. Breast.
Richard Brown. Head.
Sheldon Carley. Head.
Newton W. Cogswell. Arm.
John Coons. Breast and back.
Ezra Clark. Neck.
William Connell. Arm amputated.
John Decker. Right hand.
Daniel Dunlavey. Left hand.
Henry Dryer. Foot.
John Funk. Neck.
Solomon Hinkley. Hand and head.
Roger Lyddy.
Peter Malath. Thigh.
Godfrey Miller. Ankle.
George McLane. Hand.
John McMahon.
Joel Snyder. Neck.
Henry Tanner. Thigh.
Daniel Taylor. Hand.
Charles O. Whaples. Thigh.
Francis Burger.

At Winchester.

Capt. William H. Lewis, Jr. Wrist.
Sergt. (afterwards Lieut.) William S. Cooper.
Peter Flood. Leg, flesh wound.
Gilbert McMahon. Leg.
Lewis Morey. Left arm.

At Fisher's Hill.

Luther E. Speed. Neck.
John McGovern. Finger amputated.
George W. Mansfield. Leg.

At Cedar Creek.

1st Sergt. James Parks. Left leg. Piece of shell.
Sergt. Curtis Hall. Right shoulder.

John Hughes. Fingers.
Robert Ames. Hip.

At Petersburg, April 2, 1865.

Corp. Daniel T. Clark.

At Sailor's Creek.

George W. Mansfield.

COMPANY C.

At the North Anna.

Charles G. Adams. Hip broken tearing up railroad near Noel's Station. Returned to duty before the close of the war.

At Skirmish on the Tolopotomy.

James A. Bryan. Leg.

At Cold Harbor.

Patrick Harvey. June 3d. Leg. Also wounded in leg at Winchester.
James P. Quinn. Foot.
Erastus Ruscoe. Arm.
Corp. Harrison Whitney. Left elbow.
Peter Bunts. Arm amputated.
George Munning. Heel.
Anson Johnson. Leg.
Henry W. Richards. Arm.
Royal Stone. Neck.
Enos Benedict. June 3d. Leg. Also at Cedar Creek, ankle.
Newton Calkins. June 7th. Hand.

At Petersburg.

Seelye Richmond. June 22d. Arm.

At Winchester.

Patrick Harvey. Leg.
Leonard Hower. Shoulder.
Sergt. Joseph Sherry. Left arm broken; never healed.
Sergt. (afterwards 2d Lieut.) Calvin L. Davis. Color-bearer. Right shoulder and arm.
Thomas B. Stewart. Lost both feet. Shell.
Lucien N. Whiting. Arm. Flesh wound.
1st Lieut. Dwight C. Kilbourn. Both arms. Flesh wound. Shell.
Anson F. Balcom. Foot. Flesh wound.
Walter E. Foster. Hip. Slight.

At Fisher's Hill.

Henry Barnes. Leg.

At Cedar Creek.

John Quinn. Hand. Died in California since the war.
Edmund Thorn. Foot and right hand.
Corp. Frederick A. Hills. Right shoulder-joint. Lost use of arm
Thomas O. Murphy. Neck.
James Moran. Both hips.
Capt. (afterwards Maj.) A. H. Fenn. Right arm amputated. Walked three miles to hospital after being wounded.
1st Lieut. Morris H. Sanford. Arm.
George W. Brown. Arm.
Henry D. Pierce. Arm.

At Hatcher's Run.

Charles G. Wheeler. Breast and arm.
Orange S. Brown. Finger.

At Fort Fisher.

William E. McKee. Brigade commander's orderly. Hip.

COMPANY D.

At the North Anna.

George W. Butler. Finger off.

At Cold Harbor.

Q.-M. Sergt. David B. Wooster. Thigh, slight. Afterwards killed at Fisher's Hill.
Charles Warner. Hand. He was from Watertown, and was not the Charles R. Warner killed at Cedar Creek.
Benjamin Williams. Leg. Flesh wound.
Justin O. Stoughton. Shoulder and back.
Nathan H. Geer. Leg thrice amputated. Died at Hartford in 1866.
Corp. Albert Alfred. Hand. Severe.
Lawrence A. Hunt. Face and mouth.
Everett Griswold. Hand. Finger amputated.
Chauncey Culver. Side and breast. Severe.
William Elliott. Back. Shell. Severe.
Jonathan Hall. Head. Spent ball in forehead.
Wallace E. Beach. Arm.
George T. Cook. Shoulder.
Zelotes F. Grannis. Head.
William H. Harrison. Arm.
Kelsey D. Clark. Head.
James Slater. Leg. (Afterwards killed at Winchester).

At Petersburg.

Matthias Walter. June 20th. Thigh. Severe.

At Winchester.

Corp. Ira H. Stoughton. Hip. Canister.
Corp. John A. Castle. Lung, and from shoulders to groin. Very severe.
Emery B. Taylor. Leg.
William H. Whitelaw. Thigh and head.
David Davenport. Leg. Slight.
Seeley Morse. Thigh.
G. E. Clark. Leg. Slight.
Philip H. Golde. Arm.
Robert Tompkins. Face.
George H. Bates. Side and back. Shell. Severe.
George Hancock. Mouth.
Frederick R. Keith. Wrist.

At Fisher's Hill.

Charles L. Bryan. Hand. Slight.
Swift McG. Hunter. Shoulder.
Thomas Bulluss. Shoulder.
Edward W. Conklin. Leg and buttocks.
Mark B. Stone. Arm.
Sergt. Samuel Brown. Heel.
James Boyce.
Sergt. Charles P. Traver, color-bearer. Arm. Promoted to second lieutenant for gallantry.

At Cedar Creek.

Charles L. Bryan. Leg. Severe. Took part in the final battles, but died since the war (February, 1866), of the effects of chronic diarrhœa. Buried in Watertown.
Corp. Henry N. Bushnell. Neck. Severe.
Corp. David A. Bradley. Neck.
William Lindley. Finger.
Henry Tolles. Head.
Sergt. (afterwards 2d Lieut.) Amzi P. Clark. Foot.
John L. Conklin.
Nehemiah Dutton. Side. Severe.
Robert Lowrie. Breast. Severe.
1st Lieut. (afterwards Capt.) Gad N. Smith. Leg.
Corp. John Curtin.
Corp. Ira Chapman. Arm.
Edward Dwyer. Heel.
Stephen C. Smith. Finger.
Henry Smith. Leg.

At Fort Fisher.

Sergt. David A. Bradley. Thigh. Severe.
George E. Atwood. Ankle.
Harvey Bronson. Shoulder. Severe.
William A. Stoddard. Leg.

COMPANY E.

At Cold Harbor.

Ernest Basney. Arm.
August Hain. Lung.
Peter Jordan. Jaw and hand.
Richard Gingell. Hand.
Patrick Lynch. Arm.
Jacob Leroy. Arm and finger.
Chauncey S. Loomis. Head.
Charles G. Mason. Leg.
Henry G. Mitchell. Arm and leg.
John O'Connell. Arm and leg.
Nathan Perry. Wrist and right shoulder.
Edward L. Riker. Arm.
William H. Seymour. Thigh.
Henry P. Warner. Foot.
Marcus J. Whitehead. Shot himself in hand.
Henry Wenzel. Head, thigh, and knee.
Erastus Woodworth. Leg.

Charles Walsh. Neck and wrist.
Christopher Arnold. Arm.
Edward Beach. Hip.
Samuel U. Brewer. Leg.
Corp. David Miller. Hand.
Corp. William A. Hosford. Shoulder.
Charles B. Howard. Lung.
Philip D. Carroll. Hand.

At Petersburg.

Robert Bulcraft. June 22d. Thigh.
Charles Walsh. June 26th. Foot.

At Winchester.

Edmund B. Sage. Groin.
Sergt. (afterwards Lieut.) William S. Cooper. Thigh.
—— Clark. Foot.
James Maloy. Thigh.
Martin Keaton. Leg.
Elbert B. Rowe. Knee.
Julius Collins. Groin.

At Fisher's Hill.

John Campbell. Leg.

At Cedar Creek.

Corp. Charles M. Burr. Leg amputated.

At Hatcher's Run.

Charles Walsh. Side.
Peter Larive. Finger.

COMPANY F.

At the North Anna.

Charles J. Thompson. Right arm.

At Cold Harbor.

Alexander Waters. Right hand.
James O. Hotchkiss. Left arm.
William Malthouse. Left leg.
John W. Shaw. Right leg.
William Burke. Breast and arm.
Bernard Kelly. Hand.
Thomas Smyth. Hand.
Alexander McCormick. Leg.
Timothy F. Kelly. Hand.

At Petersburg.

Sergt. E. D. Lawrence. Shoulder. Severe. June 22d.
Sergt. James H. Hakes. Hand. Slight. April 2, 1865.

At Winchester.

1st Lieut. Warren Alford. Slight.
Corp. Byron O. Hawley. Leg.
Corp. Ira D. Jones. Arm.
Corp. Thomas Noonan. Abdomen.
Parley B. Gammons. Thigh.
John Johnson. Foot.
Timothy F. Kelley. Right side.
James F. Keith. Back.
Ephraim Tucker. Arm.
Michael McMahon (3d).
Edwin Walden. Thigh.
Horace F. Calkins. Shoulder.
Joseph McManus. Right side. Slight.
George Simons. Hand. (Afterwards killed at Cedar Creek.)

At Fisher's Hill.

Corp. James H. Hakes. Shoulder.
John Rodemyer. Heel.

At Cedar Creek.

Sergt. Jesse Turner. Leg and buttocks.
Otis Billings. Leg.
Elisha L. Bancroft. Leg.
Dwight Case. Several wounds,—arm, side, and thigh.
Wayne B. Castle. Arm and side.
Robert Cahill. Leg. Also taken prisoner.
Morris E. Munger. Toe amputated.
Rufus B Smith. Arm.

At Sailor's Creek.

James Hyde. Arm. Slight.
Corp. Seth Haskins. Shoulder. Severe.

COMPANY G.

At Cold Harbor.

Charles Ingersoll. Shoulder. (Afterwards mortally wounded at Winchester.)
John Harris. Arm.
Andrew J. Bolles. June 5th. Foot.
Horace Sickmund. June 3d. Knee.
John Christie. June 8th. Hand.
1st Sergt. Henry Dean. Leg and thigh. Very severe.
John O'Dougherty. Arm.
Timothy Leonard. Hand.
John R. Thompson. Arm.
Wesley Bunnell. Hand.
John Byrnes. Arm.
Michael Curley. Leg amputated.
George Barton. Head.
John Hawver. Shoulder.

At Petersburg.

Patrick Murphy. Hand. Slight. April 2, 1865.

At Winchester.

Sergt. Julius A. Glover. Shoulders and head.
Corp. Alfred L. Benedict. Ankle.
Michael Gallagher. Arm.
William Frazier. Hip.
Asa Lee. Leg.
George A. Case. Leg.

At Cedar Creek.

Corp. Matthew P. Bell, Jr. Thigh and back. Very severe.
Corp. Edward Hawver. Thigh.
William C. Bowne. Leg.
Peter Gilmet. Foot.
Lewis Hamlin. Arm.
John Curtin. Arm.
Ira Chapman. Arm.

At Fort Fisher.

Sergt. Charles R Swift. Shoulder. Severe.
Corp. William Clinton. Leg. Slight.

COMPANY H.

At Cold Harbor.

Sergt. Lewis W. Mosher. Elbow. Shell.
Corp. Henry A. Burton. Left hand.
Corp. Uriah F. Snediker. Neck. Severe.
Charles H. Butler. Hand. Slight.
George Chamberlain. Leg. Slight.
John Harris. Toe amputated.
Henry M. Marshall. Right forearm.
Henry Paine. Heel.
Frank J. Warner. Arm and hand.
Hugh O'Donnell. Head. Slight.
Daniel T. Somers. Foot. Severe.
Alfred N. Whittlesey. Shoulder. Very severe.
Charles McDermott. June 8th. Hand. Accidental.
States B. Flandreau. Side. Shell. Slight. Had served in a rebel regiment.
Edward Harrington. Mouth.

At Petersburg.

Corp. William E. Disbrow. June 20th. Hit while carrying Harvey Pease to the rear.

At Winchester.

2d Lieut. James M. Snowden. Left wrist.
Charles H Butler. Lost right leg.
Corp. William E. Disbrow. Shoulder.
Charles E Gilbert. Thigh. Severe.
Apelles Jennings. Hand. Slight.
Henry W. Mallett. Hand.
Corp. Henry S. Gridley. Forearm.
Louis Weber. Nose.
Jeremiah Thompson. Thigh. Very severe.
Charles A. Way. Wrist.
Alfred Caldes. Knee. Slight.
Lucius S. Sherman. Foot.
Hiram Caldes. Several places with shell. Shoulder and hand.

At Cedar Creek.

1st Lieut. John M. Gregory. Right arm amputated at shoulder.
Sergt. Robert Erwin. Right shoulder. Slight.
Sergt. Minor A. Strong. Right thigh. Severe.
Sergt. Irwin C. Buckingham. Thigh.
Corp. Horace N. Sanford. Shoulder and leg. Slight.
Joseph S. Knowles. Lower jaw shattered.
Franklin Nichols. Back. Severe.
Alanson Peet. Right arm. Slight.
Edward O'Brien. Abdomen.
Homer S. Sackett. Chest.
William Smith. Foot.
Charles Hurd.

At Sailor's Creek.

Charles A. Way. Arm. Slight.
Frank J. Warner. Slight.

COMPANY I.

At the North Anna.

Charles Smith. Buttocks.

At Cold Harbor.

Charles S. Tyrrell. Back.
Corp. Benjamin Wellman. Left cheek and back.
Abner Bennett. Arm amputated.
Samuel Eastman. June 3d.
Daniel P. Galpin. Ankle.
Sergt. Thomas Shaw. Arm.
William Gregg. Lost right arm.
Levi Hotchkiss. Hand and arm.
John Hutchinson. Left breast.
Israel Lucas. Head.
Seymour Lobdell. Thigh. (Afterwards killed at Cedar Creek.)

At Petersburg.

Corp. William H. Smith. June 22d. Foot.
Ruel Hazen. June 22d. Face.

At Winchester.

2d Lieut. Orsamus R. Fyler. Wounded in the leg very much in the same manner as Maj. Ells at Cold Harbor.
Sergt. Cyrus T. Nicholson. Jaw and neck.
Sergt. Marcus D. Smith. Right forearm.
Corp. George W. Root. Leg.
Charles Botsford. Leg.
David Cramer. Foot. (Afterwards killed at Fort Fisher.)
John Harrigan. Elbow.
Thomas Harper. Leg.
Andrew Knoph. Leg.
Amos A. Lucas. Knee.
Theodore Lockwood. Leg.
William H. Reynolds. Knee.
Sergt. Hubbard Hotchkiss. Hand.
Henry Taylor. Breast.
John Turley. Shin.
Daniel B. Galpin. Leg.
William Webster. Knee.
Corp. Charles S. Terrell. Thigh.
Timothy F. Walsh. Knee. (Afterwards missing at Hatcher's Run.)
Corp. Charles T. Squires. Foot.

At Fisher's Hill.

William O'Brien. Breast.

At Cedar Creek.

Capt. Walter Burnham. Thigh. Spherical case-shot.
Sergt. Thomas Shaw. Arm.
Sergt. David W. Manning. Thigh.
Sergt. Warden Stammer. Leg.
John B. Parker.
William Davis. Hand.
John Hutchinson. Leg amputated.
David Backus.
Frederick R. Hard. Leg.
Edwin Holland. Leg.
John McQueeny. Head.
Jeremiah Newcomb. Leg.
Andrew Tiernay. Arm.
Daniel S. Taylor. Arm.
Theron M. Woodruff. Face.
Albert Woodruff.
Charles Wright. Shoulder.
Corp. Bela Potter. Leg.

At Fort Fisher.

Henry C. Rogers. Hand. Severe.

At Sailor's Creek.

Charles Fox. Arm. Slight.

COMPANY K.

At Cold Harbor.

Edgar J. Stewart. Back. Piece of shell.
Corp. James Tracy. Head and arm.
John A. Ludford. Right arm amputated.
Francis Sothergill. Arm.
Thomas Coleraine. Back. Sent to White House, and never heard from again.
George A. Wood. Hip and arm. Sent to White House, and never heard from.
William H. Stevens. Thigh.
Chauncey Stevens. Leg.
George Brown. Shoulder.
William W. Wheeler. Arm and shoulder.
Corp. Enoch M. Warhurst. Head.
Philo H. Bassett. Arm and breast.
Corp. Patrick Farrell. Head.
Stephen P. Harlow. Leg.
Homer W. Hodge. Arm.
Charles A. Hoyt. Leg.
Bernard C. Keegan. Lost leg.
George E. Taylor. Arm.
Evelyn L. Thorpe. Arm.

At Petersburg.

Truman Favereau. Thigh. June 22d.
Michael Convey. June 22d.
George H. Knapp. Left shoulder. June 22d.
John Ette. Right elbow. June 21st.

At Winchester.

William S. Hines. Head.

At Fisher's Hill.

Allen S. Tuttle. Finger.

At Cedar Creek.

William Hart. Hip.
Erwin Monroe. Left hip. Slight.
John Burns. Both legs.
Daniel Briggs. Thigh.
Anglebert Hermann. Breast.
George D. Beman. Right leg amputated below knee.

COMPANY L.

In Skirmish near the Tolopotomy.

Corp. James Wilson. Neck.
Henry McGinety. Leg.

At Cold Harbor.

Capt. James Deane. Forehead.
Sergt. (afterwards Lieut.) Austin P. Kirkham. Head.
Corp. (afterwards Sergt.-Maj.) John L. Parmelee. Leg.
James Gillen. Hand.
Edward Thomas (1st). Leg.
William Vrooman. Groin.
George Reed. Foot.
Thomas Dailey. Thigh. June 3d.

At Petersburg.

Sergt. George Parker. Side. June 20th.
Corp. George Babcock. Hand. Slight. April 2, 1865.
John Owens. Hand. Slight. April 2, 1865.

At Winchester.

Sergt. Andrew Clark. Leg.
Charles H. Ryan. Arm.
James Hyatt. Thigh.
Peter D. Nelson. Arm.
William Hall. Side.
James McDonald. Arm.
Frank Sabine. Shoulder.

At Cedar Creek.

2d Lieut. James M. Snowden. Arm.
Sergt. William A. Slenker. Leg.

At Hatcher's Run.

Jesse Cady. Thighs.

At Fort Fisher.

Corp. John Holt. Mouth. Slight.
2d Lieut. Admatha Bates. Foot. Slight.

COMPANY M.

At the North Anna.

James Graham. Thigh.

At Cold Harbor.

Sergt. Silas A. Palmer. Finger.
Sergt. William E. Canfield. Hand. Slight. June 3d.
Corp. Amaziah Livingston. Leg and arm.
Myron W. Schultz. Face.
Patrick Kennedy. Leg.
John Burns. Arm. June 3d.

At Petersburg.

Thomas Colburn. Shoulder. June 20th.
James Parker. June, 1864.

At Winchester.

Charles Brant. Back and hand.
Thomas Doyle. Back.
Martin H. Grube. Adbomen.
William Hoffman. Wrist.
Theodore Drune. Leg.

At Fisher's Hill.

Corp. William Munson. Leg.

At Cedar Creek.

Charles Allen. Leg.
Sergt. Henry Maskell.
Charles C. Bosworth. Wrist.
George Dayton. Leg.
James Fitzsimmons. Arm and breast.
Peter Ward. Leg and breast.
Henry Strih. Jaw.
Patrick Feneren. Ear.
Peter Hayden. Head.
Sergt. (afterwards Lieut.) Azarie N. Lamoreux. Shoulder.

At Hatcher's Run.

Starr L. Booth. Leg.
Peter Hayden. Head. Slight.

At Fort Fisher.

Sela Wheeler. Neck. Severe.
James Fay. Thigh. Severe.

CATALOGUE OF THE REGIMENT.

COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Colonels.

Leverette W. Wessels, res. Sept. 15, 1863.
Elisha S. Kellogg, killed in action June 1, 1864.
James Hubbard, declined commission.
Ranald S. Mackenzie, pro. to brigadier-general Dec. 28, 1864.
James Hubbard, bvt. brigadier-general; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Lieutenant-Colonels.

Elisha S. Kellogg, pro. to colonel Oct. 23, 1863.
Nathaniel Smith, res. for disability May 6, 1864.
James Hubbard, pro. to colonel Jan. 7, 1865.
Jeffrey Skinner, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William B. Ells, com. vacated, Lieut.-Colonel Hubbard having declined com. as colonel.

Majors.

Nathaniel Smith, pro. to lieutenant-colonel Nov. 5, 1863.
James Hubbard, pro. to lieutenant-colonel May 13, 1864.
William B. Ells, disch. Dec. 24, 1864.
James Q. Rice, killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
Jeffrey Skinner, pro. to lieutenant-colonel Jan. 7, 1865.
Edward W. Jones, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Chester D. Cleveland, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Augustus H. Fenn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Adjutants.

Charles J. Deming, res. July 30, 1863.
Bushrod H. Camp, disch. for disability Nov. 5, 1864.
Theodore F. Vaill, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Quartermasters.

Bradley D. Lee, pro. to captain Feb. 17, 1864.
Edward C. Huxley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Chaplains.

Jonathan A. Wainwright, res. Jan. 20, 1863.
Winthrop H. Phelps, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Surgeon.

Henry Plumb, disch. Aug. 12, 1865.

First Assistant Surgeons.

John W. Lawton, must. out to enter U. S. A. April 4, 1863.
Robert G. Hazzard, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Second Assistant Surgeons.

John W. Lawton. pro. to first assistant surgeon Oct. 28, 1862.
Robert G. Hazzard, pro. to first assistant surgeon July 21, 1863.
Judson B. Andrews, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Captains.

William Bissell, res. July 21, 1863.
James Hubbard, pro. to major Nov. 5, 1863.
James Q. Rice, pro. to major Feb. 17, 1864.
William B. Ells, pro. to major Feb. 6, 1864.
Jeffrey Skinner, pro. to major May 13, 1864.
Edward W. Jones, pro. to major Oct. 8, 1864.
Edward F. Gold, disch. Feb. 21, 1865.
George S. Williams, res. March 16, 1864.
Eli Sperry, res. March 30, 1864.
Edward O. Peck, res. July 25, 1863.
Luman Wadhams, died of wounds June 3, 1864.
William T. Spencer, must. out July 20, 1865.
William H. Lewis, Jr., disch. Jan. 25, 1865.
Bradley D. Lee, com. revoked March 22, 1864; appointed A. C. S. of volunteers.
Edward W. Marsh, must. out July 20, 1865.
James Deane, must. out July 20, 1865.
Benjamin F. Hosford, killed in action Oct. 19, 1864.
Frederick M. Berry, died of wounds Sept. 28, 1864.
Augustus H. Fenn, pro. to major Jan. 7, 1865.
Walter Burnham, disch. Feb. 24, 1865.
Oren H. Knight, died of wounds July 6, 1864.
Alexander B. Shumway, disch. Feb. 4, 1865.
Robert A. Potter, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Morris H. Sanford, disch. (as first lieutenant) Jan. 13, 1865.
Chester D. Cleveland, pro. to major Jan. 7, 1865.
Gad N. Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Daniel E. Marsh, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Hubbard E. Tuttle, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James N. Coe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Theodore F. Vaill, must. out (as first lieutenant) Aug. 18, 1865.
Michael Kelley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry S. McKinney, must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
Orlow J. Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Skinner, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

First Lieutenants.

Luman Wadhams, pro. to captain Aug. 11, 1863.
Frederick A. Cook, res. June 5, 1863.
William T. Spencer, pro. to captain Aug. 11, 1863.
William H. Lewis, Jr., pro. to captain Nov. 20, 1863.
Benjamin F. Hosford, pro. to captain March 15, 1864.
James Deane, pro. to captain Feb. 19, 1864.
Gideon D. Crane, res. Dec. 26, 1862.
Frederick M. Berry, pro. to captain March 26, 1864.
Lyman Teater, res. March 2, 1863.
Augustus H. Fenn, pro. to captain March 31, 1864.
Walter Burnham, pro. to captain April 21, 1864.
Oren H. Knight, pro. to captain June 21, 1864.
Alexander B. Shumway, pro. to captain July 11, 1864.
Robert A. Potter, pro. to captain Aug. 12, 1864.
Morris H. Sanford, pro. to captain Oct. 22, 1864.
Chester D. Cleveland, pro. to captain Oct. 22, 1864.
Wilbur W. Birge, disch. Sept. 7, 1864.
John M. Gregory, disch. Jan. 10, 1865.
James N. Coe, pro. to captain Feb. 4, 1865.

Oliver P. Loomis, disch. Aug. 30, 1864.
William McK. Rice, died of disease Nov. 8, 1864.
Gad N. Smith, pro. to captain Nov. 30, 1864.
Theodore F. Vaill, pro. to captain March 2, 1865.
Philip E. Chapin, disch. Oct. 17, 1864.
Edwin S. Hubbard, disch. Dec. 31, 1864.
Franklin J. Candee, killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
Warren Alford, disch. for disability April 20, 1865.
James P. McCabe, died of wounds Oct. 3, 1864.
Edward C. Huxley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Orlow J. Smith, pro. to captain March 30, 1865.
Henry Skinner, pro. to captain March 30, 1865.
Daniel E. Marsh, pro. to captain Jan. 7, 1865.
Hubbard E. Tuttle, pro. to captain Jan. 7, 1865.
Michael Kelley, pro. to captain March 2, 1865.
Orsamus R. Fyler, disch. as second lieutenant March 9, 1865.
Joseph E. Fenn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry S. McKinney, pro. to captain March 2, 1865.
William L. Twiss, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John E. Wheeler, disch. May 15, 1865.
James W. Dixon, must. out July 20, 1865.
Dwight C. Kilbourn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Homer S. Curtis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James M. Snowden, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Lewis Munger, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles A. Reynolds, decl'd and com. revoked March 31, 1865.
John E. Sedgwick, must. out as second lieutenant Aug. 18, 1865.
David C. Munson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Orville B. Tiffany, decl'd and com. revoked March 27, 1865.
Salmon A. Granger, decl'd and com. revoked April 27, 1865.
William A. Hosford, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Heman Ellis, decl'd and com. revoked March 27, 1865.
Henry R. Hoyt, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Hower W. Griswold, decl'd and com. revoked March 27, 1865.

Second Lieutenants.

Alexander B. Shumway, pro. to first lieutenant July 8, 1863.
Oren H. Knight, pro. to first lieutenant March 21, 1863.
Morris H. Sanford, pro. to first lieutenant Aug. 11, 1863.
Robert A. Potter, pro. to first lieutenant Aug. 11, 1863.
Chester D. Cleveland, pro. to first lieutenant Nov. 20, 1863.
Oliver P. Loomis, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 6, 1864.
John M. Gregory, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 6, 1864.
Walter Burnham, pro. to first lieutenant Dec. 26, 1862.
George E. Betts, res. Nov. 25, 1862.
James N. Coe, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 6, 1864.
Wilbur W. Birge, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 6, 1864.
Edward W. Marsh, pro. to captain Feb. 17, 1864.
Wm. McK. Rice, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 6, 1864.
Hiram D. Gaylord, died Nov. 19, 1863, while first sergeant.
Edwin S. Hubbard, pro. to first lieutenant March 31, 1864.
Dwight C. Kilbourn, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865.
William H. Cogswell, died of wounds Oct. 6, 1864.
Michael Kelley, pro. to first lieutenant Nov. 18, 1864.
Orsamus R. Fyler, pro. to first lieutenant Nov. 18, 1864.
George B. Hempstead, died of wounds June 30, 1864.
James P. McCabe, pro. to first lieutenant March 31, 1864.
Calvin B. Hatch, missing since June 1, 1864.
Hubbard E. Tuttle, pro. to first lieutenant Oct. 8, 1864.
Orlow J. Smith, pro. to first lieutenant July 11, 1864.
Edward C. Huxley, pro. to first lieutenant March 31, 1864.
Horace Hubbard, killed in action Sept. 19, 1864.
George K. Hyde, disch. Oct. 23, 1864.
Franklin J. Candee, pro. to first lieutenant March 31, 1864.
Daniel E. Marsh, pro. to first lieutenant Oct. 8, 1864.
Warren Alford, pro. to first lieutenant March 31, 1864.
John E. Wheeler, pro. to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1864.
Henry S. McKinney, pro. to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1864.
David R. Norman, dismissed Sept. 1, 1864.
James M. Snowden, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865.
Lewis Munger, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865.
Oscar Platt, disch. Jan. 18, 1865.
Henry Skinner, pro. to first lieutenant Aug. 12, 1864.
Homer S. Curtis, pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865.
William L. Twiss, pro. to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1864.
Austin P. Kirkham, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph E. Fenn, pro. to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1864.
Charles P. Travers, must. out July 20, 1865.
Frederick A. Lucas, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles A. Reynolds, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Salmon A. Granger, must. out July 20, 1865.
John E. Sedgwick, pro. to first lieutenant March 2, 1865.
David C. Munson, pro. to first lieutenant March 2, 1865.
Orville B. Tiffany, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Homer W. Griswold, must. out July 20, 1865.
Amzi P. Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William S. Cooper, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry S. Dean, declined commission.
Charles F. Anderson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry R. Hoyt, pro. to first lieutenant March 2, 1865.
George D. Stone, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Admatha Bates, must. out July 20, 1865.
William A. Hosford, pro. to first lieutenant March 2, 1865.
Heman Ellis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph Pettit, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
David E. Soule, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Seneca Edgett, must. out July 20, 1865.
Frederick M. Cook, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
A. N. Lamoreux, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Calvin L. Davis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Sergeant-Majors.

Wilbur W. Birge, commissioned.
Bushrod H. Camp, commissioned.
Theodore F. Vaill, commissioned.
Lewis Munger, commissioned.
Frederick A. Lucas, commissioned.
E. Goodwin Osborne, killed.
John S. Parmelee, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Quartermaster-Sergeants.

Edward W. Marsh, commissioned.
Edward C. Huxley, commissioned.
Edward F. Carrington, must. out July 7, 1865.
Robert Erwin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Commissary-Sergeants.

Franklin M. Candee, commissioned.
Prosper W. Smith, must. out Sept. 11, 1865.

Hospital Stewards.

James J. Averill, must. out July 7, 1865.
Orson Buell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Senior Principal Musicians.

Hicks Seaman, must. out July 7, 1865.
Wilson B. White, must. out July 7, 1865.
Frank J. Thomas, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Junior Principal Musicians.

Wilson B. White.
Albert R. Nettleton, must. out July 7, 1865.

COMPANY A.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.
Captain.—William Bissell.
First Lieutenant.—Luman Wadhams.
Second Lieutenant.—Alexander B. Shumway.

Sergeants.

Dwight C. Kilbourn, commissioned.
George B. Hempstead, commissioned.
Calvin B. Hatch, commissioned.
Joseph P. Parks, first sergeant; killed.
Henry Williams, first sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.

Corporals.

William H. Hull, disch. for disability Feb. 17, 1865.
Hiram S. Spencer, must. out July 7, 1865; sergeant.
Joseph E. Coe, died.
Ferris Pond, must. out July 7, 1865; sergeant.
Henry F. Cable, disch. for disability.
Charles W. Hinsdale, must. out July 7, 1865; quartermaster-sergeant.

George W. Mason, quartermaster-sergeant; com. as captain and A. C. S.
Beebe S. Hall, disch. for disability Feb. 12, 1863.

Musicians.

Albert R. Nettleton, trans. to field and staff.
Frederick S. Fenton, must. out July 7, 1865.

Wagoner.

Edward S. Hempstead, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

Charles Adams, Jr., died of wounds; corporal.
Norman B. Barber, died.
Charles S. Barber, must. out July 7, 1865.
Nelson Barker, must. out July 7, 1865.
Howard W. Baldwin, disch. for disability April 11, 1863.
Nelson H. Barnes, disch. for disability Feb. 9, 1863.
Charles Belcher, disch. for disability.
Hiram Bradley, disch. for disability April 11, 1863.
George Bradley, must. out June 14, 1865.
Leonard O. Bradley, disch. for disability April 29, 1863.
Joseph D. Bradley, must. out July 7, 1865.
Andrew J. Brooker, died of wounds.
Thomas W. Beach, must. out June 19, 1865.
Lewis Bissell, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
Leonard C. Bissell, disch. for disability May 8, 1863.
John S. Bishop, must. out July 7, 1863.
Apollos W. Buell, disch. for disability Feb. 9, 1863.
Franklin M. Bunnell, died of wounds; corporal.
Lyman S. Catlin, com. in colored troops.
Henry H. Catlin, disch. for disability June 3, 1863.
Edward Coe, com. in colored troops.
Robert W. Coe, disch. for disability April 26, 1865.
Watson Cogswell, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Russell Curtis, must. out July 7, 1865; sergeant.
John Flesar, disch. for disability June 6, 1865.
Henry G. Gibbs, disch. for disability April 11, 1863; corporal.
Silas M. Griswold, must. out June 15, 1865.
Samuel Gunn, must. out July 11, 1865.
William J. Hall, disch. for disability Dec. 26, 1863.
George N. Hannans, must. out July 7, 1865.
Anson W. Healey, must. out June 22, 1865.
Henry W. Hotchkiss, must. out June 14, 1865.
Edward Hull, must. out July 7, 1865.
Joseph S. Hubbard, must. out May 14, 1865.
John Iffland, killed.
Frederick T. Jennings, must. out June 28, 1865.
Albert A. Jones, killed; corporal.
Myron E. Kilbourn, must. out July 7, 1865.
James B. Lyons, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles Merriman, must. out July 3, 1865.
Henry W. Miner, died.
Lyman F. Morehouse, disch. for disability June 21, 1865.
Apollos C. Morse, died of wounds; corporal.
Nelbert P. Newberry, died.
Eben L. Oakes, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
E. Goodwin Osborne, killed; sergeant-major.
Luther Pratt, disch. for disability March 27, 1865.
Watson Parmelee, died.
Willard H. Parmelee, killed.
Edwin F. Perkins, died.
Norman B. Perkins, disch. for disability.
William H. Plumb, must. out July 12, 1865.
Seth C. Pond, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
Gideon D. Pond, disch. for disability Dec. 18, 1862.
Edwin W. Pond, must. out July 8, 1865.
George W. Potter, died of wounds; corporal.
Isaac L. Sanford, must. out July 7, 1865.
Garwood T. Sanford, must. out July 7, 1865.
Harry Scoville, must. out July 7, 1865; sergeant.
Whiting P. Smith, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
William S. Smith, must. out May 31, 1865; sergeant.
Lyman J. Smith, Jr., killed.
George D. Stone, sergeant; commissioned.
Jackson Tompkins, disch. for disability April 20, 1862.
Theodore F. Vaill, sergeant-major; commissioned.
Willard J. Watrous, must. out July 7, 1865.
David P. Wetmore, must. out June 10, 1865.
Seth Whiting, disch. for disability in 1865; sergeant.
William S. Wilson, died.
John L. Wilcox, died of wounds; corporal.
Julius Winship, died.
Curtis P. Wedge, must. out June 19, 1865; corporal.
Robert Watt, killed.

The Recruits of Company A.

Atwood A. Aiken, must. out August, 1865.
Newton T. Abbott, disch. for disability June 16, 1865.
Minott M. Atwood, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Josiah Atwood, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Ames, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edmund P. Aiken, must. out June 22, 1865.
William Barton, killed.
John Bailey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward A. Banks, must. out June 20, 1865.
Edwin A. Banks, must. out Aug. 18, 1865:
Horatio N. Bennett, killed.
William H. Brewer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Benedict, must. out July 14, 1865.
John A. Belden, must. out June 2, 1865.
Frederick W. Brashing, killed.
Charles F. Blackman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Almon D. Bradley, killed.
Frederick G. Buell, must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
James Bradley, killed.
Charles Carter, must. out Sept. 9, 1865.
Thomas Cashman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles T. Conger, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert Crawford, must. out Aug. 18, 1865; corporal.
Robert Cogswell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
David M. Candee, died at Andersonville.
Joseph Cusher, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edson S. Drayton, disch. for disability Feb. 27, 1865.
Robert Ehll, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Stephen Fallen, killed.
James A. Ferris, disch. for disability Aug. 4, 1865.
Charles F. Goslee, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Gibbons, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John L. Gibbons, trans. to the navy.
Joseph Gardner, killed.
Albro W. Hopkins, disch. for disability April, 1865.
Oliver Hitchcock, killed.
Abram Hunter, must. out May 20, 1865.
Edward Haley, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
David J. Jennings, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Sheldon B. Jones, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Johnson, must. out Aug. 28, 1865.
Marcellus J. Judd, disch. for disability June 10, 1865.
Jacob June, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Sylvester Lampson, died.
Herman S. Lathrop, must. out June 23, 1865.
Lewis S. Ludington, died.
Simeon W. Leal, died.
John Lawler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Daniel M. Leighton, must. out June 21, 1865.
Thomas Lyons, must. out June 17, 1865.
Matthew McEntee, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph Mosely, must. out May 14, 1865.
John L. Mintech, must. out June 17, 1865.
Benjamin Meeker, killed; corporal.
James Moore, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Truman Mallory, died of wounds.
David M. Bath, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Morris, must. out Aug. 18, 1865; corporal.
James Oswald, must. out.
James L. Osborn, must. out May 26, 1865.
Henry Osborn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James M. Prindle, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Pierce, must. out June 14, 1865.
Patrick Ryan, killed.
Benjamin H. Rathbun, died at Andersonville.
Nehemiah Reynolds, must. out June 3, 1865.
Thomas Ryan, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Willis T. Richardson, disch. for disability Feb. 4, 1865.

Jason St. John, disch. for disability June 6, 1865.
Amos H. Stilson, died of wounds.
Clarence Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert Scull, killed.
Michael Shearer, must. out May 20, 1865.
George Savage, died of wounds.
Reuben A. Swift, disch. for disability Nov. 1, 1864.
Homer F. Tilford, killed.
Ransom E. Wood, died of wounds.
Horace N. Williams, disch. for disability Aug. 8, 1865; corporal.
Luther L. Weeks, must. out June 20, 1865.
George F. Waugh, must. out June 10, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Henry L. Bly, John J. Cogswell, Jeremiah Greany, James Harris, Charles P. Lamb, Thomas Ledger.

COMPANY B.

Captain.—James Hubbard.
First Lieutenant.—Frederick A. Cook.
Second Lieutenant.—Oren H. Knight.

Sergeants.

William H. Cogswell, commissioned.
Admatha Bates, commissioned.
Ambrose N. Negus, must. out July 7, 1865.
Moses Cook, Jr., died.
James Parks, disch. for disability June 23, 1865; first sergeant.

Corporals.

Charles B. Benedict, must. out May 18, 1865.
George L. Johnson, must. out June 6, 1865; sergeant; quartermaster-sergeant.
Ambrose Hufcut, must. out July 7, 1865; sergeant.
James S. Thayer, disch. for disability Jan. 24, 1863.
John McGovern, must. out July, 1865.
Francis J. Young, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
George W. Mansfield, disch. for disability August, 1865.

Musicians.

John H. Ward, must. out July 7, 1865.
Bradford B. Brown.

Wagoner.

Nathaniel Roraback, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

Augustus Adams, must. out July 7, 1865.
Lewis Burton, must. out July 7, 1865.
Joseph D. Bierce, disch. Aug. 14, 1863.
Elisha A. Briggs, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
Henry Burgess, must. out July 7, 1865.
John H. Bruce, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
Frank Benedict, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
John H. Brazee, disch. Sept. 10, 1863.
James Burns, must. out June 15, 1865.
Martin A. Besler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Sheldon Carley, must. out July 7, 1865.
James Caul, killed.
Michael Casey, disch. for disability May, 1865.
Thomas Casey, disch. for disability Nov. 6, 1862.
Daniel T. Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865; corporal.
Joseph E. Dwy, must. out July 12, 1865.
Gurdon C. Davidson, died.
Austin Frink, disch. Feb. 12, 1863.
Frank Friar, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
John Funk, disch. May 29, 1865, by order of War Department.
Franklin S. Graves, must. out July, 1865; corporal.
Wesley Gibbs, must. out July 7, 1865; sergeant.
James Gibbons, trans. to the navy.
Daniel Glaveen, killed.
Solomon Hinckley, must. out July 7, 1865.
John Handel, killed.
Luther Hall, must. out July 7, 1865.
Curtis Hall, sergeant; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Benjamin E. Halleck, must. out July 7, 1865.
Dwight Halleck, must. out July 7, 1865; corporal.
Charles D. Hall, died.
William H. Ingraham, disch. for disability Jan. 12, 1862.
Chester A. Johnson, died of wounds.
Lewis Morey, disch. for disability June 9, 1866.
Henry M. Marshall, disch. for disability Feb. 12, 1863.
George Methven, disch. for disability Jan. 3, 1865.
John McGraugh, sergeant; killed.
Peter Ostrander, died.
Adam Ostrander, killed.
William O'Rourke, must. out July 7, 1865.
James Ostrander, Jr., died.
Watson W. Peck, must. out June 1, 1865.
Daniel O. Page, killed.
Charles Powell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Jacob F. Rapp, died of wounds.
Henry Sterry, disch. for disability April 3, 1863.
Myron R. Sterry, corporal; killed.
George L. Sterry, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles H. Segur, killed.
Luther E. Speed, must. out July 7, 1865.
Warren Silvernail, disch. for disability Nov. 3, 1862.
Joel Snyder, disch. for disability June 6, 1865.
James Surdam, must. out July 7, 1865.
John W. Turner.
Henry Voelker, corporal; killed.
Carlf Volusen, died.
John H. White, died.
Henry S. Wheeler, sergeant; died of wounds.
Monroe Whiteman, corporal; killed.
William Waters, Jr., must. out July 7, 1865.
Amos Wooden, died of wounds.
Henry Wiesing, killed.

Not Mustered out with Company.

Corp. Franklin Miller, Joseph Brennan, William Beecraft, George A. Caul, Sheldon Daskam, Patrick Ellwood, William H. Hotchkiss, Thomas Lee.

The Recruits of Company B.

Henry L. Ayers, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert W. Ames, died of wounds.
Charles H. Ball, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Best, killed.
Francis Burger, killed.
Samuel V. Benedict, killed.
Ambrose Brazie, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Richard A. Brown, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Baldwin, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Silas Burton, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert W. Bragg, killed.
Almeron Burton, died.
William Bradley, trans. to the navy.
Newton W. Cogswell, disch. by order War Department May 27, 1865.
John W. Coons, died of wounds.
Ezra Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Cooper, must. out June 10, 1865.
Patrick Canfield, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Connell, disch. for disability June 6, 1865.
Joseph Compton, must. out March 10, 1865.
John Crothers, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Collins, trans. to the navy.
Thomas Carroll, trans. to the navy.
Thomas Carral, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John A. Decker, disch. for disability June 9, 1865.
William Dunn, missing.
Daniel Dunlavey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Delaney, died.
Philip Davis, trans. to the navy.
Hiram Fanning, disch. for disability Feb. 26, 1865.
John C. Foote, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Flood, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Fox, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Finn, trans. to the navy.
Paul Gaetel, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Hyer, died.
Walter D. Hoag, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Huskinson, must. out June 17, 1865.
William S. Horton, died.
Charles S. Higgins, must. out June 10, 1865.

William Howard, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Louis Kraeger, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Mortimer M. Lillibridge, disch. for disability June 13, 1865.
Thomas G. Lombard, must. out June 1, 1865.
David Lacy, missing.
George Lowe (1st), must. out May 18, 1865.
George Lowe (2d), must. out May 18, 1865.
Peter Malath, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Ezra B. Morris, killed.
Gilbert McMahon, must. out June 4, 1865.
Godfrey Miller, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John McMahon, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Moore, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Murphy, trans. to the navy.
John Manross, disch. for disability Feb. 3, 1865.
Correl F. North, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
John O'Brien, must. out May 23, 1865.
William F. Ohman, disch. for disability May 22, 1865.
Daniel T. Phillips, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Powel, must. out Oct. 18, 1865.
John Quirk, must. out July 28, 1865.
Allen Rogers, must. out June 10, 1865.
Reuben R. Speed, died after release from Andersonville.
William H. Surdam, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Stevens, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Franklin B. Stevens, killed.
Walter C. Sparks, corporal; killed.
Wilson W. Scoville, died of wounds.
George F. Sherwood.
James Sheridan, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Lucius O. Spencer, killed.
George A. Skiff, killed.
Elias P. Scott, killed.
John B. Stohl, killed.
Henry Tanner, died of wounds.
Horace N. Thorpe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Chester A. Weller, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles O. Whaples, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Winters, died.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Horace Ball, Isaac Beardsley, Benjamin Case, William R. Curtis, Henry Dryer, William W. Foster, James Graham, John Hughes, Roger Lilly, George W. McLean, William Moore, Henry Ostrander, John Ross, Daniel E. Taylor, Corp. Charles Turner.

COMPANY C.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.

Captain.—James Q. Rice.
First Lieutenant.—William T. Spencer.
Second Lieutenant.—Morris H. Sanford.

Sergeants.

William McK. Rice, commissioned.
George K. Hyde, first sergeant; commissioned.
James P. McCabe, commissioned.
Matthew H. Huxley, died.
Orsamus R. Fyler, commissioned.

Corporals.

Homer W. Griswold, first sergeant; commissioned.
Uri Wadhams, died.
David C. Munson, sergeant; commissioned.
George W. Newcomb, first sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Frederick A. Lucas, sergeant; sergeant-major; commissioned.
David J. Thorp, killed.
Martin L. Judd, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
William W. Hyde, disch. for disability Aug. 8, 1863.

Musicians.

Hicks Seaman, junior primary musician; must. out July 7, 1865.
Andrew E. Workman, must. out July 7, 1865.

Wagoner.

George D. Bentley, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

Charles G. Adams, corporal; must. out July 20, 1865.
William L. Adams, must. out July 7, 1865.
Avery M. Allyn, must. out June 20, 1865.
Milo F. Barber, disch. for disability April 18, 1864.
Frederick Barber, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward M. Balcom, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Cyr. M. Bartholomew, killed.
William H. Beach, corporal; killed.
Zophar Beach, must. out June 20, 1865.
Darius C. Beach, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
James M. Benton, must. out May 18, 1865.
John R. Blakeslee, must. out July 7, 1865.
George P. Blakeslee, must. out July 7, 1865.
Virgil R. Bissell, must. out July 7, 1865.
Philo Cleveland, must. out July 7, 1865.
Albert B. Cleveland, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
George W. Cleveland, color corporal; killed.
Erastus Cleveland, died of wounds.
Orrin H. Cooke, must. out June 22, 1865.
George W. Curtiss, must. out July 7, 1865.
Daniel B. Curtiss, must. out July 7, 1865.
Calvin L. Davis, sergeant; commissioned.
Edward M. Dunbar, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Joseph Durocher, must. out July 7, 1865.
Orlando D. Evans, died.
Seymour H. Eldridge, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
John Friend, must. out July 7, 1865.
Hobart Griswold, corporal; must. out 1865.
William Herald, died.
Samuel Hunter, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward C. Huxley, regimental quartermaster-sergeant; commissioned.
Cornelius A. Hammond, disch. for disability Nov. 9, 1862.
Frederick O. Hills, corporal; disch. for disability Aug. 19, 1865.
Henry H. Ives, must. out July 7, 1865.
James Jukes, must. out July 7, 1865.
Arthur G. Kellogg, died.
Daniel E. Lyman, died.
Orson M. Miner, corporal; killed.
Avery F. Miner, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Dennis Murphy, must. out June 22, 1865.
McKenzie Millard, must. out July 7, 1865.
James Moran, must. out May 18, 1865.
Charles E. Morse, must. out July 7, 1865.
William E. McKee, disch. for disability June 24, 1865.
Correl F. North, trans. to Co. B as quartermaster-sergeant.
Carlton N. Nichols, disch. for disability April 29, 1865.
Thosd. A. Pendleton, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry D. Pierce, must. out July 8, 1865.
Joseph P. Reed, must. out June 1, 1865.
Owen Reddy, must. out May 29, 1865.
William T. Robinson, died.
Seeley Richmond, must. out May 18, 1865.
Joseph Sherry, sergeant, disch. for disability Aug. 1, 1865.
Charles J. Soudant, must. out May 18, 1865.
Henry A. Stoddard, disch. for disability Dec. 26, 1862.
George C. Stewart, must. out July 7, 1865.
John H. Stewart, died.
Royal Stone, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Alonzo Smith, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
George C. Thompson, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry L. Vaill, corporal; died of wounds.
Wright Waterhouse, corporal, must. out July 12, 1865.
William C. Wadhams, must. out July 7, 1865.
Willard N. Wadhams, corporal, died.
Henry M. Woodruff, died.
Lucien N. Whiting, disch. for disability Jan. 31, 1865.
Harrison Whitney, corporal; disch. for disability June 2, 1865.
Charles G. Wheeler, corporal; must. out June 2, 1865.
Milo Young, died.

The Recruits of Company C.

William E. Albin, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles H. Albin, corporal, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John J. Abbott, died of accidental wounds.
Royal G. Andrews, died.
Eugene G. Austin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Bidwell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Alfred Blackman, died at Andersonville.
Peter Burke, killed.

James A. Bryan, must. out May 21, 1865.
Richard Butler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Barnes, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Butler, died.
Peter Bunts, must. out July 20, 1865.
Ezra B. Bouton, killed.
Chauncey E. Brown, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
George W. Brown, died.
Enos S. Benedict, disch. for disability June 22, 1865.
Orange S. Brown, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Bray, killed.
Christian Bjornsern, died of wounds.
Newton A. Calkins, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
George C. Curtis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Adelbert M. Calkins, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Marshall A. Calkins, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Alfred Calkins, must. out June 14, 1865.
Joseph H. Canfield, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Giles A. Cone, died.
Charles Clark, disch. for disability June 30, 1865.
William Dover, must. out June 22, 1865.
John Delowry, disch. for disability June 12, 1865.
Watson E. Foster, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Patrick Harvey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Franklin Hoxie, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Hart, died.
Leonard Hower, must. out Aug. 21, 1865.
Seth M. Hersey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Eugene Hyatt, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James M. Hayes, died.
Anson W. Johnson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward B. Janes, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Harlow Johnson, died.
Hezekiah Johnson, disch. for disability June 23, 1865.
William Kelley, killed.
James Karney, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Lynn, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Abraham W. Losey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Wolcott Little, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Frederick G. Lampson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas O. Murphy, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Jeremiah McCarty, killed.
Thomas Milnes, must. out May 18, 1865.
Timothy Mahar, corporal; must. out July 18, 1865.
John McDonald, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George W. Manning, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Norville, died.
Andrew H. Nichols, must. out June 1, 1865.
Patrick O'Connor, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George O'Brien, must. out May 18, 1865.
Henry W. Ostrum, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Prindle, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Pierce, killed.
Lucius B. Palmer, died of wounds.
James P. Quinn, first sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Quinn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James W. Roswell, must. out June 13, 1865.
Hawley Reed, must. out June 13, 1865.
Erastus Ruscoe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Ruscoe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Rogers, died.
Jarvis M. Richards, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John W. Steele, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas B. Stewart, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Albert M. Scoville, died of wounds.
Andrew H. Sanford, died.
John Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edwin Thorn, disch. for disability June 5, 1865.
George Taylor, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Freeman M. Thurston, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John H. Ure, killed.
Edward White, must. out June 20, 1865.
George E. Warren, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Albert F. Williams, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William S. Wilson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter O. Wilson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Henry Benson, Jerome Chapman, William Curtland, James Dayton, John Devirnne, Charles Flannigan, John H. Hayes, Andrew Harris, James Hill, John Jones, Philip Manly, Edward Northrop, Henry W. Richards, Henry Sminer, Robert Scott.

COMPANY D.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.

Captain.—William B. Ells.
First Lieutenant.—William H. Lewis, Jr.
Second Lieutenant.—Robert A. Potter.

Sergeants.

Thomas D. Bradstreet, disch. for disability March 9, 1863.
Theodore C. Glazier, disch. for disability Dec. 26, 1862; afterwards com. in U. S. C. T.
Horace Hubbard, commissioned.
Andrew J. Tuite, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edgar B. Lewis, died.

Corporals.

Salmon B. Smith, sergeant; died.
Samuel Brown, sergeant; must. out June 1, 1865.
Lewis Munger, sergeant; sergeant-major; commissioned.
James McCormick, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
William W. Johnson, died.
David B. Wooster, quartermaster-sergeant; killed.
Emery B. Taylor, sergeant; must. out May 18, 1865.
Frederick B. Webster, died.

Musicians.

Belden S. Brown, must. out July 7, 1865.
John S. Atwood, disch. for disability June 3, 1865.

Wagoner.

Henry Pond, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

Albert F. Alfred, disch. for disability May 31, 1865.
William C. Atwood, com. in U. S. C. T.
Norman W. Barnes, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry C. Barnum, disch. for disability July 11, 1864.
George H. Bates, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
George L. Beach, died of wounds.
James A. Beach, must. out June 3, 1865.
Wallace E. Beach, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
John D. Benjamin, must. out July 7, 1865.
Harvey Bronson, must. out June 25, 1865.
Charles L. Bryan, must. out July 13, 1865.
David A. Bradley, sergeant; disch. for disability July 18, 1865.
Henry N. Bushnell, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
John D. Castle, disch. for disability June 9, 1865.
Emory W. Castle, died of wounds.
Edgar J. Castle, died of wounds.
James H. Cable, must. out July 7, 1865.
Martin H. Camp, must. out July 7, 1865.
John C. Chase, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles G. Cleveland, died.
Amzi P. Clark, commissioned.
Hiram T. Coley, died of wounds.
George T. Cook, must. out July 7, 1865.
David Davenport, killed.
Philo A. Fenn, killed.
Joseph B. Fenn, first sergeant; commissioned.
Benjamin Filley, died a prisoner.
Joseph Gooley, must. out July 7, 1865.
George H. S. Goodwin, died of wounds.
John Grieder, died of wounds.
Zelotes F. Grannis, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles E. Guernsey, corporal; died of wounds.
Albert J. Hotchkiss, must. out July 7, 1865.
George H. Holt, died.
Edward C. Hopson, corporal; killed.
Charles I. Hough, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Franklin W. Hubbard, died.
Swift McG. Hunter, must. out May 30, 1865.
William Lindley, disch. for disability April 11, 1863.
Timothy Malone, must. out July 7, 1865.

Thomas Mann, died of wounds.
Hiram Mattoon, died of wounds.
Jerome Munger, must. out July 7, 1865.
Ralph W. Munson, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
John Murphy, killed.
Simon J. O'Donnell, must. out July 7, 1865.
George L. Penfield, must. out July 12, 1865.
Horatio G. Perkins, died.
James H. Pritchard, died.
Daniel O. Purcell, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Walter Stone, died of wounds.
Mark B. Stone, must. out July 7, 1865.
Ira H. Stoughton, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Justin O. Stoughton, must. out July 7, 1865.
James Straun, died at Andersonville.
Charles W. Talcott, must. out July 7, 1865.
Samuel R. Terrell, must. out July 7, 1865.
Rurritt H. Tolles, died.
Henry Tolles, must. out July 7, 1865.
Josiah J. Wadsworth, died.
Matthias Walter, must. out June 13, 1865.
Charles R. Warner, killed.
Charles Warner, must. out June 13, 1865.
William H. Whitelaw, disch. for disability May 18, 1865.
William Wright, corporal; killed.
William Weston, must. out July 7, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Abraham Dobson.

The Recruits of Company D.

George E. Atwood, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Dwight S. Atwood, missing.
Henry Ashburn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George W. Butler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Richard Beebe, killed.
Charles Barley, must. out May 18, 1865.
Joseph Boyce, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Pomeroy Becraft, killed.
William P. Burr, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William J. P. Buck, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles F. Brown, must. out June 15, 1865.
Thomas Bullnss, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William L. Barnes, died a prisoner.
John H. Conklin, killed.
Erastus W. Converse, died of wounds.
Edgar W. Conklin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Comstock, killed.
John L. Conklin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George G. Conklin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Carr, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George E. Clark, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Carlos Curtis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Chauncey Culver, must. out June 20, 1865.
Joseph Cleveland, trans. to the navy.
Hiram E. Castle, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Kelsey D. Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William N. Cockefair, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Johnson S. Dow, must. out July 6, 1865.
Nehemiah H. Dutton, must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
Edward Dwyer, corporal; must. out Aug. 15, 1865.
Jacob Demuth, died of wounds.
William Elliot, Jr., must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Walter M. Fox, killed.
Nathan H. Geer, disch. for disability May 31, 1865.
Philip H. Golde, must. out June 4, 1865.
Everett Griswold, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Charles B. Guttman, returned to a Pennsylvania regiment.
William H. Harrison, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Henry Jones, trans. to the navy.
Elmore Hotchkiss, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Lawrence A. Hunt, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles D. Hanson, died a prisoner.
Jonathan Hall, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Francis Howard, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Olet F. Hanson, trans. to the navy.
William Hilliker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Samuel Hine, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Holland, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Francis Hawley, disch. for disability Oct. 3, 1864.
Morris B. Hanford, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Frederick R. Keith, first sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Kapser, must. out June 10, 1865.
Edwin Lyon, trans. to the navy.
George A. Lyon, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George L. Lyon, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Lynch, died of wounds.
Robert Lowrie, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Lindley, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Seeley S. Morse, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry W. Miller, killed.
John Moore, trans. to the navy.
John M. Moseley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Munger, must. out June 13, 1865.
Samuel Nelson, trans. to the navy.
Walter Oates, must. out July 3, 1865.
Frederick Olroyd, must. out July 7, 1865.
Frederick Patchen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Peterson, trans. to the navy.
Tompkins J. Patterson, trans. to the navy.
William W. Richardson, died.
William Russell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Chauncey F. Reed, must. out June 19, 1865.
Charles H. Sherwood, disch. for disability Sept. 21, 1865.
William Smith, disch. for disability June 19, 1865.
Peter Schultz, trans. to the navy.
Stephen C. Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Austin Shelley, disch. for disability July 8, 1865.
James Slater, killed.
Henry Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert Tompkins, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Frank J. Thomas, sergeant; leader of band; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Daniel Van Allen, killed.
Alexander Vogel, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Truman D. Wooster, disch. for disability Jan. 12, 1865.
Benjamin Williams, must. out May 18, 1865.
John L. Wheeler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Wirt, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Irwin C. Beach, Daniel Boyce, Charles F. Cain, Henry J. Hubbard, Mortimer Holcomb, Francis McLaughlin, Charles H. Webb.

COMPANY E.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.
Captain.—Jeffrey Skinner.
First Lieutenant.—Benjamin F. Hosford.
Second Lieutenant.—Chester D. Cleveland.

Sergeants.

Hiram D. Gaylord, commissioned.
Orlow J. Smith, first sergeant; commissioned.
Salmon A. Granger, first sergeant; commissioned.
George White, disch. per order March 9, 1865.
Henry Skinner, commissioned.

Corporals.

David Miller, must. out June 30, 1865.
Sherman H. Cowles, disch. for disability May 31, 1863.
William S. Cooper, sergeant; commissioned.
Stephen W. Sage, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Mason Adkins, must. out July 7, 1865.
Frederick W. Daniels, killed.
Charles A. Reynolds, sergeant; commissioned.
Ruel H. Perkins, killed.

Musicians.

Wilson B. White, junior principal musician; must. out July 7, 1865.
Myron Ferris, killed.

Wagoner.

Alfred G. Bliss, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

Sherman A. Apley, missing.
James R. Baldwin, corporal; missing.
Edward Beach, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edwin S. Beecher, disch. March 25, 1863.

Patrick T. Birmingham, must. out July 7, 1865.
Almeron Bunnell, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles M. Burr, corporal; disch. for disability May 23, 1865.
Edwin R. Canfield, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
John Christina, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward F. Carrington, regimental quartermaster-sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Philip D. Carroll, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Frederick M. Cook, sergeant; commissioned.
Alfred Comins, killed.
Robert A. Cutler, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry A. Dayton, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Adam J. N. Dilly, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edwin Downs, disch. for disability May 1, 1863.
Lewis Downs, killed.
Bernard W. Doyle, must. out July 20, 1865.
Adam Feathers, must. out July 7, 1865.
Oliver C. Fitch, disch. Nov. 20, 1862.
Birdsey Gibbs, killed.
George N. Gibbs, disch. for disability March 31, 1864.
Richard C. Gingell, disch. for disability.
James A. Green, disch. for disability July 5, 1864.
Manwaring Green, accidentally killed.
Anthony B. Guernsey, disch. Nov. 2, 1862.
William Hall, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles H. Hart, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Luther W. Hart, disch. Nov. 25, 1863.
Timothy A. Hart, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Willard Hart, killed.
George W. Hurlbut, died.
William S. Hurlbut, died.
William R. Hubbard, died.
Asa Humiston, died of wounds.
Alonzo J. Hull, corporal; killed.
Jule Jackson, must. out July 7, 1865.
Matthew Jackman, must. out Sept. 10, 1865.
Henry C. Kent, missing.
Isaac R. Knapp, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Elizur Malthie, died of wounds.
Walter Martin, killed.
Charles G. Mason, must. out July 7, 1865.
Herman P. Moore, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry Overton, trans. to the navy.
George H. Pendleton, corporal; died of wounds.
Joseph Pettit, sergeant; commissioned.
Charles Henry Pine, must. out June 20, 1865.
Jerome Preston, died.
Henry A. Rexford, killed.
Theodore Robbins, corporal; must. out June 1, 1865.
Edmund B. Sage, must. out July 7, 1865.
William Seymour, disch. for disability March 25, 1865.
Lucius S. Skinner, must. out July 11, 1865.
John Smith, must. out July 7, 1865.
Prosper W. Smith, regimental commissary-sergeant; must. out Sept. 11, 1865.
Philip Stabell, musician; must. out July 7, 1865.
Darwin S. Starks, died.
George A. Tatro, killed.
John M. Teeter, killed.
Benjamin B. Thayer, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
William H. Turner, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Hubbard E. Tuttle, sergeant; commissioned.
Wells Tuttle, must. out July 12, 1865.
Hubert A. Warner, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Marcus J. Whitehead, disch. for disability June 2, 1865.
Warren M. Wood, disch. June 13, 1865, by order of War Department.
Julius Woodford, died.
Wallace W. Woodruff, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

William Gager.

The Recruits of Company E.

Jackson Ayres, must. out June 20, 1865.
Jacob P. Arnold, must. out July 7, 1865.
Christopher Arnold, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John H. Boughton, corporal; died of wounds.
Henry Bush, 1st sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Ernst A. Basney, disch. for disability Oct. 14, 1864.
Joseph E. Baton, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert J. Bulcroft, must. out June 19, 1865.
Samuel U. Brewer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Sylvester Barrett, died of wounds.
Martin Blake, missing.
Thomas H. Birge, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James E. Billings, disch. for disability April 20, 1865.
Henry Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Welles Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Benjamin G. Carman, must. out May 12, 1865.
Bernard Carbury, missing.
John J. Cummins, trans. to the navy.
Julius Collins, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Campbell, disch. for disability June 15, 1865.
William Downer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles N. Decker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Michael Donahue, died a prisoner at Salisbury.
David Durand, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Jared P. Evarts, killed.
John D. Ellis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Heman Ellis, commissioned.
Matthew Fitzgerald, died a prisoner.
Stephen J. Green, died of wounds.
Francis Gallagher, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas H. Gilbert, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Griffin, must. out June 13, 1865.
Augustus Hain, disch. for disability Oct. 1, 1864.
William A. Hosford, trans. to Co. D and commissioned.
Erle Hamilton, band; must. out Sept. 9, 1865.
Charles B. Howard, disch. for disability June 27, 1865.
Peter Jordan, disch. for disability Jan. 10, 1865.
Louis Jaeger, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Boughton D. Knapp, missing.
John Koons, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Keegan, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Patrick Kaine, killed.
Jacob Leroy, must. out June 1, 1865.
John Lemley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Lynch, disch. for disability May 23, 1865.
Chauncey S. Loomis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Leonard, must. out July 3, 1865.
Henry G. Mitchell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John McDonough, killed.
James Mooney, killed.
John McPherson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward Moggon, must. out June 21, 1865.
James Maloy, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Martin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John McDonald, must. out June 9, 1865.
John O'Connell, disch. for disability May 22, 1865.
Frederick D. Painter, killed.
Nathan Perry, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph Robinson, died.
Edward Reicker, disch. for disability April 29, 1865.
Jacob Riley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles H. Rowe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Rowe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Julius Rogers, died.
Edward Rugg, must. out Aug. 18, 1864.
Elbert B. Rowe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Rankin, disch. for disability June 9, 1865.
Philip Shelley.
John Sculley, missing.
John Scott.
James Simpson, missing.
Charles H. Stanley, killed.
Levi B. Stone, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Tracy.
Edward H. Turner, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Ebenezer C. Terrell, discharged.
John J. Toole, missing.
Talmer Tatro, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Van Dusen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Warner, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Erastus Woodworth, killed.
Prelott Wilbur, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Michael Welch, must. out July 10, 1865.
Henry P. Warner, must out May 22, 1865.
Henry Wenzel, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Welch, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles H. Walsh, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Allen B. Young, died a prisoner at Salisbury Nov. 10, 1864.
Charles H. Ziegelmeyer, must. out June 28, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

George W. Boger, William Brown, Charles Collins, William Drew, John Dunigan, Pierre Gigin, John Jackson, John Keon, George Kenna, Michael Klein, Robert Livingston, Lorenzo Moseley, Augustus V. Mercken, John Miller, Philip Nagle, John Neickel, Henry Saggan, Charles Warren, William J. Wood, George Williams.

COMPANY F.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.

Captain.—Edward W. Jones.
First Lieutenant.—James Deane.
Second Lieutenant.—Oliver P. Loomis.

Sergeants.

Warren Alford, commissioned.
Samuel E. Gibbs, killed.
Alfred C. Alford, killed.
Carlton Seymour, com. in colored troops.
William L. Twiss, commissioned.

Corporals.

John E. Wheeler, sergeant; commissioned.
Edward S. Roberts, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Roswell G. Benham, regimental quartermaster-sergeant; disch. June 15, 1865.
Norman M. Rust, com. in colored troops.
Edward D. Lawrence, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Thomas B. Spencer, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Ruel S. Rice, disch. for disability April 11, 1863.
John Rodemyer, must. out July 7, 1865.

Musicians.

Watson H. Deming, disch. Nov. 26, 1862.
John L. Merrill, must. out June 23, 1865.

Wagoner.

Henry H. Griffin, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

George N. Andrus, died of wounds.
Abernethy Baker, must. out July 7, 1865.
Elisha L. Bancroft, must. out May 18, 1865.
Augustus E. Barret, died.
Albert Beckwith, died.
Hopkins J. Benham, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles Burr, disch. for disability July 30, 1863.
Harlan D. Benedict, died.
Albert F. Bradley, disch. for disability June 21, 1865.
Albert P. Briggs, disch. for disability May 5, 1863.
Henry C. Butler, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
William Burke, must. out June 3, 1865.
Horace F. Calkins, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Wayne B. Castle, disch. for disability June 3, 1865.
William H. Colt, killed.
John Carroll, must. out June 1, 1865.
Abram Coons, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry G. Dailey, disch. for disability March 9, 1865.
Miles H. Day, disch. for disability Feb. 13, 1863.
Edward E. Dayton, disch. for disability May 15, 1864.
Eugene Decker, must. out July 7, 1865.
Watson W. Deane, must. out June 22, 1865.
Alfred M. Dowd, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Horatio N. Eggleston, died.
Philander Emmons, died.
George L. Fairchild, must. out July 7, 1865.
William G. Gardner, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
William Gorman, must. out July 7, 1865.
James H. Hakes, sergeant; disch. for disability June 15, 1865.
Seth Huskins, color corporal; disch. by order War Department May 4, 1865.
Solomon G. Hayward, died a prisoner.
Alg'n G. Henderson, must. out July 7, 1865.
William G. Henderson, died.
Bennett Hines, must. out June 15, 1865.
Ira D. Jones, sergeant; must. out June 11, 1865.
Lorenzo Light, sergeant; killed.
Joseph M. Marsh, disch. for disability Feb. 18, 1863.
Patrick McGrath, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward McGrath, must. out July 7, 1865.
Andrew McGrath, trans. to Co. L.
Joseph McManus, must. out June 15, 1865.
Cornelius H. Merrell, died of wounds.
Henry C. Merrell, must. out June 22, 1865.
Charles H. Mitchell, disch. for disability Dec. 20, 1864.
Edwin R. Mitchell, corporal; must. out July 19, 1865.
Pierre Mundry, disch. for disability April 8, 1863.
Morris E. Munger, must. out July 7, 1865.
George Munson, must. out July 7, 1865.
Thomas Noonan, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Joseph Nul, must. out July 7, 1865.
Roswell Root, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward H. Roys, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles N. Rust, must. out July 7, 1865.
Daniel Ryan, must. out July 7, 1865.
Patrick Ryan, must. out July 7, 1865.
John W. Shaw, disch. for disability Aug. 1, 1865.
George Simons, killed.
Edward P. Smith, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Homer D. St. John, must. out July 7, 1865.
Allen B. St. John, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Richard S. Thompson, died.
William H. Tiffany, must. out July 7, 1865.
Orville B. Tiffany, first sergeant; commissioned.
Ephraim Tucker, must. out March 28, 1865.
Harvey Tucker, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Jesse Turner, sergeant; must. out June 17, 1865.
Jefferson M. Tyler, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
George W. Warren, must. out May 18, 1865.
John C. Weeks, disch. by order of War Department May 29, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

John H. Batterman.

The Recruits of Company F.

George D. Allen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Allen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Myron C. Benson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Stanton S. Belden, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Ammi Bailey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph Busby, missing.
Otis Billings, must. out June 10, 1865.
John Brown, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Olaph Benson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Chester Barnes, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Alexander Bierce, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Jay J. Cushman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Crimss, must. out Aug. 8, 1865.
Dwight Case, disch. for disability June 3, 1865.
John R. M. Cleaveland, disch. for disability Feb. 8, 1864.
Timothy B. Cannon, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Calnen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert Cahill, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Decker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edmund Doherty, died.
Philander Eggleston, died.
Harvey Ford, died.
Charles W. Griswold, died of wounds.
Parley B. Gammons, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John E. Hall, killed.
Byron O. Hawley, corporal; disch. for disability June 20, 1865.
James Hyde, must. out July 14, 1865.
James O. Hotchkiss, must. out June 20, 1865.
Charles Herville, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Howard, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Johnson, disch. for disability June 4, 1865.
Timothy E. Kelly, disch. for disability June 25, 1865.
John Kelley, must. out June 20, 1865.

John Korn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Guilford M. Kirkham, band; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Keith, disch. for disability May 14, 1865.
Lorenzo K. Lemoine, died.
Michael Lloyd, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Lomax, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Louis Langelile, trans. to the navy.
Jefferson T. Lent, killed by accident.
Oscar M. Mitchell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry J. McLean, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Benjamin A. Murphy, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George F. McNary, 1st sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas McMahon, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Michael McMahon (1st), must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Michael McMahon (2d), must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Michael McMahon (3d), must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Sherman Messenger, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Alexander McCormick, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Malthouse, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William C. Morris, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Timothy O'Callaghan, killed.
Robert H. Rust, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Riley, died.
John Riley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Scoville, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George W. Scoville, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry O. Sweet, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Spreyer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Rufus B. Smith, must. out July 7, 1865.
Thomas Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Thompson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Van Deusen, died.
Robert J. Van Deusen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Martin Wilcox, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Elisha Wells, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edwin Walden, must out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward Wadsworth, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Williams, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Alexander Waters, quartermaster-sergeant; disch. for disability May 18, 1865.
John Williamson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Patrick Burke, Henry H. Heofman, Thomas Kelly, Lack Murray, James Mahoney, General H. Morgan, John O'Brien, Charles Van Roden.

COMPANY G.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.
Captain.—Edward F. Gold.
First Lieutenant.—Lyman Teator.
Second Lieutenant.—J. Milton Gregory.

Sergeants.

Michael Kelley, commissioned.
Gad N. Smith, commissioned.
Henry S. Dean, 1st sergeant; declined commission; disch. for disability.
Silas A. Palmer, trans. to Co. M.
Ira Chapman, disch. by order of the War Department June 10, 1865.

Corporals.

Julius A. Glover, sergeant; disch. for disability July 5, 1865.
Charles P. Traver, sergeant; commissioned.
Henry P. Milford, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Albert Robinson, disch. for disability Dec. 21, 1864.
Joseph B. Payne, quartermaster-sergeant; killed.
Gilbert E. Lake, disch. for disability April 11, 1863.
William S. Shepard, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.

Musicians.

Myron Hubbell, died.
James H. Van Buren, died of wounds.

Wagoner.

Rufus S. Frink, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

George M. Bennett, disch. for disability Dec. 31, 1862.
William H. Bowen, must. out June 1, 1865.
Alfred L. Benedict, must. out July 7, 1865.
Mathew P. Bell, Jr., sergeant; disch. for disability June 22, 1865.
Frederick F. Butler, must. out July 7, 1865.
Franklin B. Bierce, must. out May 30, 1865.
Henry W. Baker, disch. for disability Sept. 11, 1863.
Daniel Buxton, disch. for disability Jan. 21, 1863.
Russell T. Barnum, disch. for disability Jan. 5, 1865.
George W. Brague, must. out July 7, 1865.
Jerome Chipman, disch. for disability Feb. 22, 1865.
George V. Capron, must. out June 12, 1865.
Nelson Clark, must. out July 7, 1865.
John Chase, must. out July 7, 1865.
John Curtin, disch. for disability March 15, 1865.
William Clinton, must. out July 7, 1865.
Michael Curley, disch. for disability March 15, 1865.
Philo L. Cole, died.
James B. Capron, must. out July 7, 1865.
Harvey Clark, died.
Josiah B. Corban, must. out May 18, 1865.
John O. Doherty, must. out July 7, 1865.
Miles E. Dean, must. out July 7, 1865.
Patrick Delaney, must. out July 7, 1865.
William Frazear, disch. for disability June 8, 1865.
John Grady, must. out July 7, 1865.
Frederick D. Holmes, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles C. Hinman, died.
Edmund E. Hoffman, must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward Hover, must. out July 7, 1865.
Wesley L. Holmes, must. out June 22, 1865.
William H. Ingraham, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles Ingersoll, sergeant; died of wounds.
Nelson T. Jennings, must. out June 6, 1865.
George L. Janes, must. out June 1, 1865.
Nathan H. Jewitt, disch. for disability Dec. 22, 1862.
Barney Kinney, died of wounds.
David Kimball, must. out July 7, 1865.
David Killmer, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles King, must. out July 7, 1865.
Walstein Lounsbury, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Sidney Lapham, must. out July 7, 1865.
John Lapham, died.
Elijah C. Mallory, disch. for disability Jan. 21, 1863.
Ralph J. Miner, disch. for disability March 8, 1863.
Rollin R. Northrop, must. out July 7, 1865.
George D. Palmer, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry Peck, killed.
George W. Page, killed.
John F. Peck, must. out July 7, 1865.
Albert A. Peck, died.
Charles J. Reed, killed.
Lucien G. Rouse, died.
Charles R. Swift, sergeant; must. out June 9, 1865.
Frederick Skepard, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Lewis J. Sawyer, died.
Thomas Sherman, must. out July 7, 1865.
Dwight B. Studley, died of wounds.
Charles H. Smith, discharged for disability June 5, 1865.
Merritte H. Stone, died.
George W. Studley, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Elisha Soule, killed.
Henry Shadt, must. out July 7, 1865.
Patrick Troy, corporal; died of wounds.
Elmore E. Waldron, disch. for disability Nov. 1, 1864.
Allen Williams, died.
Horace Williams, must. out July 7, 1865.
William Young, disch. for disability May 10, 1863.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Robert A. Bard, Edward H. Cross, Dayton S. Reed, Isaac L. Reed.

The Recruits of Company G.

Edward F. Brague, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Herman E. Bonney, died.
George Burton, disch. by order of War Department April 14, 1865.
Niram Buttolph, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles H. Bentley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Byrnes, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Wesley Bunnell, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.

Andrew J. Bolles, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John H. Bradley, died.
George W. Baldwin, must. out June 9, 1865.
Albert H. Bailey, must. out June 12, 1865.
George Clinton, died of wounds.
John Christie, disch. for disability May 17, 1865.
Frank L. Cadwell, band; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George A. Case, disch. for disability June 15, 1865.
Henry E. Fenn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles I. Fenn, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Linus S. Goodrich, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Eli Grover, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Gilmet, disch. for disability May 31, 1865.
Michael Gallagher, disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1865.
Thomas H. Graham, must. out May 19, 1865.
Frederick Hyer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Hosmer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Hawver, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John W. Hamblin, died.
Lewis Hamblin, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Michael Henry, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Hicks, must. out May 30, 1865.
Hubert D. Hoxley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Zina D. Hotchkiss, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Dwight A. Hotchkiss, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Joray, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Keech, disch. for disability Jan. 13, 1865.
Timothy Leonard, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Asa Lee, disch. for disability Jan. 8, 1865.
Stephen McMasters, disch. for disability Sept. 8, 1864.
John M. McLaughlin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Murphy, must. out Aug. 7, 1865.
Paschal P. North, died.
Sylvester Prout, died of wounds.
Nathan Payne, disch. for disability Feb. 13, 1864.
William S. Palmer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James M. Palmer, died of wounds.
Frederick J. Pierce, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry W. Parker, trans. to navy.
Gilbert G. Rose, must. out June 1, 1865.
Erastus Rusco, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Roberts, trans. to the navy.
John Reynolds.
James Stanley, must. out May 30, 1865.
Orville Slover, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Swift B. Smith, first sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Horace C. Sickmund, died of wounds.
William A. Slover, died.
Michael Shannon, must out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Sizer, must. out Aug 18, 1865.
Albert N. Smith, must. out June 1, 1865.
George C. Short, trans. to the navy.
John R. Thompson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Tully, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Thompson, trans. to the navy.
Quincy Thayer, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
George E. Wansor.
Lockwood Waldron, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William White, died.
Charles A. Wheeler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Chauncey L. Warner, killed.
Wilson G. Waterman, killed.
Henry H. Watrous, died.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Lorenzo Buttolph, John Byford, John Burns, William Burgess, Lawrence Canfield, James Lynch, Joseph Muller, Thomas McCauley, John McCool, Mark Shay, Dwight Smith, John H. Taylor, Benjamin Wilson, John W. Williams, Charles Way.

Company H.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.

Captain.—George S. Williams.
First Lieutenant.—Frederick M Berry.
Second Lieutenant.—Walter Burnham.

Sergeants.

Daniel E. Marsh, commissioned.
Charles W. Robertson, disch. for disability Feb. 6, 1863.
Garwood R. Merwin, died.
Charles F. Anderson, first sergeant; commissioned.
Romulus C. Loveridge, com. in colored troops.

Corporals.

David E. Soule, sergeant; commissioned.
Henry C. Noble, sergeant; disch. for disability Feb. 4, 1864.
Minor A. Strong, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Lewis W. Mosher, sergeant; disch. for disability May 24, 1864.
Homer S. Curtis, sergeant; commissioned.
Irwin C. Buckingham, sergeant; disch. for disability May 24, 1864.
Edward F. Lyon, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Horace E. Jones, must. out July 7, 1865.

Musicians.

Andrew E. Bailey, must. out May 18, 1865.
Orlo H. Buckingham, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.

Wagoner.

Harmon T. Edwards, must. out July 7, 1865.

Privates.

Charles Brinell, disch. for disability May 29, 1865.
Henry A. Burton, corporal; disch. for disability June 7, 1865.
Gustavus H. Black, must. out June 16, 1865.
Ira S. Bradley, died.
Edgar W. Calhoun, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry A. Calhoun, died.
Russell B. Camp, must. out June 1, 1865.
Alfred Cable, disch. for disability June 1, 1865.
Sheldon Clark, died.
Hiram Cable, disch. for disability May 18, 1865.
George Chamberlain, disch. for disability June 3, 1865.
William E. Canfield, trans. to Co. M as sergeant.
Benjamin F. Dunham, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
William E. Disbrow, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
William H. Dains, died.
George S. Erwin, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Oliver B. Evitts, must. out July 7, 1865.
Sheldon Fox, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry Fry, must. out July 7, 1865.
Francis L. French, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry S Gridley, corporal, disch. for disability April 3, 1864.
Horatio S. Hoyt, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry R Hoyt, trans to Co M, 1st sergeant; commissioned.
Austin R. Humphrey, sergeant, must. out July 7, 1865.
John Harrington, must out July 7, 1865.
Cyrus Howland, must. out June 1, 1865.
Herman Hoffman, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles W. Jackson, killed.
Elroy S. Jennings, must. out July 7, 1865.
Jerome Johnson, died.
Andrew S Kinney, must. out Feb. 6, 1863.
Joseph S. Knowles, disch. for disability April 6, 1865.
Frederick J. Logan, disch for disability April 12, 1863.
Daniel G. Marshall, must. out July 7, 1865.
John N Meramble, color corporal, must out July 7, 1865.
Jairus W. Monroe, disch for disability March 9, 1863.
Henry S Morehouse, must. out July 7, 1865.
Anson B. Nichols, must out July 7, 1865.
Franklin Nichols, corporal, disch for disability May 28, 1865.
George D. Potter, must out July 7, 1865.
George H. Potter, corporal; must out June 12, 1865.
Alanson Peet, must out July 7, 1865.
Loren Peet, must. out July 7, 1865.
Herbert A Reed, died a prisoner
Nathan H Root, trans to Co. M as 1st sergeant, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry C. Straight, killed.
Reuben H. Sherwood, must out July 7, 1865.
Lucius S Sherman, must out July 7, 1865.
Homer S. Sackett, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Stephen V. Smedliker, must out May 24, 1865.
Uriah F. Smedliker, corporal, disch for disability June 6, 1865.
Orville A. Sawyer, must. out July 7, 1865.
Lewis St. John, died.

Horace N. Sanford, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Daniel T. Somers, must. out June 22, 1865.
Jerome Titus, must. out July 7, 1865.
Seth N. Taylor, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
William H. Thompson, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward E. Thompson, must. out June 22, 1865.
William C. Warner, died.
Frank J Warner, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles A. Way, must. out June 20, 1865.
John F. Williams, must. out July 7, 1865.
Alfred N. Whittlesey, disch. for disability June 3, 1865.
Burr Williams, disch. for disability March 27, 1865.
David V. Wright, disch. for disability Jan. 23, 1863.
Lewis S. Young, must. out July 7, 1865.

The Recruits of Company H.

Newell W. Andrews, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Doctor Bronson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Orson Buel, regimental hospital steward; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles E. Beeman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Rufus Beeman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John A. Beeman, disch. for disability May 31, 1864.
Henry Bridge, died.
Henry D. Burr, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Theodore A. Barnes, killed.
Charles H. Butler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Frank A. Beardsley, must. out May 18, 1865.
Jesse A. Barden, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Bone, must. out June 30, 1865.
Daniel Cahill, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
David B. Disbrow, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert Erwin, trans. to field and staff as quartermaster-sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
States B. Flandreau, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles V. Flandreau, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Adam H. Graham, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles E. Gilbert, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John B. Gavitt, must. out June 19, 1865.
Charles A. Hurd, must. out July 15, 1865.
Edwin Harrington.
John Harris, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John Haley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Hickey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John J. Harrower, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Willis Hartwell, died.
Charles Iselton, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Ira Jones, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Apollos Jennings, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Keeler, disch. for disability Jan. 23, 1864.
Michael Kelly, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Joseph R. Loveridge, died.
Patrick Lynch, missing.
Charles E. Lampson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William F. Lane, must. out July 3, 1865.
Henry Mallett, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Murphy, disch. for disability April 18, 1865.
Hiram Murphy, must. out June 20, 1865.
Charles McDermott, must. out June 30, 1865.
Henry M. Marshall, must. out Aug. 18, 1863.
Edward Mead, killed.
Ernest Michaelis, must. out June 1, 1865.
Albert N. Marsh, must. out July 21, 1865.
Harvey J. Nicholson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Northrop, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Hugh O'Donnell, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John O'Brien, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James M. Parsons, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Harry Payne, must. out June 10, 1865.
Sylvester C. Platt, died.
Daniel Payne, died of wounds.
Marcellus R. Pishon, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John R. Phelps, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Harvey Pease, died of wounds.
John Rogers.
George Squire, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Homer Sterling, disch. for disability April 18, 1864.
Adam Sebastian, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Jonathan T. Salmons, must. out June 12, 1865.
William L. Stoddard, must. out June 19, 1865.
William Smith, must. out June 12, 1865.
James K. Taylor, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry J. Thompson, must. out June 21, 1865.
Jeremiah A. Thompson, must. out June 17, 1865.
Henry Thecklenberg, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Wedge, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Botsford Whitehead, disch. for disability Feb. 4, 1864.
Edward H. Willard, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Theodore F. Warner, must. out May 14, 1865.
Moses L. Wigglesworth, died a prisoner.
John Williams, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Louis Weber, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Benjamin Bierce, Andrew A. Bronson, John Blaney, James Brown, Ferdinand Cole, Barney Casey, Henry W. Davis, William W. Fox, George Hancock, William S. Kohler, Henry Miller, William H. Rice, Samuel Turner, George Wood, George Wilson.

COMPANY I.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.
Captain.—Eli Sperry.
First Lieutenant.—Gideon D. Crane.
Second Lieutenant.—George E. Betts.

Sergeants.

James M. Bradley, com. in colored troops.
Walter J. Orton, quartermaster-sergeant; died of wounds.
Henry S. McKinney, commissioned.
Marcus D. Smith, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.

Corporals.

Cyrus T. Nicholson, 1st sergeant; disch. for disability June 23, 1865.
George C. Bradley, sergeant; must. out July 12, 1865.
Herbert V. Peck, disch. for disability Dec. 5, 1862.
Charles M. Rowley, must. out May 18, 1865.
Henry F. Hard, died.
John S. White, died.
Dexter C. Northrop, must. out July 7, 1865.

Musicians.

Frederick M. Minor, disch. for disability June 5, 1865.
James C. Polley, died.

Wagoner.

Charles P. De Forest, disch. for disability April 8, 1865.

Privates.

Charles N. Baldwin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Isaac Briggs, died.
William Barry, disch. for disability Jan. 31, 1865.
Edward Botsford, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Patrick Brady, corporal; died of wounds.
Charles Botsford, must. out May 18, 1865.
Herman Bachman, disch. for disability March 9, 1863.
George D. Bennett, must. out June 23, 1865.
Charles Barney, killed.
Henry Dunham, Jr., disch. for disability Feb. 12, 1863.
Charles F. Flushman, corporal; died of wounds.
Charles H. Fogg, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Harvey H. Fox, died.
James W. Green, disch. for disability Feb. 27, 1865.
Almon D. Galpin, killed.
John F. Harrigan, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
John Hutchinson, must. out July 7, 1865.
Ruel Hazen, disch. for disability June 9, 1865.
John S. Hall, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
John T. Hall, disch. for disability Nov. 20, 1863.
Frederick R. Hard, disch. for disability May 27, 1865.
Hubbard Hotchkiss, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Levi H. Hotchkiss, disch. for disability April 26, 1865.
Samuel D. Hayes, must. out May 22, 1865.
George E. Judson, sergeant; died of wounds.
Friend F. Kane, killed.
Daniel E. Leach, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Amos A. Lucas, disch. for disability June 22, 1865.
Israel Lucas, disch. for disability Dec. 18, 1865.

John McLaughlin, must. out June 22, 1865.
Willis J. Mallory, must. out July 8, 1865.
Oscar H. Manchester, disch. for disability Feb. 7, 1865.
Joseph Miller, must. out July 7, 1865.
Samuel M. Mallory, disch. for disability May 8, 1863.
Arthur B. Newy.
Harson B. Northrop, must. out July 7, 1865.
William O'Brien, must. out July 7, 1865.
Erastus F. Peck, must. out July 7, 1865.
Bela Potter, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
William H. Reynolds, must. out July 7, 1865.
John J. Rogers, must. out July 7, 1865.
Henry C. Rogers, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
George W. Root, corporal; must. out May 28, 1865.
Thomas Shaw, sergeant; disch. for disability June 1, 1864.
Frederick C. Slade, must. out July 7, 1865.
Chauncey Seeley, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles T. Squires, corporal; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Andrew Tiernay, disch. for disability June 7, 1865.
Charles T. Tyrrell, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Ira Thomas, disch. for disability March 4, 1864.
Horatio S. Thomas, died.
Charles L. Thomas, died.
Daniel S. Taylor, must. out June 1, 1865.
Timothy F. Walsh, sergeant; missing.
Curtis Wheeler, died of wounds.
Jareb B. Winton, must. out July 7, 1865.
Ambrose H. Wilsey, disch. by order of War Department Aug. 17, 1865.
Benjamin Wellman, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Elliott Dibble, sergeant; Charles H. Lum, corporal; James Burton, George A. De Forest, Thomas Soothill.

The Recruits of Company I.

Edward Bell, corporal; died.
Ham A. Barnes, died of wounds.
Asahel D. Brockett, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Bennett, died of wounds.
Abner Bennett, disch. for disability Nov. 16, 1864.
David Backus.
George I. Babcock, Jr., trans. to Co. L as sergeant.
Harman Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Comber, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Levi Callender, must. out June 1, 1865.
Addison Cook, killed.
David Cramer, killed.
Stephen Carney, must. out May 30, 1865.
Joseph Curnal, died.
Lewis Clark, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Francis Dugan, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Davis, must. out July 8, 1865.
Timothy Elwell, died.
Samuel Eastman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Samuel B. Ferris, killed.
Charles Fox, disch. for disability June 17, 1865.
William Fitzgerald, killed.
William Gregg, disch. for disability Aug. 23, 1864.
Felix Gillick, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Cornelius Goebel, corporal; died.
Thomas Harper, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Holt, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edwin Holland, disch. for disability June 22, 1865.
James Healy, must. out June 19, 1865.
Myron M. Jennings, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Andrew Knoff, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Keeler.
Jason T. Lampson, must. out May 18, 1865.
Marshall Lines, died a prisoner.
Charles A. Locklin, must. out July 8, 1865.
Davis A. Locklin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Isaac W. Locklin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George W. Locklin, died of wounds.
Theodore Lockwood, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Seymour Lobdell, died of wounds.
Banks Lounsbury, died.
John McQueeny, disch. for disability June 19, 1865.
Hanford Meeker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles S. Meeker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John McDavitt, must. out June 1, 1865.
David W. Manning, corporal; disch. for disability July 15, 1865.
Olin Nash, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John K. Northrop, died.
Jeremiah Newcomb, must. out June 8, 1865.
Stephen Olmstead, must. out June 22, 1865.
Henry Payne, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John B. Parker, must. out June 27, 1865.
George Parsons, trans. to the navy.
James Ragan, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James T. Roche, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Smith, must. out June 3, 1865.
Charles W. Speer, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Sidney, died.
William Smith, trans. to the navy.
William H. Smith, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Warden Stammer, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Smith, trans. to navy.
James Sweeney, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward Sturges, disch. for disability May 23, 1865.
Leandar Snider, must. out Nov. 23, 1865.
John Simmons, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Stephenson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William B. Shaw, must. out June 18, 1865.
Henry Taylor, disch. for disability April 29, 1865.
John Turley, disch. for disability June 20, 1865.
Theron M. Woodruff, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Nelson B. Williams, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John Wright, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Wright, disch. for disability July 30, 1865.
Albert Woodruff, died a prisoner.
Daniel P. Wakeman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Wells, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William P. Walker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George R. Walker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Webster, must. out June 13, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

George Alford, Dominick Burns, Allen Brundage, Thomas S. Carter, John Clayton, John Farley, William Headdens, James Hill, Joseph Miller, James K. Taylor, James W. Weaver, Melvin R. Warner, Irvin E. Warner.

COMPANY K.

The original infantry company, mustered in at Litchfield, Sept. 11, 1862.
Captain—Edward O. Peck.
First Lieutenant.—Augustus H. Fenn.
Second Lieutenant.—James N. Coe.

Sergeants.

Bushrod H. Camp, sergeant-major; commissioned.
John E. Sedgwick, Jr., first-sergeant; commissioned.
Oscar Platt, commissioned.
William S. Watson, died.
Edwin D. Beeman, first-sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.

Corporals.

James R. Johnson, disch. for disability Jan. 12, 1864.
Wolcott Cook, died.
Hiram Du Bois, disch. for disability Nov. 17, 1862.
Alanson A. Negus, must. out July 7, 1865.
David D. Lake, killed.
Truman O. Sanford, must. out July 7, 1865.
Lant Ryan, died a prisoner.

Musicians.

James Martin, must. out July 7, 1865.
George A. Hoyt, Jr., died.

Wagoner.

Minor C. Wedge, disch. for disability Aug. 13, 1863.

Privates.

Franklin Andrus, killed.
Noble Andrus, missing.
Isaac Baldwin, killed.
Chester L. Bancroft, must. out July 7, 1865.

Hiram L. Bronson, must. out July 7, 1865.
John H. Burns, must. out June 24, 1865.
Charles A. Campbell, must. out July 7, 1865.
Submit B. Castle, disch. for disability Nov. 20, 1863.
Cyrene M. Clark, disch. for disability Feb. 6, 1863.
John H. Cooper, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
George R. Colby, must. out May 18, 1865.
Henry Colby, died.
Daniel Conley, disch. for disability May 15, 1864.
Frederick A. Dauchy, disch. for disability Nov. 24, 1864.
Frederick Ette, must. out July 7, 1865.
John Ette, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles D. Ferris, died.
Patrick Farrell, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Edward Griffin, killed.
Wesley F. Glover, died.
Charles Gregory, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
Elizur A. Hodge, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
William Hart, must. out May 18, 1865.
John Hatton, disch. for disability Aug. 12, 1863.
Stephen P. Harlow, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Thomas Herbert, must. out July 7, 1865.
Anglebert Herman, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles Hungerford, must. out July 7, 1865.
Levi N. Jacus, disch. for disability Jan. 24, 1863.
Alfred June, died of wounds.
Bernard C. Keegan, disch. for disability Aug. 11, 1865.
Alexander D. Kasson, killed.
Sidney A. Law, died.
Arthur Lockwood, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
John A. Ludford, disch. for disability Feb. 25, 1865.
George H. McBurney, killed.
Erwin Munroe, must. out July 14, 1865
John Munson, died of wounds.
Henry Murphy, disch. for disability Nov. 3, 1862.
Eben Norton, died.
John O'Connor, disch. for disability May 18, 1863.
Frank Parker, must. out July 7, 1865.
William R. Parmelee, disch. for disability Dec. 5, 1862.
Abner B. Palmer, must. out July 7, 1865.
Asahel N. Perkins, died of wounds.
Asa Pettis, must. out July 7, 1865.
Charles Reed, killed.
John Shores, must. out July 7, 1865.
Allen Sawyer, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Alonzo Stewart, disch. for disability June 29, 1863.
Edgar J. Stewart, corporal; must. out June 9, 1865.
George E. Taylor, must. out July 7, 1865.
Thomas P. Tompkins, corporal; must. out May 13, 1865.
James Tracy, disch. for disability June 8, 1865.
Enoch G. Warhurst, corporal; must. out July 7, 1865.
John Warner, killed.
Francis Wedge, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
Lebbeus J. Welch, must. out July 7, 1865.
Jacob Wentworth, died of wounds.
Thomas Wheeler, must. out July 7, 1865.
Alfred White, must. out July 7, 1865.
George A. Wood, must. out July 7, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

William H. Knickerbocker, Jason W. Johnson, Ira Warner, Jacob Warner, Noah B. Welch.

The Recruits of Company K.

Charles N. Beeman, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Orson Buell, sergeant; trans. to field and staff.
Lucien Button, killed.
George Brown, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles A. Bristol, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Philo K. Bassett, disch. for disability Dec. 20, 1865.
Daniel Buckley, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Birch, died.
Anton Barth, died.
Henry B. Bristol, killed.
Hubert E. Banker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Daniel Briggs, must. out June 13, 1865.
Charles A. Bigelow.
John Branan, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Lucius Brown, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George D. Beeman, disch. for disability July 25, 1865.
Andrew Carney, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John H. Call, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Coleraine.
Joseph E. Camp, missing.
Owen Cromney, died of wounds.
Robert Clark, must. out June 10, 1865.
Michael Convey, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Lyman F. Cole, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
George H. Curtis, must out Aug. 18, 1865.
Amaziah Downs, died a prisoner.
John Fitzpatrick, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Truman P. Favereau, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
John Foley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Finnigan, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Gorham, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Gallagher, killed.
William S. Hines, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John H. R. Hipwell, killed.
William Harrington, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George W. Harrington, died.
Homer W. Hodge, disch. for disability Jan. 10, 1865.
Edward D. Hall, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edmund D. Hickey, killed.
Charles Haviland, killed.
Dennis Haley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry H. Hyatt, killed.
George Hoxley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Benjamin W. Higby, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Leander Ide, died.
Charles A. Johnson, died of wounds.
Andrew Jackson, killed.
Patrick Kennedy, killed.
George H. Knapp, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Roswell Kelly, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William B. Leach, died.
Joseph Lewis, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward Monroe, disch. for disability Jan. 24, 1864.
Francis McAdam.
Henry Miller.
Charles May, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Ransom L. Maloney, must. out June 28, 1865.
George W. Murphy, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles F. Morris, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Albert J. Miner, died of wounds.
Robert Morris, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry H. Mason, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Martin, killed.
Dennis Moore, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Oliver P. Platt, must. out Aug. 21, 1865.
George Platt, disch. for disability March 8, 1865.
Austin V. Rogers, must. out July 10, 1865.
Charles H. Russell, missing.
Isaac Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Smith, must. out July 3, 1865.
Robert Sothergill, killed.
Chauncey Stevens, disch. for disability June 6, 1865.
Edgar Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William H. Stephens, disch. for disability June 6, 1865.
James Slatery, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert S. Short, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Francis Sothergill, must. out Sept. 5, 1865.
Charles Simoson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Evelyn L. Thorpe, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Abram A. Tolles, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Allen S. Tuttle, disch. for disability June 23, 1865.
William W. Wheeler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Nathan B. Westbrook, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

John Bray, Henry S. Cummings, John Clarke, John Campbell, Orrin Ferguson, James Finnegan, Solomon Gorham, Charles A. Hoyt, William Howe, James Jones, William Kendrick, Daniel Lavell, Oakley Middlebrook, John Murphy, Frank Morton, James Monrow, Michael

Riley, Charles H. Trigler, Samuel Williams, Benjamin Wells, William Wenslor.

COMPANY L.*

Captain.—James Deane.
First Lieutenants.—Philip E. Chapin, Edward C. Huxley.
Second Lieutenants.—James M. Snowden, Oscar Platt.
William H. Allen, first sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Alfreds, trans. to the navy.
George I. Babcock, Jr., sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Timothy Brown, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Calvin A. Bowers, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Butler, died a prisoner.
James Busse, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
August Berg, killed.
Thomas Burns, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William J. Burke, must. out Aug. 8, 1865.
James Bishop, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Blackman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Barry, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Boyce, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Jesse Cady, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Dugald Campbell, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out June 10, 1865.
John Calnon, must. out June 1, 1865.
John Clow, disch. for disability Jan. 15, 1865.
William J. Dixon, corporal; died.
Ezra Daggett, discharged April 18, 1865.
Charles Davenport, died.
William Dostman, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Marshall Davenport, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Dostman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Anthony Dougherty, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Oliver Dugette, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1855.
William Day, died of wounds.
Peter Dolan, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Seneca Edgett, sergeant; commissioned.
Thomas B. Foster, died.
Thomas Farrell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Clark Fox, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Farrell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George R. Grover, died a prisoner.
Sylvester Graves, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles A. Goulict, must. out June 1, 1865.
Charles E. Groat, corporal; must. out June 10, 1865.
James Gillin, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles W. Hale, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Robert Harrington, disch. for disability Nov. 1, 1864.
Noah Hart, disch. for disability Nov. 15, 1865.
Frederick Hooker, died.
Henry A. Hubbell, corporal; died.
William Hall, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Hughes, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Heidenrich, must. out May 31, 1865.
James Hyatt, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Amos L. Ives, died of wounds.
Henry Jones, trans. to the navy.
Van Leeson Jenks, must. out June 12, 1865.
Richard M. Kelley, trans. to the navy.
Austin P. Kirkham, sergeant; commissioned.
George McCoy, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
William Molloy, died.
Norman Mansfield, corporal; died of wounds.
Thomas McDonald, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Andrew McGrath, sergeant; must. out July 7, 1865.
William Morton, corporal; died.
John Martin, killed.
John Mullen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry McGinety, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas May, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward H. Northrop, corporal, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter D. Nelson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Norman, must. out June 23, 1865.
John Owen, must. out June 0, 1865.
Dominick O'Brien, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Elisha Peck, must. out June 17, 1865.
John S. Parmelee, sergeant-major; trans. to field and staff.

* Composed entirely of recruits.

Walter William Payn, disch. for disability Jan. 18, 1865.
George Phelps, must. out June 19, 1865.
William Parry, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Parker, sergeant; disch. for disability Sept. 24, 1864.
John Pollard, died.
George M. Perkins, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles H. Ryan, corporal; must. out June 9, 1865.
William Rodman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Isaac Reimert, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Reed, disch. for disability June 5, 1865.
William Ragan, must. out June 10, 1865.
Samuel N. Scranton, corporal; must. out June 1, 1865.
William A. Slenker, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Watson W. Stone, disch. April 2, 1864; furnished substitute.
John S. Strickland, 1st sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George W. Scott, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward A. Snow, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Frederick Slade, died.
Frank Sabine, disch. for disability April 29, 1865.
George Stringer.
Biard Tuttle, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Edward Thomas (2d), must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Travers, trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Thomas Taylor, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Vrooman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Nelson Vrooman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Adelbert D. Webster, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Woods, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Williams, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James Wilson, corporal; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Wellfrot, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Horace B. Wood, died.
Christopher C. Wells, must. out June 15, 1865.
Morris W. White, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Wallace.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

George Alexander, William Brown, John Brown, Ernest Bauer, Thomas Butterfield, James W. Blake, Robert Burk, David Brown, Adam Bartholomew, Byron Booth, Andrew Clark, Richard Crawford, John Clark, Richard Darling, Elliott L. Dorman, Oscar Davidson, John Davidson, Edward M. Dunham, Thomas Daley, James Edmonds, John Emerson, Andrew Edwards, Joseph Furniss, George Ferguson, George Fiss, John Finnegan, George Fairbanks, Albert Fisher, Thomas A. Goodman, John M. Grant, Joseph Gettner, George Green, John Gilmore, John Greenwood, Richard G. Hawkins, Albert Howe, James Haywood, Peter Hanson, John Hilton, James Hart, William Hall, Charles Hart, Benjamin Hawkins, George Jackson, William Jones, Edward King, John Kreeler, Patrick Kelly, James Kenar, George King, John Lewis, Henry Lewis, Wendell Lehman, William Lee, John McQuanne, Thomas McCarty, Alexander McCarty, David Miller, Thomas Maxwell, James M. Donald, Michael Mooll, Frank McKay, Patrick Murray, William Myer, John M. Intyre, Patrick McCormick, John O Brien, Edward O Brien, Henry Peters, David Purdy, William Provost, Joseph Palmer, John Roberts, Patrick Riley, Charles Russell, James Smith, Charles Smith, Edward L. Sangston, Martin Sullivan, James Shaw, George Thompson, Charles Thompson, Edward Thomas 1st, William Thompson, John Tracy substitute for Watson W. Stone, James Van Slyke, Allen G. Wormegar, Thomas Weldon, John White, James Watts, John Wright, Andrew Wilson.

COMPANY M.†

Captain – Edward W. Marsh.
First Lieutenant – James P. McCabe.
Second Lieutenant – Henry Skinner.
Henry B. Hoyt, first sergeant; commissioned.
Silas A. Palmer, quartermaster-sergeant; must. out May 12, 1865.
Charles Allen, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Bergen, missing.
George Bunnell, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William T. Blake, must. out June 22, 1865.
Charles Brant, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Burns, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles C. Bosworth, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Cosgrove, disch. for disability Nov. 22, 1864.
Edward Corcoran, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.

† Composed entirely of recruits.

Samuel Cummings, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Colburn, died of wounds.
James H. Case, died.
Edward Crosby, must. out June 13, 1865.
George H. Couch, must. out June 22, 1865.
James Doyle, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Thomas Doyle, died.
Theodore Drune, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George W. Dayton, must. out June 1, 1865.
Alexander Ellcock, must. out June 1, 1865.
William Erwin, must. out May 30, 1865.
Cornelius L. Everett, must. out June 8, 1865.
James Fitzsimmons, must. out June 9, 1865.
John Feeney, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Feneren, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Fitzgerald, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
William Fisher, trans. to the navy.
Martin H. Grube, disch. for disability May 20, 1865.
James Gallagher, must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
Charles E. Gilbert, must. out June 1, 1865.
William Hodman, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Hayden, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
John Jay, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Patrick Keegan, killed.
Azarie N. Lamoreux, sergeant; commissioned.
Patrick Little, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
James H. Lee, disch. for disability Oct. 8, 1865.
Amaziah Livingstone, disch. for disability June 30, 1865.
William Manson, disch. for disability Aug. 8, 1865.
John McFarden, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Maskell, sergeant; must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Samuel S. Osborne, killed.
James M. Price, disch. for disability March 21, 1865.
James Parker, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George M. Price, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Bernard Riley, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Michael Roach, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Ellsworth M. Russell, must. out June 28, 1865.
Edwin Rawson, disch. for disability Feb. 17, 1865.
Myron W. Schultz, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Samuel Simpson, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Merritt W. Sweet, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Charles Smith, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Schmidt, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Henry Strih, disch. for disability June 13, 1865.
Abner W. Scott, killed.
John Thomas, died.
Edward S. Tubbs, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
George Taylor, trans. to the navy.
Selah T. Wheeler, must. out Aug. 18, 1865.
Peter Ward, must. out June 10, 1865.

Not Mustered Out with Company.

Charles Anderson, James Anderson, John Anderson, Thomas Adams, William Asken, Thomas Crown, James Brannon, Andrew Burns, James Brown, James A. Brown, Joseph Barber, John Blaney, Nicholas Burk, John Bruce, David Bartly, Patrick Birmingham, Vinson Clark, Thomas Crane, Robert Colman, Joseph Carr, Joseph M. Cooper, George Cashier, John Cole, William Culver, John Dow, Alfred Dickenson, John Davis, Thomas Donahue, John Dukin, James Devine, James M. Eagan, John Flannigan, Ransom J. Fargo, Thomas Foley, Michael Farrell, James Flinn, Andrew Flannigan, James Graham, John Hargent, Frank Henry, Patrick Hyland, Patrick Hagen, George Holland, William E. Joy, James Jones, John Jones (1st), John Jones (2d), George Joues, John Kennedy, John King, Arthur Kemp, Patrick Kennedy, John Larkins, Robert Mullen, John McLaughlin, Thomas Mack, Charles Milton, Charles Marsh, John McShaahy, Terence O'Neil, George Pennington, William Potter, John Perston, Edson Patrick, William Ryan, Henry Roth, John Rork, John Robinson, William Rouke, James Roberts, James Robinson, Henry Smith, John Smith, James Smith (1st), James Smith (2d), John Shaahan, James Spellman, John Sweeny, Jacob Smith, William A. Taylor, John Turner, Charles Thomas, George Thompson, John G. Terrell, Horace A. Thompson, Peter Welch, Robert Willis, George M. Washington, James Wilson (1st), James Wilson (2d), Joseph Welch, John Williams, George White, John Wilson, Charles E. Wold, James Winslow, James C. Williams, Julius Zimber.

CHAPTER VI.

MILITARY HISTORY (Continued).

The Twenty-third Regiment—The Twenty-eighth Regiment—First Regiment Heavy Artillery.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

THE Twenty-third Regiment was recruited mainly from Bridgeport, Danbury, Waterbury, Newtown, Fairfield, Georgetown, Bethel, Naugatuck, Ansonia, and Trumbull, in Fairfield County, and Watertown, in this county, during the months of August, September, and October, 1862. It was designed as a nine months' regiment, though every man served a year, and some two years, before being mustered out of service.

The companies rendezvoused at Camp Terry, Oyster Point, New Haven, early in September, where they commenced the drill, and did guard duty until the 16th of November, when they embarked on the Sound steamer "Elm City" for "Camp Buckingham," at Centreville Race Course, near Jamaica, L. I.

This regiment was under the command of Col. Charles E. L. Holmes, of Waterbury, with Charles W. Wordin, of Bridgeport, for lieutenant-colonel, and David H. Miller, of Georgetown, as major.

Camp Buckingham was a mud-hole of the worst possible description, and the Twenty-third pitched tents in a rain-storm that lasted a week.

November 30th the regiment marched twelve miles to the foot of Atlantic Street, Brooklyn, thence on board the "Che Kiang," a river steamer totally unfit for "outside" weather; and because of being overloaded, after three days, Companies H and I of the Twenty-third, with one company of the Twenty-eighth and another of the Twenty-fifth Connecticut Volunteers, were transferred to the barracks at Pier 1, New York. All but these companies left New York City for the Gulf of Mexico, on the "Che Kiang," Dec. 3, 1862. The steamer was nearly swamped in a terrific storm on the night of December 5th, and the suffering on board for several days was very great. They arrived at Ship Island on the 11th.

The portion of the regiment left in barracks at New York received orders, December 12th, to go on board the ship "Windermere," while the balance were dispatched on the ship "Planter," an old hulk that was wrecked off Florida Keys. A few stragglers reached Louisiana on the ship "Alice Counce."

These divisions arrived at New Orleans at long intervals apart, and when once there were assigned to guard duty along the eighty miles of the New Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad, and kept at such duty almost continuously till their term of service had expired, though they repeatedly asked that they might be relieved and sent to the front. The Twenty-third was never brigaded, but left to itself, shunned by paymasters for many months, kept a year instead of nine months in service, and its officers,

most of them, confined nearly fourteen months in rebel prison-pens.

June 20, 1863, the rebels under Gen. Dick Taylor captured Terre Bonne, and on the 21st drove in the pickets of the Twenty-third at Lafourche Crossing. The same night the rebels made several attempts to capture Lafourche, but were repulsed with three hundred and seventy killed and wounded. Federal loss, thirty wounded and nine killed.

The rebels shelled Brashear City on the 23d, which, being defended almost solely by convalescents, was at last forced to surrender. The officers captured by Taylor were all marched to Tyler, Smith Co., Texas (Camp Ford), and held nearly fourteen months, while the men were paroled, and Aug. 9, 1863 (Sunday), at one o'clock P.M., left New Orleans on a Mississippi River steamboat "homeward bound." They arrived at New Haven, Conn., at six A.M. August 24th, and were welcomed with military and civic honors.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized Oct. 11, 1862, at New Haven, and was mustered into the United States service November 15th, with the following officers: Colonel, Samuel P. Ferris; lieutenant-colonel, Whelock T. Batcheller; major, William B. Wescome; adjutant, Charles H. Brown; quartermaster, Milton Bradley, Jr.; chaplain, Richard Wheatly; sergeant-major, William A. Bailey; quartermaster-sergeant, Wilfred H. Mattson; commissary-sergeant, N. B. Bennett; hospital steward, William E. Bissell; surgeon, Ransom P. Lyon; first assistant surgeon, Levi S. Pease; second assistant surgeon, Henry Rockwell.

LINE-OFFICERS.

Company A.—Captain, Francis R. Leeds; first lieutenant, Philip Lever; second lieutenant, F. R. Warner.

Company B.—Captain, Cyrus D. Jones; first lieutenant, Charles Durand; second lieutenant, Henry L. Wilmot.

Company C.—Captain, L. R. McDonough; first lieutenant, William M. Whitney; second lieutenant, J. C. Taylor.

Company D.—Captain, David D. Hoag; first lieutenant, Charles M. Booth; second lieutenant, Levi Hungerford.

Company E.—Captain, Charles B. Landon; first lieutenant, Joseph Bostwick; second lieutenant, Warren C. Dailey.

Company F.—Captain, L. B. Wheelock; first lieutenant, C. P. Newman; second lieutenant, Jabez Alford.

Company G.—Captain, T. L. Beckwith; first lieutenant, William Mitchell; second lieutenant, Henry Ayres.

Company H.—Captain, George W. Middleton; first lieutenant, James Kiley; second lieutenant, Thomas G. Bennett.

Three companies,—D, E, and F,—with the exception of one man, were enlisted from Salisbury.

The regiment left New Haven November 18th, and proceeded to Camp Buckingham, L. I. Here it remained until the 28th, when, having been assigned to the Department of the South, it embarked on the "Che Kiang" for a Southern clime. The Twenty-third Connecticut also embarked in the same steamer, thus crowding fourteen hundred men in quarters which would comfortably accommodate about eight hundred.

The steamer weighed anchor at ten A.M., December 3d, with sealed orders, which finally assigned the regiments to Ship Island, La. During the voyage a storm arose, and for twelve hours the heavily-laden steamer battled with the angry waves which lashed in fury about it, seeming every moment to swallow it up in the awful abyss. During the night, while the storm was on, an officer sent the intelligence, "We shall never see another sunrise; the vessel cannot stand it much longer." The vessel, however, rode safely on, and the voyage was completed in safety.

December 12th the regiment disembarked on Ship Island. On the 17th it re-embarked for New Orleans, and after stopping a few hours in the city started for Camp Parapet, some seven miles up the river, where it landed and pitched tents, but was immediately ordered to re-embark for Pensacola, Fla. By eleven that night it was on board again and ready for starting. It reached Pensacola Monday morning, and stacked its arms on the Grand Plaza. On the 20th it was ordered to evacuate Pensacola and go to the Barrancas Navy-Yard, where it remained until May 20th, when it was ordered to take the steamer "Crescent" and proceed to Brashear City, La. On the 25th it was ordered to Port Hudson, and at noon reached Springfield Landing, having now come within hearing distance of the strife of arms. Marching twelve miles towards the scene of conflict, it found itself now, by some oversight of the movement, right between the two contending armies. It fairly ran the gauntlet, escaping unharmed, and the next day, after a march of about thirty miles, when four might have sufficed, it reached Grover's division, to which it had been assigned. Until June 3d it here suffered for want of rest and food, when it was ordered to the front. At this time Col. Ferris was acting brigadier, with Maj. Wescome in charge of the regiment.

The regiment was now called upon to test the music of whistling balls, and there was for the present to be no more rest for it. June 4th it was ordered to be ready to go into the rifle-pits. In spite of blundering movements, Company A in advance, it at length reached the pits, where it spent the night. The next day, until eight in the evening, the men did their best, "firing fast and well," to harm the enemy, when they were ordered back to camp. This move was executed without loss, and the regiment next did good service in the trenches.

The regiment participated in the second assault on Port Hudson, when it lost fifty-nine killed, wounded, and missing. Among the killed were Capt. Hoag, of New Milford, and Lieut. Durand, of Stamford. This was one of the most desperate charges made during the Rebellion, but in that holocaust of fire not a man in that noble legion shrank from his duty.

After the surrender of the place the Twenty-eighth did garrison duty until the expiration of its term of service. The regiment lost,—killed, 9; died of wounds, 9; died of disease, 65. It was mustered out at New Haven, Aug. 28, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

There was one company—I—in this regiment from Litchfield County. Its officers were as follows: Captain, Sanford H. Perkins; first lieutenant, Albert F. Brooker; second lieutenant, Edward H. Mix, all from Torrington. The regiment was organized as the Fourth Regiment of Infantry, and remained as such until June 2, 1862, when it was changed to heavy artillery. It was a gallant regiment, and participated in the following engagements: Siege of Yorktown, Hanover Court-house, Gaines' Mills, Chickahominy, Golden Hill, Malvern Hill, siege of Fredericksburg, before Fredericksburg, Kelly's Ford, Orange Court-house, siege of Petersburg and Richmond, Fort Fisher.

CHAPTER VII.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The Housatonic Railroad—The Naugatuck Railroad—The Connecticut Western—The Shepaug—The New Haven and Northampton.

THE HOUSATONIC RAILROAD COMPANY

was incorporated in 1836, with authority to build a road from Sheffield, Mass., to Brookfield, Conn., and from thence to tide-water at Bridgeport, or such other point as might be deemed expedient.

In order to aid the undertaking, the city of Bridgeport, at a meeting held March 2, 1837, voted to subscribe for stock of the new company to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and individuals residing in other towns upon the route subscribed for two hundred thousand dollars more.

Ex-Governor Gideon Tomlinson acted for a time as president of the company, but at the first regular election, April 5, 1837, the following persons were chosen officers of the road: William P. Burrall, President; William H. Noble, Secretary; Jesse Sterling, Treasurer; William P. Burrall, Edwin Porter, Samuel Simons, Stephen Lounsbury, Charles De Forest, of Bridgeport, Anan Hine, Asa Pickett, of New Milford, Alpheus Fuller, of Kent, and Peter Bierce, of Cornwall, Directors.

Mr. Horace Nichols subsequently became treasurer of the road, and held the position until his resignation, in 1848. A contract was made by the board of directors with Messrs. Bishop and Sykes to build the entire road for the sum of $936,000,—viz., cash, $636,000, and stock of the company at par, $300,000. Work was commenced in July, 1837, about three hundred men being employed by the contractors.

Owing to the panic of 1837, which caused nearly all the banks and moneyed institutions of the country to suspend specie payments, subscriptions for stock were not received as rapidly as had been anticipated, and the progress of the road was delayed.

In February, 1840, the southern division of the road—viz., from Bridgeport to New Milford—was completed and opened for travel. The cost up to that time had been, for the road proper, $476,000; for cars, engines, depots, tanks, etc., $99,000; total, $575,000.

The remaining portion of the road was opened Dec. 1, 1842. Much annoyance was caused by the original track, which consisted of an iron strap fastened upon wooden sills by spikes, which often became loose, when the weight of passing trains caused it to curl up into "snake-heads." In 1846 it was replaced by iron rails of the present pattern.

March 25, 1838, the city of Bridgeport voted to confirm the previous subscription of one hundred thousand dollars, and authorized an additional one of fifty thousand dollars, and Messrs. Henry Dutton, F. C. Bassett, and Lockwood De Forest were appointed agents for the city to raise the necessary funds by issuing coupon bonds. These bonds were paid to the railroad company in lieu of cash, and by the company were disposed of to other parties.

At the May session in 1838 the Legislature by a special act validated the action of the city of Bridgeport, referred to above, in subscribing for the stock of the Housatonic Railroad Company, and in issuing bonds in payment for the stock. This act of the General Assembly was approved at a city meeting held for the purpose, but no provision was made for the payment of the bonds or of the coupons as they fell due.

The action of the majority was viewed with alarm by many of the leading tax-payers, who in January, 1839, appointed a "Council of Safety," to advise as to what measures should be taken in regard to these bonds. This council was composed of thirteen members, Philo Hurd being chairman and Isaac Sherman secretary. Eminent counsel were also retained by the city, and an effort was made to secure the services of Daniel Webster, but Mr. Webster was obliged to decline the case on account of other engagements. No active effort seems to have been made by any one to repudiate the debt, but a very general desire was manifested that some competent tribunal should decide to what extent the private property of citizens in the minority could be taken to satisfy a debt created by the vote of a majority, many of whom were not tax-payers.

In June, 1843, the railroad company obtained judgment against the city in the Superior Court, and, an appeal to the Supreme Court of Errors having been decided in favor of the plaintiff, an execution on this judgment was issued and placed in the hands of Deputy Sheriff Smith, of Norwalk, to be by him levied and collected. This officer then first demanded payment of the amount from the mayor, clerk, and treasurer of the city in turn, and then, payment not having been made, called upon them to exhibit goods, chattels, or lands belonging to the debtors,—viz., the mayor, Common Council, and freemen of the city,—which they were either unable or unwilling to do. The deputy sheriff then, acting under legal advice, broke open the dry-goods store of Bronson B. Beardsley and the wholesale grocery of Niles, Thorp & Co., and, seizing a quantity of goods from the former, sold them at the post. Mr. Beardsley brought an action against the deputy sheriff for taking his property unlawfully, but in June, 1844, the case was decided against him. It was then carried to the Supreme Court of the State, where the decision in favor of the defendant was affirmed, Judge Church, in giving the opinion, using the following language:

"The city of Bridgeport, with great deliberation and unanimity, and under sanction of the General Assembly, has contracted a debt. The securities issued by the city have been purchased by *bona-fide* holders, with its assent, and upon the faith of the city and the laws. No funds, either by taxation or otherwise, have been provided for payment. A right without a remedy is not an admitted principle. We know of no other practical remedy but the one to which this plaintiff has resorted."

This was a very important decision, as the question at issue—viz., the liability of private property for the debts of a municipality—had never before been adjudicated. Once definitely settled, however, immediate steps were taken for the payment of overdue interest and legal expenses, and a tax of seven and a half per cent. upon the entire property of the city was laid and collected.

In 1856 a sinking fund of fifty thousand dollars—this being the sum derived from the sale of the stock owned by the city—was established by Mayor Calhoun, which, by careful management, has increased from year to year, until the greater part of the railroad debt of the city has already been paid off, and for the balance, due in 1886, full provision is already made.

In 1844 the road, which had largely been built with borrowed capital, was much crippled. It passed into the hands of a committee of twenty citizens, and for some time was operated under the name of E. Gregory & Co. Preferred stock to a large amount was finally issued, and a reorganization of the company effected.

Judging from the last report of the railroad commissioners, however, this road is now in a prosperous state. At the beginning of the year 1880 it had 74 miles of track, extending from Bridgeport to Sheffield, Mass., besides several branches and leased lines. Its capital stock is $2,000,000,—viz., $820,000 old stock, and $1,180,000 preferred. Its bonded debt is $550,000, and its floating indebtedness $228,038.73; total, $778,-038.73. It has 20 locomotives, 32 passenger- and baggage-cars, and 440 freight-cars, 420 employees, and 20 stations. It carried last year 252,740 passengers and 225,037 tons of freight, and its revenue from all sources was $599,660.09.

The railroad commissioners, in concluding their report, say of this road,—

"Steel rails have been laid as far north as Merwinsville, and it is proposed to continue the steel track during the present year to the State line. The bridges, track, and rolling stock of this road are all in good condition. The usual dividend of eight per cent. has been paid to the preferred stockholders."

The following are the officers of the company: William H. Barnum, President; David S. Draper, Vice-President; Charles K. Averill, Secretary and Treasurer; Henry C. Cogswell, General Freight Agent; Hobart W. Watson, Chief Clerk; L. B. Stillson, Superintendent; William H. Barnum, of Lime Rock, Conn.; Samuel Willets, of New York; Horace Nichols, William D. Bishop, of Bridgeport; George W. Peet, of Falls Village; Edward Leavitt, John B. Peck, of New York; D. S. Draper, of Great Barrington; A. B. Mygatt, of New Milford, Directors.

NAUGATUCK RAILROAD.

The Naugatuck Railroad, from Derby to Plymouth, was chartered in 1845. In 1847 the company was allowed an extension of one year for commencing its road and expending thereon the sum of fifty thousand dollars, and were authorized to extend its line to Winsted. Prior to the awarding of the contracts and extending the line to Winsted, it had been transferred to Alfred Bishop, of Bridgeport, and his associates, who, in consideration of a bonus of thirty thousand dollars and payment of the land damages along its line to Waterbury, by the citizens interested in its completion, contracted to build the road and open it to that point in 1849. Soon after the extension to Winsted was authorized, Mr. Bishop proposed to so extend it, on being secured another cash bonus of thirty thousand dollars and a right of way from Waterbury northward. The proposition was unlooked for, but was promptly responded to. A meeting of citizens interested along the line was immediately called, and a division of responsibility was agreed upon, by which the citizens of Winsted assumed half the bonus and the securing the whole right of way and depot grounds within the town of Winchester; and the citizens of Wolcottville and Plymouth agreed to assume the other half of the bonus and the whole expense of the remaining land title.

A spirit of liberality, before unprecedented, prevailed. Men gave their thousands who had never before given a hundred for any public object. The subscription was speedily filled up, when the chronic sectional disease of our community broke out on the question of locating the terminus,—whether it should

be on East village green, on the Flat, or in the West village. There was a backing down of a portion of subscriptions, which rendered a new subscription necessary on the basis of locating the terminus on the Flat, where the depot now stands. A reassessment of the adhering subscribers was proposed and speedily adopted. About five thousand dollars was assumed by adhering subscribers to make good the withdrawn subscriptions, and the contract with Mr. Bishop was thereupon perfected.

The iron horse paid his first visit to the Winsted depot Sept. 21, 1849. The first passenger-train came up on Saturday the 22d, and returned on the following Monday.

Mr. Bishop, the projector and builder of the road, died before its completion. He was a man of far-seeing and comprehensive views, of quiet energy and liberal spirit.

The present officers and directors are as follows: President, E. F. Bishop, Bridgeport, Conn.; Secretary and Treasurer, Horace Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.; Superintendent, George W. Beach, Waterbury, Conn.; Chief Clerk, James Potter, Bridgeport, Conn.; General Ticket Agent, William Tomlin, Bridgeport, Conn.; Freight Agent, B. Soules, Bridgeport, Conn.; Board of Directors, E. F. Bishop, William D. Bishop, R. Tomlinson, Bridgeport, Conn.; J. G. Wetmore, Winsted, Conn.; F. J. Kingsbury, Waterbury, Conn.; A. L. Dennis, Newark, N. J.; H. Bronson, J. B. Robertson, New Haven, Conn.; R. M. Bassett, Birmingham, Conn.

CONNECTICUT WESTERN RAILROAD.

After the opening of the Naugatuck Railroad, in 1850, the necessity of a railroad communication eastward to the Connecticut River, and westward to the Hudson, became more and more apparent, but until recently seemed impracticable, by reason of the high grades and circuitous lines required in running roads easterly and westerly over the mountain ranges between the Hudson and Connecticut Rivers.

The steady growth of Collinsville, New Hartford, and Winsted, and the great enlargement of the iron interests of Salisbury and Canaan, stimulated the desire to overcome difficulties in the way of the enterprise which had seemed to the communities interested to be insuperable.

Public attention was first called to the practicability of the enterprise by E. T. Butler, Esq., of Norfolk, in 1865, and, mainly through his instrumentality, experimental surveys were made during that year; and in 1866 a charter was granted to the "Connecticut Western Railroad Company," with power to construct a road from Collinsville, Conn., to the Massachusetts State line, on the border of North Canaan. Strenuous efforts were made by Mr. Butler and others to interest capitalists in the scheme. The Boston and Erie Railroad Company were vainly solicited to make the route a part of their line. Hartford and Springfield capitalists were appealed to in vain. The Canal Railroad Company would have nothing to do with it. The Harlem, Housatonic, and Naugatuck Companies, with which it was to form connections, gave it a cold shoulder.

At this nearly hopeless stage of the enterprise the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad Company, under the auspices of George H. Brown, Esq., of Washington Valley, N. Y., had completed their road from Fishkill-on-the-Hudson, opposite Newburg, to near Pine Plains, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., and were seeking an eastern connection. The existence of the Connecticut Western charter was made known to Mr. Brown, who, with characteristic energy, at once embarked with Mr. Butler and others in the enterprise. A new charter was obtained from the Legislature of 1868, granting power to extend the road from the city of Hartford to Collinsville; thence to follow the line of the charter of 1866, through New Hartford, Winsted, and Norfolk; and thence to diverge westerly through North Canaan and Salisbury, in the direction of Millerton, on the Harlem Railroad, so as to connect with the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad at the State line. The charter authorized towns along the line of the road, in their corporate capacity, to subscribe and pay for stock in the road to an amount not exceeding five per cent. of their grand lists last made up, on being empowered so to do by a two-thirds vote of the inhabitants of such towns at meetings duly called and notified for that purpose.

The town of Winchester, on the 22d of August, 1868, by a ballot of three hundred and sixty-six to sixty-six, voted a subscription of five per cent. on its lists, amounting to one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars, to the stock of the company, and individual citizens of the town made further subscriptions to the amount of seventy-four thousand nine hundred dollars. Winchester was the first town on the line to vote on this test question, the result of which was to determine whether the road should be carried through. Subscriptions of other towns along the line were soon afterwards voted as follows:

	By Town.	By Citizens.
Salisbury	$50,000	$103,090
Canaan	34,000	16,000
Norfolk	41,500	10,800
Canton	40,000	
Simsbury	50,000	20,100
Bloomfield	42,300	25,900
Hartford	750,000	64,000
Winchester	116,000	74,900

The surveys, estimates, and location of the road were completed in 1870, and the whole line was put under contract immediately afterwards. The first passenger-train passed over the road from Hartford to Millerton, N. Y., on the 21st of December, 1871, and returned the same day, and since then the communication has been uninterrupted. Its connections with other roads along its line, and at its termini, will make it a trunk-line of equal importance with the other east-and-west roads of New England. Its connections with roads already completed are with three

roads at Hartford, with the Canal Road at Simsbury, its branch at Collinsville, the Naugatuck at Winsted, the Housatonic at Canaan, the Poughkeepsie and Eastern, the Dutchess and Columbia at State line, and the Harlem at Millerton. Other connections are shortly to be completed with the Connecticut River and Boston and Albany roads at Springfield, the Collinsville and New Britain branch at Collinsville, the Farmington River road from Lee to New Hartford, or Winsted, and the road from Rhinebeck-on-the-Hudson to the State line, the three latter now in process of construction.

The present officers are as follows: President, C. J. Camp, West Winsted, Conn.; Vice-President, C. T. Hillyer, Hartford, Conn.; Secretary, E. R. Beardsley, West Winsted, Conn.; Treasurer, William L. Gilbert, West Winsted, Conn.; Superintendent, John F. Jones, Hartford, Conn.; General Ticket Agent, Walter Pearce, Hartford, Conn.; General Freight Agent, John F. Jones, Hartford, Conn.; Board of Directors, C. T. Hillyer, T. M. Allyn, H. S. Barbour, L. B. Merriam, N. B. Stevens, Hartford, Conn.; Joseph Toy, Simsbury, Conn.; C. J. Camp, William L. Gilbert, George Dudley (deceased), West Winsted, Conn.; E. T. Butler, Norfolk, Conn.; D. J. Warner, Salisbury, Conn.; A. H. Holley, Lakeville, Conn.; L. W. Cutler, Watertown, Conn.

SHEPAUG RAILROAD.

The first meeting of the corporators of the Shepaug Valley Railroad Company was held at Litchfield, April 25, 1869, when it was voted that books be opened for subscription to the capital stock. At the second meeting of the corporators, held at Litchfield, Nov. 13, 1869, it was voted that the first meeting of stockholders be called at Litchfield, Nov. 27, 1869, for the purpose of choosing directors. At the meeting, which was held pursuant to call, the following were chosen: David C. Whittlesey, Chairman; Edward W. Seymour, Clerk; Directors, J. Deming Perkins, Henry W. Buel, George A. Hickox, Henry R. Coit, Edward W. Seymour, George M. Woodruff, William Deming, Simon H. Mitchell, Seth S. Logan, George C. Hitchcock, Albert L. Hodge, Glover Sanford. J. Deming Perkins was elected President; Simeon H. Mitchell, Vice-President; Henry R. Coit, Treasurer; and George M. Woodruff, Secretary. Sept. 9, 1870, the directors met and voted to invite Maj. Edwin McNeill to meet with the board, he having taken a deep interest in the enterprise and made the preliminary survey at his own expense. On the 24th of the same month it was voted to adopt as the location of road the line as laid in the valley of Shepaug River, through Roxbury, more than four hundred thousand dollars having been subscribed to the capital stock.

Maj. Edwin McNeill was elected director Oct. 1, 1870, in place of Glover Sanford, resigned. The construction of the road commenced October, 1870, and it was opened for business Jan. 1, 1872. In 1873 the second mortgage bondholders foreclosed, a new charter was obtained, and a new company was organized in June, 1873, as "The Shepaug Railroad Company," the second mortgage bondholders of the Shepaug Valley Railroad Company becoming stockholders in the new corporation.

The first board of directors were Edwin McNeill, Origen S. Seymour, Henry W. Buel, George M. Woodruff, Henry R. Coit, F. Ratchford Starr, J. Deming Perkins, and William Deming. J. Deming Perkins was elected President; Henry R. Coit, Treasurer; George M. Woodruff, Secretary.

Maj. Edwin McNeill died in September, 1875, and his son, Edwin McNeill, was chosen director in his place.

The present board of directors are Henry W. Buel, Henry R. Coit, William Deming, Origen S. Seymour, Dorsey Neville, Asahel H. Morse, Holmes O. Morse, Leverett W. Wessells, and Edwin McNeill. The officers are Henry W. Buel, President; Henry R. Coit, Vice-President; William Deming, Secretary; Henry R. Coit, Treasurer; Edwin McNeill, Superintendent.

The road extends from the borough of Litchfield thirty-two and one-half miles to Hawleyville, in Fairfield County, where it connects with the Housatonic, Danbury and Norwalk and New York and New England Railroads. Arrangements have been made for the erection of a union freight and passenger station building and platforms for the accommodation of the business of the four roads meeting at that point. The cost of the Shepaug road has been about one million dollars, a local enterprise, the entire cost furnished by the section of country traversed by the road, about three-quarters of the amount named having been raised in the town of Litchfield. The road traverses a good section of country heretofore comparatively isolated, and much credit is due to its enterprising progenitors and those through whose influence and energy it has been sustained.

A branch of the New Haven and Northampton Railroad extends from Farmington to New Hartford, the New York and New England road passes through Woodbury, and a branch of the Naugatuck extends from Waterbury to Watertown.

CHAPTER VIII.

POPULATION AND SCHOOL STATISTICS.

POPULATION OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

	1756	1774	1782	1790	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
Litchfield	1,366	2,554	3,077	.....	4,285	4,639	4,610	4,456	4,038	3,953	3,116	3,113	3,410
Barkhamsted	18	250	503	.....	1,437	1,506	1,592	1,715	1,571	1,524	1,264	1,439	1,298
Bethlehem	.....	.....	.....	1,056	1,138	1,118	932	906	776	815	812	750	655
Bridgewater	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,041	877	708
Canaan	1,100	1,665	2,061	.....	2,137	2,203	2,332	2,301	2,166	2,627	2,770	1,257	1,157
Colebrook	.....	150	273	.....	1,119	1,243	1,274	1,332	1,232	1,317	1,339	1,141	1,148
Cornwall	500	974	1,158	1,470	1,614	1,602	1,662	1,714	1,703	2,041	1,915	1,772	1,583
Goshen	610	1,111	1,450	.....	1,493	1,641	1,586	1,734	1,529	1,457	1,356	1,223	1,093
Hartland	.....	500	961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harwinton	12	1,018	1,215	1,367	1,481	1,718	1,500	1,516	1,201	1,175	1,038	1,044	1,016
Kent	250	1,996	1,883	1,318	1,607	1,794	1,956	2,001	1,759	1,848	1,810	1,744	1,622
Morris	1,000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	701	627
New Hartford	260	1,001	1,296	.....	1,753	1,507	1,685	1,766	1,703	2,643	2,701	3,078	3,302
New Milford	1,137	2,776	3,015	3,167	3,221	3,537	3,830	3,979	3,974	4,058	3,400	3,586	3,907
North Canaan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,695	1,537
Norfolk	84	969	1,246	.....	1,649	1,441	1,422	1,485	1,393	1,643	1,731	1,641	1,418
Plymouth	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,791	1,882	1,758	2,064	2,205	2,568	3,241	4,149	2,350
Roxbury	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,121	1,217	1,124	1,122	971	1,114	986	919	950
Salisbury	1,100	1,980	2,225	.....	2,266	2,321	2,695	2,580	2,562	3,103	2,994	3,303	3,715
Sharon	1,205	2,012	2,230	.....	2,340	2,606	2,573	2,615	2,407	2,567	2,421	2,441	2,580
Torrington	250	815	1,077	.....	1,417	1,586	1,449	1,651	1,707	1,916	2,206	2,893	3,327
Warren	.....	.....	.....	790	1,083	1,096	875	986	872	830	702	673	639
Washington	.....	.....	1,503	1,675	1,568	1,575	1,487	1,621	1,622	1,802	1,656	1,563	1,589
Watertown	.....	.....	2,732	3,170	1,622	1,714	1,439	1,500	1,442	1,533	1,562	1,698	1,897
Winchester	24	339	688	.....	1,371	1,466	1,601	1,766	1,667	2,179	3,439	4,096	5,142
Westmoreland	.....	1,922	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woodbury	2,911	5,313	5,063	2,662	1,944	1,963	1,885	2,045	1,948	2,150	1,944	1,931	2,148
Southbury	.....	.....	.....	1,738	1,757	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomaston	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,225
	11,827	27,345	33,656	*38,755	41,214	41,375	41,267	42,855	40,448	45,253	47,318	48,727	52,043

SCHOOL STATISTICS.

Towns.	Grand List, 1878.	No. of Districts.	No. of Schools.	Departments.	Average Length.	Scholars. Enum. Jas. '79.	Registered. W.	S.	Over 16.	Diff'nt Schol. Reg.	Private School.	In no School.	Av. Attend. W.	S.	Teachers. Male. W.	S.	Female. W.	S.	Wages, Month. Male.	Female.
Litchfield	$1,880,337	20	20	20	151.48	691	509	456	44	644	76	62	342	311	11	1	9	19	$31.58	$25.82
Barkhamsted	442,591	11	11	12	134.50	274	257	205	19	286	7	17	179	144	2	...	10	11	24.73	24.38
Bethlehem	485,794	8	8	8	149.00	123	128	82	11	141	7	.....	89	60	4	1	4	5	25.72	22.67
Bridgewater	431,708	5	5	6	175.32	185	181	132	16	206	1	5	129	91	4	1	2	5	37.06	24.00
Canaan	600,001	10	10	10	137.00	245	164	155	15	215	21	27	113	97	1	...	9	10	20.00	22.74
Colebrook	440,577	10	10	11	150.00	289	250	252	13	310	6	14	174	115	4	2	7	9	22.00	21.69
Cornwall	655,790	16	15	15	169.73	416	329	281	16	394	21	22	256	212	6	2	9	13	28.25	24.67
Goshen	774,108	12	11	11	164 00	255	228	172	28	268	3	14	164	125	4	1	7	10	26.64	22.65
Harwinton	484,307	12	12	12	145.08	228	192	176	10	239	2	10	151	132	2	...	10	12	30.50	23.37
Kent	493,619	13	13	13	183.08	361	317	252	27	379	17	14	204	159	10	...	3	13	23.90	17.92
Morris	370,852	6	6	6	167.00	139	133	111	14	164	.....	1	99	82	6	1	0	5	27.18	22.00
New Hartford	1,088,983	9	9	13	174.62	757	487	447	19	573	.....	201	360	299	8	5	6	9	38.51	24.67
New Milford	1,963,846	18	18	21	179.96	833	697	627	48	798	34	56	454	358	14	2	7	19	38.19	22.17
Norfolk	763,935	13	11	12	137.50	356	296	247	17	356	.....	20	196	188	5	3	7	9	28.00	22.31
North Canaan	703,361	5	5	8	180.00	414	302	270	13	355	29	56	212	200	3	2	5	6	37.38	28.12
Plymouth	1,030,042	9	9	13	175.38	548	443	410	18	537	3	43	332	301	4	3	9	10	57.14	34.83
Roxbury	474,910	7	7	7	164.26	174	175	164	27	212	.....	1	113	90	3	...	4	7	24.00	19.32
Salisbury	1,948,471	13	13	18	198.61	889	586	558	18	792	39	74	404	369	4	3	14	15	28.00	27.97
Sharon	1,270,829	18	18	18	200.00	641	474	450	24	612	34	19	289	258	7	7	11	11	24.28	23.14
Thomaston	1,317,345	1	4	10	180.00	617	455	450	23	587	.....	53	336	324	1	1	9	9	110.00	36.50
Torrington	1,510,281	10	10	15	176.67	814	612	558	32	771	51	33	444	420	4	1	12	14	66.80	33.89
Warren	264,113	7	6	6	160 83	171	134	109	6	158	.....	10	83	77	2	...	4	6	24.00	22.40
Washington	939,358	12	12	12	177.92	296	234	238	14	318	10	3	175	165	6	1	6	11	28.14	22.94
Watertown	1,643,347	9	9	11	168.18	372	327	253	29	371	14	23	226	180	3	1	8	9	41.60	29.37
Winchester	2,804,248	8	8	16	187.50	979	612	588	66	761	199	85	409	449	5	4	12	13	62.67	39.85
Woodbury	1,138,185	14	14	14	172.00	428	344	310	21	427	6	15	236	208	6	1	9	13	33.71	25.35
	$25,920,938	276	274	318	169.48	11,495	8,866	7,953	588	10,874	580	878	6,169	5,464	129	43	193	273	$35.11	$26.19

* Total for county; no returns for other towns.

SCHOOL STATISTICS (Continued.)

Towns.	Receipts.						Expenses.				
	School Fund, etc.	Town Deposit.	Local Funds.	Town Tax.	District Tax.	Total.	Teachers' Wages.	Fuel, etc.	Repairs.	Other Objects.	Total.
Litchfield	$1,658.40	$522.90	$96.00	$2,543.52	$500.00	$5,370.74	$4,318.15	$344.25	$13.45	$230.50	$4,922.92
Barkhamsted	657.60	264.28	.....	920.80	348.86	2,241.25	1,733.85	96.23	349.42	61.75	2,241.25
Bethlehem	295.20	139.00	.....	980 15	100 00	1,514.35	1,245.05	123.30	100.00	46.00	1,514.35
Bridgewater	444.00	148.88	9.72	963.97	.....	1,573.32	1,471.64	65.68	.....	36.00	1,573.32
Canaan	588.00	180.00	.....	1,037.99	.....	1,805.99	1,544.90	157.09	.....	104.00	1,805.99
Colebrook	693.60	92.69	.....	1.172.70	70.00	2,093.99	1,701.40	134.00	28.73	65.06	1,950.79
Cornwall	998.40	243.50	60.19	1,531.98	26.81	3,372.72	2,965.05	245 44	26.81	91.39	3,372.72
Goshen	612.00	241.81	.....	1,594.22	300.00	2,903.53	2,088.82	206.47	52.42	105.00	2,752.71
Harwinton	547.20	242.00	.....	1,373.84	73.87	2,236.91	1,978.35	112.69	73.87	72.00	2,236.91
Kent	866.40	308.35	.....	1,359,94	296.78	2,976.45	2,433.26	203.17	215.80	124.22	2,976.45
Morris	333.60	131.02	.....	725.00	.....	1,247,32	1,081.97	84.38	7.19	36.00	1,244,54
New Hartford	1,816.80	195.64	.....	2,259.96	1,657.59	5,979.49	3,908.18	442.49	935.34	420.98	5,726.84
New Milford	1,999.20	465.30	160.00	4,201.36	163.00	7,375.30	6,202.87	592.63	61.98	428.45	7,375.00
Norfolk	854.40	222.50	70.65	1,387.43	.....	2,582.62	2,280.00	214.61	8.40	79.41	2,582.42
North Canaan	993.60	174.57	.....	1,392.83	.....	2,591.50	2,172.50	310.50	7.00	71.00	2,581.50
Plymouth	1,315.20	159.03	.....	3,398.08	1,330.70	6,252.86	4,502.24	282.07	57 54	1,041.14	5,922.99
Roxbury	417.60	172.80	.....	605.76	.....	1,247.57	1,139.93	78.64	.....	29.00	1,247 57
Salisbury	2,133.60	204.87	47.32	3,263.42	1,900.00	7,569.21	5,020.00	477.77	1,918 52	152.92	7,569.21
Sharon	1,538.40	453.00	.....	2,958.74	.....	4,955.14	4,395.11	443.78	1.00	115.25	4,955.14
Thomaston	1,480.80	159.03	.....	3,545.74	.....	5,185.57	4,088.70	454.78	261.76	380.33	5,185.57
Torrington	1,953.60	285.18	.....	4,123.77	.....	6,428.55	5,440.88	575.17	177.50	168.50	6,427.45
Warren	410.40	152.04	.....	680.48	234.36	1,515.78	1,098.21	89.89	137.14	60.40	1,406.14
Washington	710.40	249.80	.....	1,629.17	166.27	2,889 89	2,433.95	193.67	166.27	96.00	2,889.89
Watertown	892.80	269.15	.....	2,153,29	1,093.57	4,420.81	2,951.84	242.15	9.84	216.98	4,420.81
Winchester	2,349.60	301.54	.....	6,098.02	.....	8,850.48	7,658 14	801.72	1,504.85	1,181.43	11,239.85
Woodbury	1,027.20	345.13	6.00	2,076.81	.....	3,465.14	3,145.19	219.95	.....	100.00	3,465.14
	$27,588.00	$6,324.01	$449.88	$53,674.97	$8,261.81	$98,646.18	$79,000.18	$7,192.52	$6,114.83	$5,513.71	$99,587.47

CHAPTER IX.

LITCHFIELD.

Geographical—Topographical—The Indian Purchase—The Explorations of the Township—List of Proprietors—The Town Divided into Sixty Shares—Court of Probate, 1719—Original Cost of the Town—One Penny Three Farthings per Acre—The Patent of Litchfield—The First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—"House Lots"—The Pioneer Homes—The Forts—Indian Depredations—Incident—Litchfield in the French War, 1755–63—Names of Soldiers.

THE town of Litchfield* lies near the centre of Litchfield County and is bounded as follows: On the north by Goshen and Torrington; on the east by Harwinton and Thomaston; on the south by Thomaston, Morris, and Washington; and on the west by Morris, Washington, and Warren. The surface of the town is rolling and hilly, and the soil is generally strong and fertile. The town is watered by the Naugatuck, Bantam, and Shepaug Rivers and their tributaries. Bantam Lake, located partly in this town and partly in Morris, is the largest sheet of water in the State.

THE INDIAN PURCHASE.

By grants from the Indian occupants and the Colonial Legislature the title to this territory became vested in the towns of Hartford and Windsor. The initiatory steps towards the opening and settlement of the "Western Lands," as the tract in this section of the State was called, was the extinction of Indian titles. This was effected, by a committee appointed for the purpose, by the following deed given at Woodbury, March 2, 1715:

* Named from Lichfield, Staffordshire, England.

THE INDIAN DEED.

"*To all People to whom these Presents shall come*, GREETING:

"KNOW YE that we, Chusquenoag, Corkscrew, Quiump, Maguash, Kehow, Sepunkum, Poni, Wonposet, Suckqunnokqueen, Toweecume, Mansumpansh, and Norkgnotonckquy, Indian Natives belonging to the Plantation of *Potatuck* within the Colony of Connecticut, for and in consideration of the sum of fifteen pounds money in hand received to our full satisfaction and contentment, have given granted bargained and sold and by these presents do fully freely and absolutely give grant bargain sell and confirm, unto Col° William Whiting, Mr. John Marsh, and Mr. Thomas Seymour, a Committee for the town of Hartford,—Mr. John Eliot, Mr. Daniel Griswold, and Mr. Samuel Rockwell, a Committee for the Town of Windsor, for themselves, and in the behalf of the rest of the Inhabitants of the Towns of Hartford and Windsor,—a certain tract of Land, situate and lying, north of Waterbury bounds, abutting southerly, partly on Waterbury and partly on Woodbury,—from Waterbury River westward cross a part of Waterbury bounds, and cross at the north end of Woodbury bounds to Shepaug River, and so northerly, in the middle of Shepaug River, to the springs of Shepaug River below Mount Tom, then running up the east branch of Shepaug River, to the place where the said River runs out of Shepaug Pond, from thence to the north end of said Pond, then east to Waterbury River, then southerly as the River runs, to the north end of Waterbury bounds upon the said River; which said tract of land thus described, To HAVE and to HOLD, to the said Col. William Whiting, Mr. John Marsh, and Mr. Thomas Seymour, Mr. John Eliot, and Mr. Daniel Griswold, and Mr. Samuel Rockwell, Committees for the Towns of Hartford and Windsor, as aforesaid, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the Inhabitants of said Towns, to them, their heirs and assigns, to use occupy and improve, as their own proper right of Inheritance, for their comfort forever; together with all the privileges, appurtenances and conditions to the same belonging, or in any wise appurtaining. And further, we the said Chusquenoag, Corkscrew, Quiump, Maguash, Kehow, Sepunkum, Poni, Wonposet, Suckqunnokqueen, Toweecume, Mansumpansh, and Norkgnotonckquy, owners and proprietors of the above granted Land, do for ourselves and our heirs, to and with the above said William Whiting, John Marsh, Thomas Seymour, John Eliot, Daniel Griswold, and Samuel Rockwell, committee as aforesaid, them, their heirs and assigns, covenant and engage, that we have good right and lawful authority, to sell the above granted land. And Further, at the desire and request of the aforesaid Committees, and at their own proper cost and charge, will give a more ample deed.

"And for a more full confirmation hereof, we have set our hands and seals, this second day of March, in the second year of His Majestie's Reign, A.D. 1715.

"*Memorandum.*—Before the executing of this instrument, it is to be understood, that the grantors above named have reserved to themselves a piece of ground sufficient for their hunting houses, near a mountain called Mount Tom.

"CHUSQUNNOAG his mark. [L. S.]

"CORKSCREW his mark. [L. S.]

"QUIUMP his mark. [L. S.]

"MAGNASH his mark. [L. S.]

"KEHOW his mark. [L. S.]

"SEPUNKUM his mark. [L. S.]

"PONI his mark. [L. S.]

"WONPOSET his mark. [L. S.]

"SUCKQUNNOCKQUEEN his mark. [L. S.]

"TAWEECUME his mark. [L. S.]

"MANSUMPANSH his mark. [L. S.]

"Signed sealed and delivered in our presence."

"WEROAMAUG his mark.

"WOGNACUG his mark.

"TONHOCKS his mark.

"JOHN MITCHELL.
"JOSEPH MINOR.

"The Indians that subscribed and sealed the above said deed, appeared personally in Woodbury, the day of the date thereof, and acknowledged the said deed to be their free and voluntary act and deed. Before me

"JOHN MINOR, *Justice.*"

The committees named in this deed conveyed all their interest in said lands to the towns of Hartford and Windsor by deed dated Aug. 29, 1716.

The conflicting claims in this township, between the towns of Hartford and Windsor on the one part, and "certain considerable persons in the town of Farmington" on the other, arising out of the preceding conveyances, were subsequently amicably adjusted by the parties. The Farmington company, by their attorney, John Stanley, on the 11th of June, 1718, conveyed their interest to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, and, in consideration thereof, those individuals were invested by those towns with one-sixth part of this township.

The title to the lands having been acquired from the aborigines, the town took immediate measures to explore and survey the township of Litchfield.

Mr. John Marsh, of Hartford, one of the settlers of this town, and the ancestor of the Marshes of Litchfield, was one of the committee appointed for that purpose by the town of Hartford. He was an energetic and courageous man, and in May, 1715, undertook what was then a perilous journey into the pathless wilderness. His bill, as appears from the ancient records, was as follows:

"*The Town of Hartford, Dr.*
To John Marsh.

May, 1815, For 5 days man and horse, with expenses in viewing the Land at the New Plantation	£2

"*The Town of Hartford, Dr.*

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Jan. 22, 1715-16, To 6 days journey to Woodbury, to *treat with the Indians about the Western Lands*, by Thomas Seymour	1	4	0
To expenses in the journey	1	14	9
	2	18	9

"*The Town of Hartford, Dr.*
To Thomas Seymour, Committy.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
May, 1716, By 2 quarts of Rum		2	6
Expenses at Farmington		4	9
" at Waterbury		1	7
Paid Thomas Miner towards the Indian purchase	7	10	0
Expenses at Woodbury	2	11	0
" for a Pilot and protection	1	10	0
Fastening horse-shoes at Waterbury		2	0
Expenses at Waterbury		1	8
" to Col. Whiting for writing 40 deeds	1	10	0
" to Capt. Cooke for acknowledging 18 deeds		18	0
" to Ensign Seymour	1	0	0
" at Arnold's	1	7	0
" by sending to Windsor		4	0
Aug. 4, 1718.—Sold 11 lots for	49	10	0
Expenses for writing 20 deeds, to Mr. Fitch		10	0
" to Capt. Cooke for acknowledging deeds		7	0
" for making out a way	2	0	0
" at Arnold's		11	0
" to Tho's Seymour for perambulating north line	1	6	4
" at Arnold's	1	0	4
Feb. 10, 1818.—At a meeting of the Committees, then sold 16 lots reserved by Marsh for Hartford's part	37	17	9
At same meeting, paid by John Marsh for expenses		12	0
At same meeting, loss of money by mistake in acc't		3	0
April 14, 1719.—A meeting of the Committees, expenses		6	0
April 27.—At a meeting of the Committees, expenses		7	0"

LIST OF PROPRIETORS.

In 1818 a company was formed for the settlement of the town, and the individuals composing it were known as the "proprietors" of the town. The following is the list: John Marsh (two rights), Samuel Sedgwick, Jr., Nathaniel Goodwin, Timothy Seymour, Paul Peck, Jr., Joseph Mason, Nathaniel Messenger, Benjamim Webster, Joshua Garrett, from Hartford; Samuel Forward, Thomas Griswold, Jr., Jacob Gibbs, Joseph Birge, Benjamin Hosford, from Windsor; John Hart, Timothy Stanley, John Bird, Joseph Bird, Samuel Lewis, Ebenezer Woodruff, Samuel Root, Nathaniel Winchell, Hezekiah Winchell, from Farmington; Joseph Gillett, from Colchester; Jonathan Buck, from New Milford; William Goodrich, Jr., John Stoddard, Ezekiel Buck, from Wethersfield; Jacob Griswold, John Buel (two rights), Edward Culver, Hezekiah Culver, Thomas Lee, Eleazer Strong, Supply Strong, Caleb Chapel (two rights), Thomas Treadway, John Caulkins, from Lebanon; Ezekiel Sanford (two rights), Nathan Mitchell, Thomas Pier, John Mann, Joseph Peet, Samuel Somers, from Stratford; Nathaniel Smith (two rights), John Collins, Ephraim French, from Taunton, Mass.; Josiah Walker, Samuel Orton, Joseph Waller, Isaac Judson, from Woodbury.

Of the above, the following became residents of the town: John Marsh, Paul Peck, Jr., Joseph Mason, Benjamin Webster, Joshua Garrett, Jacob Gibbs, Joseph Birge, Benjamin Hosford, John Bird, Joseph Bird, Joseph Gillett, William Goodrich, Jr., John Stoddard, Ezekiel Buck, Jacob Griswold, John Buel, Hezekiah Culver, Thomas Lee, Eleazer Strong, Supply Strong, Thomas Treadway, Nathan Mitchell, Thomas Pier, Nathaniel Smith, Josiah Walker, Samuel Orton, and Joseph Waller.

"The town was divided into sixty shares, three of which were reserved for pious uses—one to the first minister and his heirs forever, one for the use of the first minister and his successors, and one for the support of the school. The title was conveyed to the adventurers, and in May, 1719, was confirmed by the Legislature, which granted leave to settle a town at Bantam, to be called Litchfield.

"At the October session of the Assembly of the same year, a Court of Probate for the town was ordered to be held at Woodbury, and at the October session, 1722, the town was annexed to Hartford County.

"The town was in length, east and west, eight miles, three-quarters, and twenty-three rods, and in breadth seven miles and a half. The cost to the proprietors did not exceed one penny three farthings per acre.

THE PATENT OF LITCHFIELD.

"In 1724, a formal patent of the town, signed by Governor Saltonstall, was granted by the Governor and company of the colony, to John Marsh and John Buell and their partners."* It read as follows:

"*The Governor and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut in New England, to all to whom these Presents shall come*, GREETING:

"KNOW YE, That the said Governor and Company, by virtue of the power granted unto them by our late sovereign, King Charles the Second, of blessed memory, in and by His Majesty's Patent, under the great seal of England, dated the twenty-third day of April, in the fourteenth year of His Majesty's reign, and in pursuance thereof and in General Court assembled, according to charter, did, by their act, made May fourteenth, Anno Domini, 1719, upon the humble petition of Lieut. John Marsh, of Hartford, within the said Colony, and Dea. John Buell, of Lebanon, grant unto the said John Marsh and John Buell, and partners, settlers, being in the whole fifty-seven in number, liberty to settle a town westward of Farmington, in the county of Hartford, at a place called *Bantam*, which town was to be in length east and west eight miles, three quarters, and twenty-eight rods, and in breadth, seven miles and an half—to be bounded east on Mattatuck river; west, part on Shepaug river and part on the wilderness; north, by the wilderness, and south by Waterbury bounds and a west line from Waterbury corner to the said Shepaug river. And Ordered, that the said town should be called by the name of LITCHFIELD, as more fully appears by the said act. The said Governor and Company, by virtue of the aforesaid power, and by their special act bearing even date with these presents, for divers good causes and considerations them hereunto moving, have given, granted, and by these presents, for themselves, their heirs, and successors, do fully, clearly, and absolutely give, grant, ratify, and confirm unto the said John Marsh and John Buell, and the rest of the said partners, settlers of said tract of land [in their actual, full, and peaceable possession and seizin being], and to their heirs and assigns, and such as shall legally succeed and represent them, forever [in such proportions as they, the said partners and settlers, or any of them, respectively, have right in and are lawfully possessed of the same], all the said tract of land now called and known by the name of Litchfield, in the county of Hartford aforesaid, be the same more or less, butted and bounded as followeth, viz.: Beginning at the north east corner, at a tree with stones about it, standing in the crotch of Mattatuck river aforesaid, and running southerly by the side of said river until it meets with Waterbury bounds, where is a well known white oak tree standing about fifteen rods west of said Mattatuck river, anciently marked with IS: IN: From thence running west twenty-three degrees thirty minutes south, to two white oak trees growing out of one root, with stones about them, and west one mile and a half to Waterbury north west corner bound mark; and from thence west five degrees thirty minutes north to Shepaug river, where is a tree and stones about it butting upon Waterbury township; then beginning at the first mentioned tree by Mattatuck river and running westward into the wilderness, to an oak tree marked and stones laid around it; then south to a crotch in the Shepaug river; and thence by the westermost branch of Shepaug river to Woodbury bounds. And also all and singular, the lands, trees, woods, underwoods, wood-grounds, uplands, arable lands, meadows, moors, marshes, pastures, ponds, waters, rivers, brooks, fishings, fowlings, huntings, mines, minerals, quarries, and precious stones, upon and within the said land. And all other rights, members, hereditaments, easements, and commodities whatsoever, to the same belonging or in any wise appertaining, so butted and bounded as is herein before particularly expressed or mentioned, and the reversion or the reversions, remainder or remainders, rights, royalties, privileges, powers, or jurisdictions whatsoever, of and in all and singular the said tract of land and premises hereby granted, and of and in any and every part and parcel thereof. And the rents, services, and profits to the same incident, belonging, or appertaining—*To Have and to Hold* all the said tract of land, and all and singular other the premises hereby given or granted, or mentioned, or intended to be granted, with all the privileges and appurtenances thereof, unto the said John Marsh and John Buell, and the rest of the partners, settlers of the same, their heirs and assigns, to their only proper use, benefit, and behoof, forever; and to and for no other use, intent, or purpose whatsoever. And the said Governor and Company, for themselves and their successors, have given and granted, and by these presents do give and grant, unto the said John Marsh and John Buell, and the rest of the partners, settlers of the tract of land herein before granted, their heirs and assigns, the said tract of land so butted and bounded as aforesaid, shall from time to time and at all times forever hereafter, be deemed, reputed, denominated, and be an entire town of itself, and shall be called and known by the name of LITCHFIELD, in the county of Hartford, and that the aforesaid partners, settlers, and inhabitants thereof, shall and lawfully may from time to time and at all times, forever hereafter have, use, exercise, and enjoy all such rights, powers, privileges, immunities, and franchises, in and among themselves, as are given, granted, allowed, used, exercised, and enjoyed, to, by, and amongst the proper inhabitants of other towns in this Colony, according to common approved custom and observance, and that the said tract of land and premises hereby granted as aforesaid, and appurtenances, shall remain, continue, and be unto the said John Marsh and John Buell, and the rest of the partners, settlers, their heirs and assigns, in proportion aforesaid forever, a good, peaceable, pure, perfect, absolute, and indefeasible estate of inheritance in fee simple, to be holden of His Majesty, his heirs and successors, as of His Majesty's Manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, in the Kingdom of England, in free and common socage, and not in capite, nor by Knight's service.—Yielding therefor and paying unto our Sovereign Lord King George, his heirs and successors forever, one fifth part of all ore of Gold and Silver, which from time to time, and at all times forever hereafter, shall be there gotten, had, or obtained, in lieu of all services, duties, and demands whatsoever.

"IN WITNESS WHEREOF, The said Governor and Company have caused the Seal of the said Colony to be hereunto affixed.

"Dated in Hartford, May the 19th day, Anno regni regis Decimo Georgii, Magnæ Britt'a, Franc'æ, Hyberni'æ, Annoque Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Twenty Four, 1724

"G. SALTONSTALL, *Gov'r.*

"By order of the Gov'r and Company in General Court assembled.

"HEZ. WYLLIS, *Secretary.*"

*"The families of John Marsh and John Buell intermarried. Their descendants had a family picnic in the grove of Mr. E. A. Marsh, on the shore of Bantam Lake, Sept. 3, 1846, at which at least six hundred of the family were present, and the names of five hundred and eighty-one were registered. Mrs. John Buell died in 1768, having had thirteen children, one hundred and one grandchildren, two hundred and seventy-four great-grandchildren, and twenty-two great-great-grandchildren. Total, four hundred and ten, of whom three hundred and thirty-six survived her." —*Hon. George C. Woodruff, in* 1876.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlement was made in the summer of 1720, by Capt. Jacob Griswold, from Windsor, Ezekiel Buck, from Wethersfield, and John Peck, from Hartford. The little settlement rapidly increased, and within three years from the pioneer location the following were residents of the town: Nehemiah Allen, from Coventry; Joseph Birge, from Windsor; John Bird, Joseph Bird, from Farmington; Ezekiel Buck, from Wethersfield; Samuel Beebe, from Fairfield County; John Buell, from Lebanon; John Baldwin, from Stratford; Daniel Culver, Samuel Culver, Hezekiah Culver, from Lebanon; Timothy Collins, from Guilford; John Catlin, James Church, from Hartford; Joseph Gillett, from Colchester; Abraham Goodwin, Joshua Garrett, from Hartford; Benjamin Gibbs, Jacob Gibbs, from Windsor; William Goodrich, Jr., Jacob Griswold, from Wethersfield; John Gay, from Dedham, Mass.; Benjamin Hosford, from Windsor; Joseph Harris, from Middletown; Joseph Kilborn, from Wethersfield; Thomas Lee, from Lebanon; Joseph Mason, John Marsh, from Hartford; Nathan Mitchell, from Stratford; Samuel Orton, from Woodbury; Edward Phelps, from Windsor; Thomas Pier, from Stratford; Paul Peck, Jr., John Peck, from Hartford; John Stoddard, from Wethersfield; Eleazer Strong, Supply Strong, from Lebanon; Joseph Sanford, Lemuel Sanford, from Stratford; Nathaniel Smith, John Smith, from Taunton, Mass.; Samuel Smedley, from Woodbury; Thomas Treadway, from Lebanon; Benjamin Webster, from Hartford; Josiah Walker, Joseph Waller, from Woodbury; Nathaniel Woodruff, from Farmington.

"The township was divided among the proprietors, giving to each a home-lot of fifteen acres, as nearly as could conveniently be done. The choice of home-lots was decided by lot. The lot first selected was about half a mile south of the court-house, and next to Middle Street or Gallows Lane; the second was half a mile further south, and on the corner opposite the residence of Mr. Arthur D. Catlin; the third three-fourths of a mile west of the court-house, known as the Strong place.

"The eleventh choice was the lot thirty rods next west of the county-house corner, which subsequently the town voted was not fit for building a house upon. The mansion-house corner was the twentieth choice; the corner now owned by Mrs. Bostwick the twenty-fifth choice; and the county-house corner the thirty-third choice. Ten lots were selected on Chestnut Hill, southerly from the school-house, and the last choice (the 57th) was the lot on which is the dwelling-house of Mrs. A. C. Smith.

"The home-lot of the first minister was the corner lately owned by Mrs. Weller, deceased, and the twenty-acre division appurtenant thereto was laid adjoining on the north, and extended to the north line of the land of Mr. Charles Jones.

"The highway from Bantam River, running westerly through the village, was laid twenty rods wide, and called Meeting-House Street; that now called North Street twelve rods wide, and was called Town Street; that now called South Street eight rods wide, and was called Town Hill Street, the east line of which terminated six rods east of the front of Mrs. Bostwick's dwelling. Gallows Lane, then Middle Street, was twenty-eight rods wide. The highway running southerly from Mr. David De Forest's house was named South Griswold Street, and that running northerly North Griswold Street. Prospect Street, then called North Street, was seventeen rods wide.

"The first church, court-house, and school-house, stood nearly in the centre of Meeting-House Street; the court-house about opposite the centre of Town Street, and the church east and school-house west of the court-house.

"The first white child born in Litchfield was Eunice, the daughter of Jacob Griswold, afterwards the wife of Capt. Solomon Buell. She was born March 23, 1721. The first white male child born in Litchfield was Gershom Gibbs, on the 28th of July, 1724. He was taken prisoner at Fort Washington in 1776, and died on board a British prison-ship on the 29th of December of that year.

"Mrs. Mary Adams was born in Stratford in 1698, and died here in 1803, aged one hundred and five. Mr. Reuben Dickinson was born in 1716, and died here in 1818, aged one hundred and two. Capt. Salmon Buell was born here in 1767, and died here in 1868.

"'The first founders built log houses. The settlement proceeded as fast as could reasonably be expected. During the frequent wars between England and France the Canadians and Indians often harassed our borders, and Litchfield, being a frontier town, was exposed to their ravages.'

"It is not strange that the natives, accustomed to rove over these beautiful hills, through these pleasant valleys, and about our delightful lakes (gems in emerald), should have viewed with jealousy the approach of the white man.

"But of course our predecessors, the owners of the soil by fair purchase, stood on their defense.

"'Between the years 1720 and 1730, five houses were surrounded by pallisadoes. One of these stood on the ground near the present court-house, another half a mile south, one east and one west of the centre, and one in South Farms. Soldiers were then stationed here to guard the inhabitants, both while they were at work in the field and while they were attending public worship on the Sabbath.

"'In May, 1722, Capt. Jacob Griswold being at work alone in a field about one mile west of the present court-house, two Indians suddenly rushed upon him from the woods, took him, pinioned his arms, and carried him off.

"'They traveled in a northerly direction, and the same day arrived in some part of the township called Canaan, then a wilderness. The Indians kindled a fire, and after binding their prisoner hand and foot lay down to sleep. Griswold, fortunately disengaging his hands and feet, while his arms were yet pinioned, seized their guns, and made his escape into the woods. After traveling a small distance he sat down and waited the dawn of day, and although his arms were still pinioned he carried both their guns. The savages awoke in the morning, and finding their prisoner gone immediately pursued him; they soon overtook him and kept in sight of him the greater part of the day, while he was making his way homeward. When they came near he turned and pointed one of his pieces at them; they then fell back. In this manner he traveled till

near sunset, when he reached an eminence in an open field, about one mile northwest of the court-house. He then discharged one of his guns, which immediately summoned the people to his assistance. The Indians fled, and Griswold safely returned to his family.

"'The capture of Griswold made the inhabitants more cautious for a while, but their fears soon subsided. Afterwards, in 1723, Mr. Joseph Harris, a respectable inhabitant, was at work in the woods not far from the place where Griswold was taken, and, being attacked by a party of Indians, attempted to make his escape. The Indians pursued him, and, finding that they could not overtake him, they shot him dead and scalped him. As Harris did not return the inhabitants were alarmed, and some search was made for him, but the darkness of the night checked their exertions. The next morning they found his body and gave it a decent burial. Harris was killed near the north end of the plain, where the road turns to Milton, a little east of a school-house, and for a long time after this plain was called Harris' Plain.'*

"The place of his interment remained unmarked for more than a century, but rested in the memory of the older inhabitants. He was buried in the west burial-ground, near the village of Litchfield. In 1830 a suitable monument, with an appropriate inscription, was erected at his grave by voluntary contribution.

"The summer of 1724 was a period of excitement and alarm. The war between the English and the French was then prevailing, and the latter used great efforts to incite the Northern Indians to attack the frontier settlements of the whites.

"The conduct of the Indians at the North and West during this year, and especially their hostile movements in the vicinity of Litchfield, induced the government to take such precautionary measures as the occasion demanded in order to furnish protection to the weak and exposed settlements. A line of scouts was established extending from Litchfield to Turkey Hills, curving around the most northerly and westerly settlements in Simsbury. On the 4th of June, 1724, Capt. Richard Case, of Simsbury, was directed to employ ten men on this scouting-party to rendezvous at Litchfield. They continued in service until early in October.

"During these difficulties some of the more timid of the inhabitants deserted their posts, and the interposition of the Legislature was deemed necessary, and therefore the following enactment was made,—viz.:

"'A General Court holden at New Haven, Oct. 11, 1724, upon the memorial of the inhabitants of the town of Litchfield, be it enacted and ordained, by the Governor, assistants, and deputies in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, that whosoever hath or ought to have been an inhabitant, and is a proprietor of any lands within the town of Litchfield, or have deserted and left said town since difficulties have arisen there on account of an enemy, and shall neglect for the space of one month after the rising of this Assembly to return to the said town and there abide, or send some man in their room or stead to perform and do the necessary duties of watching and warding and the like during the continuance of the difficulties of the war, shall lose and forfeit all their right and estate in and upon any and all of the lands aforesaid, and their estate, right, and interest therein, unto the corporation of Connecticut. And further, it is provided, that if any other man being now a proprietor and inhabitant, or a proprietor and ought to have been an inhabitant in the said town, shall hereafter during the continuance of fear and danger of the enemy, desert and leave the said town, or neglect to repair thither, and there personally abide, without constantly providing some other sufficient person in his room and stead, there to perform all duties as before mentioned in the case of them who have already deserted, shall likewise forfeit their estate in and on all the lands in the town aforesaid unto this corporation.

"'And further, it is provided, that upon complaint made to the Committee of War at Hartford, of or against any such deserter, upon their satisfaction of the truth thereof, the said committee shall declare the forfeiture, and the said committee are enabled to admit any other person who shall go and abide there in the room of the deserter, and perform the necessary duties as aforesaid, and that he shall hereafter receive a grant from this court of the estate escheated as aforesaid for his further confirmation therein. And it is further ordered, that five shillings per week shall be allowed for billeting soldiers in Litchfield for the summer past.'

"In 1726, upon news of the Indian enemy coming down towards our frontiers, the Assembly resolved that thirty-five effective men be raised to march to Litchfield for its defense, to be under the command of Capt. John Marsh.

"Dr. Dwight, the former president of Yale College, wrote:

"'Not many years after the county of Litchfield began to be settled by the English, a strange Indian came one day into an inn in the town of Litchfield, in the dusk of the evening, and requested the hostess to furnish him with some drink and supper. At the same time he observed he could pay for neither, as he had had no success in hunting, but promised payment as soon as he should meet with better fortune. The hostess refused him both the drink and the supper, called him a lazy good-for-nothing fellow, and told him she did not work so hard herself to throw away her earnings upon such creatures as he was.

"'A man sat by and observed that the Indian, then turning about to leave so inhospitable a place, showed by his countenance that he was suffering very severely from want and weariness, and directed the hostess to supply him with what he wished, and engaged to pay the bill himself. She did so. When the Indian had finished his supper he turned to his benefactor, thanked him, and assured him that he should remember his kindness, and whenever he was able would faithfully recompense it . . .

"'Some years after the man who had befriended him had occasion to go some distance into the wilderness between Litchfield, then a frontier settlement, and Albany, when he was taken prisoner by an Indian scout and carried to Canada. When he arrived at the principal settlement of the tribe, on the southern border of the St. Lawrence, it was proposed by some of the captors that he should be put to death. During the consultation an old Indian woman demanded that he should be given up to her, that she might adopt him in the place of a son whom she had lost in the war. He was accordingly given to her, and lived through the ensuing winter in her family, experiencing the customary effects of savage hospitality.

"'The following summer, as he was at work in the forest alone, an unknown Indian came up to him and asked him to meet him at a place which he pointed out on a given day. The prisoner agreed to the proposal, but not without some apprehensions that mischief was intended him. During the interval these apprehensions increased to such a degree as to dissuade him effectually from fulfilling his engagement.

"'Soon after the same Indian found him at his work again, and very gravely reproved him for not performing his promise. The man apologized awkwardly enough, but in the best manner in his power. The Indian told him he should be satisfied if he would meet him at the same place on a future day which he named. The man promised to meet him, and fulfilled his promise.

"'When he arrived at the spot he found the Indian provided with two muskets, ammunition for them, and knapsacks. The Indian ordered him to take one of each and follow him. The direction of their march was to the south. The man followed without the least knowledge of what he was to do or whither he was going, but concluded that if the Indian intended him harm he would have dispatched him at the beginning, and at the worst he was as safe where he was as he could be in any other place.

"'Within a short time, therefore, his fears subsided, although the Indian observed a profound and mysterious silence concerning the object of the expedition. In the day-time they shot such game as came in their way, and at night kindled a fire, by which they slept. After a tedious journey of many days they came one morning to the top of an eminence presenting a prospect of a cultivated country, in which was a number of houses. The Indian asked his companion whether he knew the place. He replied eagerly that it was Litchfield. His guide then, after reminding him that he had so many years before relieved the wants of a famishing Indian at an inn in that town, subjoined, "I that Indian. Now I pay you, go

* Morris' statistical account of Litchfield.

home." Having said this he bade him adieu, and the man joyfully returned to his own house.'"

LITCHFIELD IN THE FRENCH WAR, 1755-63.

In this struggle Litchfield furnished her full quota of men and contributed largely in means. There is but a single list of the soldiers who went from this town preserved. This list appears as "A Pay-Roll for Capt. Archibald McNeile's Company in the Second Regiment of Connecticut Forces for the year 1762," which is on file in the Secretary of State's office in Hartford:

Archibald McNeile, captain; Isaac Moss, first lieutenant; Increase Moseley, second lieutenant; Elisha Blinn, ensign; Thomas Catlin, Nathaniel Taylor, Bezaleel Beebe, Hezekiah Lee, Archibald McNeile, Jr., sergeants; Roger Catlin, Wm. Drinkwater, Nathan Stoddard, James Lassly, corporals; Daniel Barns, Jacob Bartholomew, drummers; Charles Richards, Samuel Warner, Samuel Gibson, Joseph Jones, John Barrett, John Barrett, Jr., William Forster, Francis Mazuzan, Thomas Wedge, Reuben Smith, Jeremiah Osborn, Benjamin Landon, Isaac Osborn, Benjamin Bissell, David Nichols, Ichabod Spnire, Comfort Jackson, Elisha Walker, Amos Brougton, Nathaniel Lewis, Levi Bonny, Thomas Barker, Samuel Drinkwater, Asahel Gray, Eliakim Gibbs, Samuel Peet, Ephraim Smedley, Edmund Hawes, Silas Tucker, Robert Bell, Thomas Sherwood, Ephraim Knapp, Titus Tyler, Robert Coe, Adam Mott, Asahel Hinman, Roswell Fuller, Daniel Grant, William Emons, Moses Stoddard, Gideon Smith, Jonathan Smith, Hezekiah Leach, Adam Hurlbut, Jeremiah Harris, Eli Emons, Alexander Waugh, Orange Stoddard, Ezekiel Shepard, Ozias Hurlbut, Daniel Harris, John Collins, Solomon Palmer, Jonathan Phelps, John Cogswell, Mark Kenney, Aaron Thrall, Timothy Brown, Roswell Dart, William Bulford, James Manville, Thomas Williams, Justus Seelye, James Francier, George Peet, Nathaniel Barnum, Adonijah Roice, Elisha Ingraham, Daniel Hurlbut, Ebenezer Blackman, Domini Douglas, Amos Tolls, Thomas Ranny, Daniel Hamilton, Asahel Hodge, Daniel Warner, Titus Tolls, John Ripner, Caleb Nichols, John Fryer, Ebenezer Pickett.

"It is not to be inferred," says Mr. Kilbourn, "that *all* the members of Capt. McNeile's company belonged in Litchfield. Some in the list are recognized as residents of neighboring towns. Lieut. Moseley, for instance, was a Woodbury man. He became an eminent lawyer, legislator, and judge in his native county, and afterwards removed to Vermont, and was there elevated to the bench of the Supreme Court.

"The name of the late Col. Beebe, of his town, will be noticed among the sergeants of this company. At a still earlier date he had been a member of Maj. Rogers celebrated corps of Rangers, and was engaged in one of the forest fights, when the soldiers were dispersed by order of their commander and each man was directed to fight, in true Indian style, from behind a tree. Beebe chanced to be stationed near Lieut. Gaylord, who was also from Litchfield County. He had just spoken to Gaylord, and at the moment was looking him in the face for a reply, when he observed a sudden break of the skin in the forehead, and the lieutenant instantly fell dead,—a ball from the enemy having passed through his head.

"The names of some of the Litchfield officers who received commissions between the years 1755–63 are here given, as it is known that a part of them were in the war,—viz.:

Solomon Buel, captain, 1756; Ebenezer Marsh, colonel, 1757; Isaac Baldwin, captain, 1757; Joshua Smith, lieutenant, 1757; Abner Baldwin, ensigns; Archibald McNeile, captain, 1758; Zebulon Gibbs, ensign, 1758; Stephen Smith, lieutenant, 1760; Eli Catlin, lieutenant, 1760; Isaac Moss, lieutenant, 1761; Josiah Smith, lieutenant, 1761; Asa Hopkins, lieutenant, 1761; Gideon Harris, ensign, 1761; David Landon, ensign, 1761; Lynde Lord, ensign, 1762.

"Zebulon Gibbs was in the northern army from 1756 to 1762. In March, 1758, he was commissioned as ensign in Capt. Hurlbut's company, which was raised as a part of the force designed for the capture of Crown Point."

CHAPTER X.

LITCHFIELD (Continued).

First Indication of Revolutionary Spirit in Litchfield—Letter of Aaron Burr—The First Company of Soldiers—Capt. Bezaleel Beebe—The Bowling Green Statue of George III. Demolished—Carried to Litchfield—Converted into Cartridges—Continental Stores—Army Workshops—Prisoners of War—Arrest of David Matthews, Mayor of New York—Conveyed to Litchfield—Governor Franklin a Prisoner here—Visit of Count Rochambeau and Gen. Lafayette—Gen. Washington Visits the Village—Various Votes of the Town—Rev. Judah Champion's Prayer—Resident British Soldiers—Incidents, etc., etc.

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.*

THE first indication of the rising spirit of revolution in this town is contained in the following document, which emanated from a town-meeting held Aug. 17, 1774, of which Oliver Wolcott was moderator:

"The Inhabitants of Litchfield in legal Town Meeting assembled on the 17th day of August, A.D. 1774, taking into consideration the distress to which the Poor of the Town of Boston may likely be reduced by the operation of an Act of the British Parliament for Blocking up their Port and deeply commiserating the unhappiness of a brave and loyal People, who are thus eminently suffering in a General Cause for vindicating what every virtuous American considers an essential Right of this Country, think it is their indispensable Duty to afford their unhappy distressed brethren of said Town of Boston all reasonable Aid and Support. And this they are the more readily induced to do, not only as the Inhabitants of said Town are thus severely condemned for their reluctance to submit to an arbitrary, an unconsented to, and consequently unconstitutional Taxation, but the whole of the great and loyal Province of the Massachusetts Bay have been *condemned unheard*, in the loss of their Charter Privileges, by the heretofore unknown and unheard of exertions of Parliamentary Power, which they conceive is a power claimed and exercised in such a manner as cannot fail of striking every unprejudiced mind with Horror and Amazement as being subversive of all those inherent essential and constitutional Rights and Privileges which the good people of this Colony have ever held sacred and even dearer than Life itself, nor ever can wish to survive; not only every idea of Property, but every emolument of civil life being thereby rendered precarious and uncertain.

"In full confidence, therefore, that no Degree of Evil thus inflicted on said Town and Province will ever induce them to give up or betray their own and the American Constitutional Rights and Privileges, especially as they cannot but entertain the most pleasing Expectations that the Committees of the several North American Provinces, who are soon to meet at Philadelphia, will in their wisdom be able to point out a Method of Conduct effectual for obtaining Redress of their grievances,—a Method to which (when once agreed upon by said Committee) this Town will look upon it their duty strictly to attend. And in the mean time earnestly recommend that *subscriptions be forthwith opened in this Town*, under

* This chapter is compiled mainly from the late Payne Kenyon Kilbourne's "History of Litchfield," and Hon. Geo. C. Woodruff's "Historical Address," delivered in 1876.

the care of Reuben Smith, Esq., Capt. Lynde Lord, and Mr. William Stanton, who are hereby appointed a Committee to receive and forward to the Selectmen of Boston, for the use of the Poor in that place, all such Donations as shall be thereupon made for that purpose, and also to correspond with the Committee of Correspondence there or elsewhere, as there may be occasion.

"We also take this opportunity publicly to return our thanks to the members of the Honorable House of Representatives of this Colony, for their patriotic and loyal Resolutions passed and published in the last Assembly on the occasion, and order them to be entered at large on the Public Records of this Town, that succeeding ages may be faithfully furnished with authentic Credentials of our inflexible attachment to those inestimable Privileges which we and every honest American glory in esteeming our unalienable Birthright and Inheritance."

At the annual town-meeting held December 6, 1774, it was voted, "That the Honorable Oliver Wolcott, Esq., and Messrs. Jedediah Strong, Jacob Woodruff, John Marsh, John Osborn, Jehiel Parmelee, Abraham Bradley, Seth Bird, Archibald McNeile, Abraham Kilbourn, Nathan Garnsey, James Morris, and Ebenezer Benton be a Committee for the Purposes mentioned in the Eleventh Article of the Association Agreement of the Grand Continental Congress in Philadelphia, 5th of September last, and approved, adopted, and recommended by the General Assembly of this Colony at their session in October last."

"The 'Eleventh Article of the Association Agreement' here referred to provides for the appointment of 'Committees of Inspection' in each city and town, 'whose business it shall be attentively to observe the conduct of all persons touching this Association; and when it shall be made to appear that any person has violated its articles, they are to cause their names to be published in the *Gazette*, to the end that all such foes to the Rights of British America may be publicly known and universally contemned as the enemies of American Liberty, and thenceforth we break off all dealings with him or her.' Committees of Inspection were also appointed at the annual town-meeting in 1775 and 1776. In addition to the above, the following persons were appointed, viz.: Messrs. Reuben Smith, Lynde Lord, Andrew Adams, Archibald McNeile, Jr., Moses Sanford, Tapping Reeve, Jonathan Mason, Caleb Gibbs, Nathaniel Woodruff, William Stanton, and Nathaniel Goodwin.

"The celebrated Aaron Burr (afterwards Vice-President of the United States) became intimately associated with Litchfield during this period. He graduated at Princeton College in October, 1772, and in the following June his only sister, Sarah Burr, became the wife of Tapping Reeve, Esq., of this town.

"In May, 1774," says his biographer,* "he left the Rev. Mr Bellamy's, and went to the house of his brother-in-law, Tapping Reeve, where his time was occupied in reading, principally history, but especially those portions of it which related to wars, battles, and sieges, which tended to inflame his natural military ardor. The absorbing topics of taxation and the rights of the people were agitating the then British Colonies from one extreme to the other. These subjects, therefore, could not pass unnoticed by a youth of the inquiring mind and ardent feelings of Burr. Constitutional law, and the relative rights of the crown and the colonists, were examined with all the acumen which he possessed, and he became a Whig from reflection and conviction, as well as from feeling."

"Burr remained in Litchfield on this occasion something over a year. The letters written by him while here contain frequent allusions to local matters and to individuals (especially the young ladies) residing in the place. In a communication to Matthias Ogden (dated at Litchfield, Aug. 17, 1774) he says,—

"Before I proceed further, let me tell you that a few days ago a mob of several hundred persons gathered at Barrington, and tore down the house of a man who was suspected of being unfriendly to the liberties of the people; broke up the court then sitting at that place, etc. As many of the rioters belonged to this colony, and the Supreme Court was then sitting at this place, the sheriff was immediately despatched to apprehend the ringleaders. He returned yesterday with eight prisoners, who were taken without resistance. But this minute there are entering the town on horseback, with great regularity, about fifty men, armed each with a white club; and I observe others continually dropping in. I shall here leave a blank to give you (perhaps in heroics) a few sketches of my unexampled valor should they proceed to hostilities; and should they not, I can tell you what I would have done."

After the "blank," the young hero adds

"The above-mentioned sneaks all gave bonds for their appearance to stand a trial at the next court for committing a riot."

"While Burr remained at the house of Judge Reeve he was startled by the news of the battle of Lexington, which took place on the 19th of April, 1775. Immediately thereafter he addressed a letter to his friend Ogden, urging him to come to Litchfield and make arrangements with him for joining the standard of their country. The battle of Bunker Hill soon followed (June 16th). As Ogden could not come at once to Litchfield, Burr started for Elizabethtown, N. J., to assist his friend in arranging for a speedy trip to Cambridge, where the American army was then encamped. In July they reached Cambridge, and in September Burr enlisted as a private soldier in Arnold's expedition through the wilderness to Quebec. It may be added that Litchfield was Col. Burr's recognized *home* for some half-dozen years.†

"On the morning of the 10th of May, 1775, Col. Ethan Allen, a native of Litchfield, at the head of his brave Green Mountain Boys, surprised and captured the fortress of Ticonderoga. Several of this little band of heroes were born and bred in this vi-

* Davis, I. 46.

†On the 27th of January, 1776, Judge Reeve wrote to Burr thus: "Amid the lamentations for the loss of a brave, enterprising general [Montgomery], your escape from such imminent danger to which you have been exposed has afforded us the greatest satisfaction. The news of the unfortunate attack upon Quebec arrived among us on the 13th of this month. I concealed it from your sister until the 18th, when she found it out; but in less than half an hour I received letters from Albany acquainting me that you were in safety, and had gained great honor by your intrepid conduct. . . It was happy for us that we did not know you were an aid-de-camp until we heard of your welfare, for we heard that Montgomery and his aids were killed, without knowing who his aids were. Your sister enjoys a middling state of health. She has many anxious hours on your account, but she tells me that, as she believes you may serve the country in the business in which you are now employed, she is contented that you should remain in the army. It must be an exalted public spirit that could produce such an effect upon a sister as affectionate as yours."

For several months in 1781, Mrs Theodosia Provost (the dashing young widow of Colonel Provost, of the British Army) was a resident of Litchfield; and a few of her letters written from this place are preserved in Davis' life of Burr, vol. I. pp. 224-227. She became the wife of Burr, July 2, 1782.

Aaron Burr became aid-de-camp to General Washington, Attorney-General of the State of New York, United States Senator, and in 1801 was a candidate with Jefferson for the Presidency of the United States, the two receiving an equal number of electoral votes. After an exciting contest of several days in the United States House of Representatives, Jefferson was chosen President, and Burr Vice-President.

cinity. Lieut. Crampton, who entered the fort by the side of Allen, was also a native of this town, and had resided here during a large part of his life. On this occasion was captured the first British flag that fell into the hands of the Americans in the Revolutionary contest! The magnitude and importance of this exploit will be better understood, when considered in connection with the vast amount of time, and treasure and blood, which the fortress had cost the British government. The day following the capture of Ticonderoga the garrison at Crown Point, with all its military stores, was surrendered to Col. Warner, a native of Roxbury, in this county.

"In January, 1776, Capt. Bezaleel Beebe, of Litchfield, received orders to enlist a company for the defense of New York. The tidings spread rapidly throughout the town, and awakened anew the enthusiasm of the Whigs. A veteran who died within the last few years stated that when the intelligence reached him he *started on a run* for the captain's headquarters, fearing the roll would be full before he could reach there. Capt. Beebe's orders reached him on a Sunday, and by the following Saturday the company had been raised, armed, and equipped, and were on their march towards Fairfield. The following paper, with the names attached, is inserted here for preservation:

"We, the Subscribers, being convinced of the Necessity of a body of Forces to defeat certain Wicked Purposes formed by the Instruments of Ministerial Tyranny, do solemnly engage ourselves and enlist as Private Soldiers, in a Regiment to be Commanded by Colonel Andrew Ward, Jr., under the command of Major-General Lee, for the Term of Eight Weeks at the utmost from the Day we March from Fairfield, which is the place of Rendezvous; the Honorable Major-General Lee having given his Word and Honor that we shall not be Detained a single Day after said Term. Dated at Litchfield, 21st day of January, 1776.

"Lieut. Jonathan Mason,
Briant Stoddard,
James Woodruff,
Oliver Woodruff,
Phineas Goodwin,
Zebulon Bissell,
Benjamin Taylor,
Moses Taylor,
Frederick Stanley,
James Crampton,
Caleb Munson,
Abraham Wadhams,
Martin Nash,
Oliver Griswold,
Zadock Gibbs, Jr.,
Josiah Bartholomew,
Jesse Stanley,
Elisha Mayo,
Nathaniel Newell,
Luman Bishop,
Asaph Benham,
Joseph Finney,
Zebedee Sturtevant,
Martin Curtiss,
Levi Swan,
Joel Barnes,
Peleg Holmes,
Alexander Sackett,

"Sergt. Benjamin Bissell,
Elihu Harrison,
Roger N. Whittlesey,
Charles Woodruff, Jr.,
Joseph Sanford,
Stephen Brown,
William Patterson,
John Lyman,
Obed Stoddard,
T. Weed,
George Dear,
Jacob Gaylord,
Elihu Grant,
Abram Beach,
Ichabod Tuttle,
Chauncey Beach,
George Dear, Jr.,
Adino Hale,
Allen Lucas,
William Starr,
Heber Gilbert, Jr.,
Zebulon Palmer,
Joseph Peters,
Truman Gilbert,
Heman Brown,
Luther Comstock,
Daniel Swan."

"Those who have a knowledge of the leading men of Litchfield County from forty to seventy years ago will recognize in the above list the names of many of her most prominent and influential citizens,—men of wealth and enterprise, who, though surrounded by the endearments of domestic life, voluntarily enlisted as *private soldiers* in that dangerous expedition. The roll as here given is not complete. About two-thirds of the persons named in the list belonged to this town; the remainder were from Goshen, Torrington, and Warren. They were all enlisted from the 21st to the 25th of January, 1776. The names of a few additional members of this company may be gleaned from the following appraisal:

"Litchfield, 26th January, 1776.

"We, being requested to apprise the Arms belonging to Capt. Bezaleel Beebe's Company, in Col. Andrew Ward's Regiment, going on an expedition to New York under the command of Gen. Charles Lee—we accordingly apprized the same, being first duly sworn, viz.:

Elihu Harrison's Gun, Bayonet and Cartridge Box, in his own hands.
[*Figures omitted.*]
Roger N. Whittlesey's Gun in the hands of Briant Stoddard.
Joseph Sanford's Gun, Bayonet and Belt in his own hands.
Nathaniel Allen's Gun, Bayonet and Belt in his own hands.
Obed Stoddard's Gun, Bayonet, Cartridge box and belt.
Joshua Smith's Gun in his own hands.
Zebulon Bissell's Gun in his own hands.
James Woodruff's Gun carried by Stephen Brown.
Phineas Goodwin's Gun, bayonet and belt.
Whiting Stanley's Gun carried by James Crampton.
Oliver Woodruff's Gun carried by himself.
Hezekiah Agard's Gun carried by John Lyman.
Jedediah Strong's Gun, bayonet and belt carried by William Patterson.
Lieut. Jonathan Mason's Cartridge box.
Samuel Canfield's Gun carried by himself.
Noah Garnsey's Gun carried by T. Weed.
Sergt. Benjamin Bissell's Gun and Bayonet carried by himself.
Asa Osborn's Gun and Cartridge box carried by himself.
Jedediah Strong's Gun carried by Benjamin Taylor.
Jedediah Strong's Gun carried by Frederick Stanley.
Reuben Smith, Esq's, Gun, Bayonet, Case and Belt carried by Capt. Beebe.
Capt. John Osborn's Gun carried by Moses Taylor.

"Abraham Bradley,
"Thomas Catlin,
"Obed Stodder,
} *Appraisers on Oath.*"

"In May, 1776, a regiment was ordered to be raised for the defense of the State, 'to be subject to join the Continental army, if so ordered by the Governor.' Captain Beebe was appointed to the command of one of the companies of this regiment, with Jesse Cook for first lieutenant, and James Watson for second lieutenant. Lieut. Watson was soon transferred to another corps, and John Smith, of Litchfield, was commissioned in his place. The following is a complete list of the officers and soldiers of this company:

Bezaleel Beebe, captain; Jesse Cook, John Smith, lieutenants; Wait Beach, ensign; Levi Peck, Cotton Mather, Heber Stone, Solomon Goodwin, sergeants; Samuel Cole, Ezekiel Bissell, Elijah Loomis, David Hall, corporals; Joel Taylor, drummer; Epaphras Wadsworth, fifer; Nathaniel Allen, Cyrenius Austin, Enos Austin, Joseph Austin, Andrew Austin, Elihu Beach, Barnias Beach, Zebulon Bissell, James Beach, Asa Brooks, Daniel Benedict, Samuel Baldwin, Elisha Brownson, Benjamin Bissell, Daniel Barns, Ebenezer Bacon, Noah Beach, Elisha Bissell, Frederick Bigelow, Hezekiah Bissell, James Davis, Friend Dickinson, Jesse Dickinson, Solomon Dickinson, Ebenezer Dimon, Gershom Fay, Remembrance Filley, Joel Frost, John German, Phineas Goodwin, Beriah Birge, James Birge, Noadiah Bancroft, Ithamar Gibbs, Moore Gibbs, Samuel Gleason, Isaac Hosford, Abraham Haskins, Amos Johnson, Charles Kilbourn, Henry McIntire, Thomas Mason, Oliver Marshall, Timothy Marsh, Alexander McNiel, Ebenezer Landon, Remembrance Loomis, James

Little, John Lyman, Noah North, David Olmsted, Ethan Osborn, John Parmeley, Solomon Parmeley, Joseph Goodwin, Benjamin Gibbs, Gershom Gibbs, Henry Plumb, Eliphaz Parsons, Joseph Sanford, Frederick Stanley, Timothy Stanley, Jared Stewart, Joseph Spencer, Daniel Smith, Aaron Stoddard, Ira Stone, John Strong, Peleg Sweet, Stephen Taylor, Joseph Taylor, Samuel Vaill, Jeremiah Weed, John Weed, Gideon Wilcoxson, John Whiting, Oliver Woodruff.

"These names are copied from the account-book and billet-roll preserved among the papers of Col. Beebe. From various accounts and memoranda found in these papers, we are able to gather certain facts in the history of some of these soldiers. Thus:

"August 9, To cash paid for *coffin* for Ira Stone;" Sept. 7, "Lieut. John Smith was discharged from the army in New York;" "John German was dismissed from my company by order of a General Court Martial, July 9, 1776;" "Aug. 9, James Beach *died* about 8 o'clock in the morning;" "Sept. the 5th, 10 o'clock at night, Samuel Gleason *died*;" in the account with Joel Taylor—"Paid one dollar to Zebulon Taylor to deliver to *the mother* of the above Joel Taylor, *deceased*, it being cash that was with him when he died;" "Sept. 27, 1777, Received of Capt. Beebe 22 shillings for mileage from Philadelphia to Litchfield. (Signed) Abraham Haskins."

"From the account of Gershom Gibbs:

"Received of Capt. Beebe three dollars that *belonged to my husband and son*, which was part of the money sent to them whilst prisoners in New York. (Signed) Tabitha Gibbs."

"From the account of Nathaniel Allen:

"Sept. 27, 1777, To cash left with Joseph Agard to be paid to *Mrs. Allen*, that was left with me when Mr. Allen died."

"From the account with Phineas Goodwin:

"To back rations 16 days at Fort Washington," &c.

The fate of some of these individuals, together with that of many others belonging to this company, will be more fully explained in the narrative which follows:

"About the 1st of November, 1776, thirty-six *picked men* (all of whose names are given in the preceding roll) were placed under the command of Capt. Beebe and sent to Fort Washington to aid in its defense. This fort was captured by the enemy, and Capt. Beebe's company, with the rest of the garrison, were crowded, with hundred of others, into the sugar-house and on board the prison-ships; without air or water, and for the first two days without food, contagion and death were the natural consequences. The dysentery, smallpox, and other terrible diseases broke out among them, and very few of the whole number survived the terrible ordeal.

"On the 27th of December, 1776, an exchange of prisoners took place. Only eleven of Capt. Beebe's company were able to sail for Connecticut,—viz., Marsh, Woodruff, R. Loomis, B. Beach, N. Beach, Marshall, Brownson, Bissell, Little, Benedict, and Mason. Six of these died on their way home,—viz., Bissell, Brownson, B. Beach, Marsh, Marshall, and Loomis. The remainder of those who were living at that date, being too ill to be removed, were left behind, where all (except Sergt. Mather) died within a few days, most of them with the smallpox. Here follow the names of these 'picked men.' The notes prefixed appear to have been added by Capt. Beebe at the different periods corresponding with the dates:

"AN ACCOUNT OF THE PRISONER'S NAMES AND PLACES OF CONFINEMENT.

Sergt. Cotton Mather—returned home.
Sergt. David Hall—died of the smallpox on board the 'Grosvenor,' Dec. 11, 1776.
Elijah Loomis—died.
Gershom Gibbs—died on board the ship, Dec. 29, 1776.
Timothy Stanley—died on board the ship, Dec. 26, 1776.
Amos Johnson—died Dec. 26, 1776.
Timothy Marsh—died on his way home.
Barnias Beach—died on his way home.
Samuel Vaill—died on board the 'Grosvenor,' Dec. 27, 1776.
Nathaniel Allen—died of smallpox, Jan. 1, 1777.
Enos Austin—died of the smallpox, Dec. 4, 1776, in the evening.
Gideon Wilcoxson—died.
Thomas Mason—reached home.
Alexander McNiel—died.
Daniel Smith—died in New York, of smallpox, Jan. 1, 1777.
Noah Beach—reached home.
Daniel Benedict—reached home.
Isaac Gibbs—died Jan. 15, 1777.
Oliver Marshall—died on his way home.
Solomon, Parmeley—went on board the ship, and I fear he is drowned, as I cannot find him.
David Olmsted—died Jan. 4, 1777.
Jared Stuart—died Jan. 26, 1777, in the morning.
John Lyman—died Jan. 26, 1777.
Elisha Brownson—died on his way home.
[*The above Prisoners are at Lexington's Sugar-House.*]
Zebulon Bissell—died in Woodbury, on his way home.
Aaron Stoddard—died Jan. 12, 1777.
John Parmeley—died Jan. 15, 1777.
Joel Taylor—died Jan. 9, 1777.
James Little—reached home.
Phineas Goodwin—died Jan. 5, 1777.
[*The above at the Church called the North Church.*]
Oliver Woodruff—reached home.
Remembrance Loomis—died on his way home.
[*The above at Bucktail.*]

"The above prisoners belong to Capt. Beebe's company, Col. Bradley's regiment.

Corp. Samuel Cole,
Jeremiah Weed,
Joseph Spencer,
John Whiting,

Were either killed or made their escape from Fort Washington, on the 16th of November, 1776."

"Probably no similar instance of mortality occurred during the entire war. Only *six* survivors out of a company of thirty-six hale and hearty young men is a percentage of loss rarely reached even in the most fatal engagements. But few, if any, of these men were slain in battle. They died miserable deaths from cold, hunger, thirst, suffocation, disease, and the vilest cruelty from those to whom they had surrendered their arms on a solemn promise of fair and honorable treatment. Well might Ethan Allen (a professed infidel), with clinched teeth, exclaim to Capt. Beebe, as he did on one occasion, 'I confess my faith in my own creed is shaken; there *ought* to be a hell for such infernal scoundrels as that Lowrie!' referring to the officer in charge of the prisoners.

"Capt. Beebe, in consideration of his office, was allowed the limits of the city on his parole of honor, but was compelled to provide himself with food, lodging, and shelter. He was accustomed to visit his men daily, so long as any remained, and did whatever he was allowed to do to alleviate their wretched

condition. He was not exchanged with the other prisoners, but was detained within the 'limits' for nearly a year at his own expense. During much of this time Col. Allen was held in New York as a prisoner of war, and, before the remnant of the Litchfield soldiers were exchanged, these two gallant officers often met for consultation.

"In June, 1776, the general assembly ordered six battalions to be raised in this State and marched directly to New York, there to join the Continental army. A company was raised in Litchfield for this service, of which Abraham Bradley was captain; Tilley Blakesley, first lieutenant; Thomas Catlin, second lieutenant; and James Morris, Jr., ensign.

"Before the Revolution," says Mr. Gibbs, in his 'History of the Administrations of Washington and Adams,' "a leaden equestrian statue of George III. stood in the Bowling Green, in the city of New York. At the breaking out of the war this was overthrown, and lead being highly valuable, was sent to Gen. Wolcott's, at Litchfield, for safe keeping, where, in process of time, it was cut up and run into bullets by his daughters and their friends."

In a paper read before the New York Historical Society, by the author above quoted, in October, 1844, he gives a curious and interesting history of this statue, from which the following extracts are made:

"ACCOUNT OF THE STATUE OF GEORGE III, FORMERLY STANDING ON THE BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK.

"Most of the members are probably aware that an equestrian statue of King George III. stood upon the Bowling Green, in this city, prior to the Revolution, and was overthrown soon after its commencement. I believe, however, that its subsequent fate has never been recorded, and having in my possession a paper giving authentic information on the subject, I have supposed that the royal effigy might be worth a brief obituary.

"Hoit's (New York) *Gazette*, as quoted by Mr. Dunlap, gives the following notice of its erection:

"'August 21st, 1770, being the birth-day of Prince Frederick, the father of George III., an elegant Equestrian Statue of his present Majesty, George III., was erected in the Bowling Green, near Fort George. On this occasion the members of his Majesty's Council, the City Corporation, the Corporation of the Chamber of Commerce, the Corporation of the Marine Society, and most of the gentlemen of the City and Army, waited on his Honor, the Lieutenant-Governor Colden, in the Fort, at his request; when his Majesty's and other loyal healths were drunk under a discharge of thirty-two pieces of cannon from the Battery, accompanied with a band of music. This beautiful Statue is made of metal [Dunlap says, by way of parenthesis, 'the writer did not like to say *what* metal represented his royal majesty, the best of kings—*it was lead*'], being the first equestrian one of his present Majesty, and is the workmanship of that celebrated statuary, Mr. Wilton, of London.'

"Symptoms of disloyalty, betokening revolution, I suppose, soon manifested themselves in the rude treatment of the effigy, for on the 6th of February, 1773, an act was passed 'to prevent the defacing of statues which are erected in the city of New York.'

"Upon the above account Mr. Dunlap observes, 'This statue stood till some time in 1776. I saw it in 1775. In 1776 it was thrown down, and tradition says converted into bullets to resist his gracious majesty's soldiers when sent to enforce the doctrine of 'the sovereignty of the British Parliament over the colonies in all cases whatsoever'—the doctrine of Mr. Pitt, Lord Chatham, which he died in an effort to enforce The pedestal stood until long after the Revolution. No fragment of the horse or his rider was ever seen after its overthrow, and so completely had the memory of the event been lost, that I have never found a person who could tell me on what occasion it was ordered, or when placed in the Bowling Green.

"Some cotemporary notices of the destruction of this effigy have been pointed out to me, which I will cite. The first is from a book of general orders issued by Washington, the original of which is in the possession of this society. It is as follows:

"'July 10.—Though the General doubts not the persons who pulled down and mutilated the statue in Broadway last night acted in the public cause, yet it has so much the appearance of riot and want of order in the army that he disapproves of the manner, and directs that in future these things shall be avoided by the soldiery and left to be executed by proper authority.'

"The next is in a letter from Ebenezer Hazard to Gen. Gates, dated July 12, 1776, which will be found among the Gates papers, and in the society's collection, and is as follows:

"'The King of England's arms have been burned in Philadelphia, and his statue here has been pulled down to make musket balls of, so that his troops will probably have *melted majesty* fired at them.'

"Another is in a letter from New York, of July 11, 1776, published in the New Hampshire *Gazette* of the 27th:

"'Last Monday evening the Equestrian Statue of George III., with tory pride and folly raised in the year 1770, was, by the Sons of Freedom, laid prostrate in the dust—the just desert of an ungrateful tyrant. The lead wherewith this monument is made is to be run into bullets, to assimilate with the brains of our infatuated adversaries, who, to gain a peppercorn, have lost an empire. A gentleman who was present at the ominous fall of his leaden majesty, looking back to the original's hopeful beginning, pertinently exclaimed in the language of the angel to Lucifer, 'If thou be'est he, but ah how fallen! how changed!'

"Mr. Stephens* (Incidents of Travel in Russia, etc., vol. ii. p. 23) mentions having met with a curious memorial of its destruction, and at an out-of-the-way place. This was a gaudy and flaring engraving in a black wooden frame, representing the scene of its destruction, which he found in a tavern at *Chioff, in Russia*. 'The grouping of picture,' he says, 'was rude and grotesque, the ringleader being a long negro stripped to his trowsers, and straining with all his might upon a rope, one end of which was fastened to the head of the statue and the other tied around his own waist, his white teeth and the whites of his eyes being particularly conspicuous on a heavy ground of black.' How this picture found its way to Russia it would be difficult to imagine; it would certainly be not less a curiosity here than there.

"The document I have mentioned gives an account of its remaining history in a shape which history seldom assumes, that of an *account current*. It is preserved among the papers of Gen. (afterwards Governor) Wolcott of Connecticut. It is a statement of the number of cartridges made from the materials of the statue by the young ladies of Litchfield, and is in these words:

	Cartridges.	
"'Mrs. Marvin	3456	
" " on former account	2602	
		6,058
Ruth Marvin, on former account	6204	
Not sent to court-house, 449 packs	5388	
		11,592
Laura, on former account	4250	
Not sent to court-house, 344 packs	4128	
		8,378
Mary Ann, on former account	5762	
Not sent to the court-house, 119 packs, out of which I let Col. Perley Howe have 3 packs	5028	
		10,790
Frederick, on former account	708	
Not sent to court-house, 19 packs	228	
		936
		37,754
Mrs. Beach's two accounts		2,002
Made by sundry persons		2,182
Gave Litchfield militia, on alarm		50
Let the regiment of Col. Wigglesworth have		300
Cartridges, No.		42,288
Overcharged in Mrs. Beach's account		200
		42,088'

"The original document is in Gen. Wolcott's handwriting, and is indorsed 'number of cartridges made.' There is no date to it, nor is there mention made by him of the fact of their being made from the statue; but a memorandum added by his son, the last Governor Wolcott, explains it as follows:

"'N. B.—An equestrian statue of George the Third of Great Britain was erected in the city of New York, on the Bowling Green, at the lower end of Broadway. Most of the materials were lead, but richly gilded to

* John L. Stephens, the celebrated traveler, was a graduate of the Litchfield Law School.

resemble gold. At the beginning of the Revolution this statue was overthrown. Lead then being scarce and dear, the statue was broken in pieces, and the metal transported to Litchfield as a place of safety. The ladies of the village converted the lead into cartridges, of which the preceding is an account. O. W.'

"The Mrs. and Miss Marvin and Mrs. Beach, mentioned in the paper, belonged to families who yet reside in Litchfield; the other persons named were the two daughters and youngest son of Gen. Wolcott."

"A few miscellaneous facts relating to Litchfield men are here introduced nearly in chronological order.

"It should have been mentioned previously that Capt. David Welch, of Litchfield, commanded a company that was called into active service early in 1775, and in April of that year he was commissioned as major in Col. Hinman's regiment. He served throughout the war, and was an efficient and popular officer. During this year, also, Jedediah Strong was appointed a commissary to purchase horses for the army, and Oliver Wolcott was chosen a member of the Continental Congress. Fisher Gay, of Farmington (a native of this town), was one of the lieutenant-colonels appointed and commissioned at the special session of the Legislature held in March.

"In May, 1776, Amos Parmeley was allowed by the Assembly £14 11*s.* 1*d.* lawful money 'for nursing his sick son, John, who was a soldier in Maj. Welch's company, Gen. Wooster's regiment, in the Northern army, in 1775.' This is the John Parmeley who died in captivity in New York, in January, 1777. Jedediah Strong was appointed commissary for the purchase of clothing, and on a committee to exchange bills of credit for specie.

"On the 4th of July, Oliver Wolcott *appended his name to the Declaration of Independence.* In October he was reappointed a member of the Continental Congress.

"Drs. Reuben Smith and Seth Bird were appointed by the Legislature, in October, on a committee 'to examine all persons in this State that should be offered as surgeons or surgeons' mates in the Continental army, and, if found qualified, to give them certificates.'

"Andrew Adams was appointed, with others, to cause the arrest of all suspected persons, and those dangerous to the liberties of America.

"In December the Legislature appointed Tapping Reeve and Lynde Lord on a committee to 'rouse and animate the people,' and endeavor to procure the enlistment of volunteers for Washington's army. A company was forthwith raised in Litchfield, and the following officers were commissioned: Nathaniel Goodwin, captain; Alexander Waugh, lieutenant; and Ozias Goodwin, ensign. At the same session Col. Wolcott was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and given the command of the Fourth Brigade.

"The last Governor Wolcott (then a student at Yale College) was in Litchfield at the time of the Danbury alarm. Awakened at midnight by the summons to repair to the rendezvous of the militia, he armed himself; his mother, furnishing his knapsack with provisions and a blanket, hastened his departure, and dismissed him with the charge 'to conduct like a good soldier.' He, with the other volunteers from this town, participated in the skirmish at Wilton, as well as in the subsequent attacks during the retreat of the British from the burning of Danbury.

"Early in 1777 orders were issued for raising eight battalions in Connecticut for the Continental service, 'to serve for three years or during the war.' Ninety-two of the soldiers for these battalions were ordered to be raised in Litchfield. In April, of this year, the town voted to pay out of the treasury to each soldier that should enlist for the full term specified, the sum of £12 per annum, in addition to the pay they might receive from the State or general governments. The selectmen were at the same time directed to lay a tax for the purpose designated, and Messrs. Miles Bach, Leman Stone, Moses Barns, and Stephen Bidwell were appointed collectors.

"A letter written by Dr. Reuben Smith, of Litchfield, dated May 12, 1777, relating to the Danbury alarm, states that

"'Sunday morning, 27th April, about one o'clock, we were alarmed; our people turned out spiritedly; came up with the enemy next day a little below Wilton meeting house, and pursued them aboard their ships. Paul Peck was killed in the last attack on the enemy.'

"It is stated that on this occasion fourteen men, *the last in Litchfield capable of bearing arms*, were started at midnight to aid in repulsing the enemy.

"Of Paul Peck, alluded to in the letter of Dr. Smith, it is recorded

"'That he was the most expert hunter of the time in which he lived. At the Danbury alarm he put his long gun in order and followed the enemy to Compo on their retreat, and took a station behind a stone wall. Every shot told until he was rushed upon by the enemy, who took his gun from him and dashed his brains out with it.'

"He was killed April 28, 1777, aged seventy-five years.

"During the war Litchfield was a place of deposit for provisions and other Continental stores. Workshops for the army were established here. Prisoners of war were here confined.

"On the 21st of June, 1776, David Matthews, the English mayor of New York, was arrested by order of Gen. Washington, in pursuance of authority from the New York committee, for dangerous designs and treasonable conspiracies. He was sent to Litchfield for safe custody, and while here he wrote to Mrs. Matthews, at Flatbush, a letter, dated Litchfield, Aug. 12, 1776, in which he says,—

"'Ever since my arrival here I have been at the house of Capt. Moses Seymour, who, together with his wife, have behaved in the most genteel, kind manner, and have done everything in their power to make my time as agreeable as possible. He is a fine, merry fellow, and she is a warm Protestant, and if it was not the thoughts of home were continually in my mind, I might be happy with my good landlord and his family.'

"He adds, by way of postscript:

"'The Congress were much afraid I should run away if I had my liberty, but this good man with whom I lodge, and who never heard of me before, has such an opinion of me that he has wrote to them that he will be answerable for me whenever they shall call for me.'

"On the 19th of August, 1776, he was taken to Hartford, and on the next day wrote to the secretary of the Convention of New York a letter, dated Hartford, Aug. 20, 1776, in which he says,—

"'It is verily believed throughout this colony that I was concerned in a plot to assassinate Gen. Washington and to blow up the magazine in New York. . . . Solely owing to this report I have been obliged to decamp from Litchfield where I was stationed, and where the committee thought my life was in imminent danger. I arrived here yesterday, and am shunned as much as Lucifer would be. . . . Surely, if my life was to be made a sacrifice there was a more gentlemanly way of doing it than of being sent into a country to be fired at from behind a barn or stone fence.'

"On the 22d of the same month he was reconveyed to Litchfield. The original order of Governor Trumbull directs Capt. Moses Seymour to carry Mr. Matthews to Litchfield and hold him in custody, permitting him to walk abroad for the benefit of the air and to attend divine worship. To his letter of the 20th, Mr. Matthews adds a postscript, dated the 22d, saying,—

"'I am now on my march back to Litchfield again. . . . What horrid treatment is this? Our convention say I must be confined. It is too much for mortal man to bear. I am now to stand fire at Litchfield. May God spare my life to meet my enemies face to face.'

"The British royalty evidently did not relish the atmosphere of freedom prevailing at Hartford and Litchfield. Under date Litchfield, Sept. 26, 1776, he writes,—

"'The committee have been compelled to request my removal in order to pacify some people. They insist I can blow up this town. Oh that I could! I would soon leave them to themselves. The sheriff has given orders that I shall not approach the gaol, lest the doors should fly open and the prisoners escape. I should not have returned to this cold wilderness had not the sheriff of Hartford declared he must lock me up in gaol.'

"The first pleasure-carriage brought into this town was by him presented to Mrs. Major Seymour, and was in use as late as A.D. 1812. The mayor's traveling-trunk is still here in the possession of the Hon. Origen S. Seymour, one of Maj. Seymour's descendants.

"It is stated in a letter received in London from a British officer in New York, dated Dec. 2, 1776, that

"'Honest David Matthews, the mayor, has made his escape, and arrived here this day.'

"The tradition is that the public authorities did not well know how to deal with his case, and that one day when he 'walked abroad for the benefit of the air' he neglected to return, very much to the satisfaction of all concerned in his detention.

"Dr. Smith, at the close of his letter of May 12, 1777, says,—

"'Governor Franklin is confined in our gaol, and constant guard is kept. We trust he will find it difficult to escape should he attempt it.'

"This gentleman was the Royal Governor of New Jersey, and was the only son of the distinguished Dr. Benjamin Franklin. He was accused of being a virulent enemy of the United Colonies, and in June, 1776, Congress directed that he should be sent to Connecticut under a guard. In July, 1776, he was sent by Governor Trumbull to Wallingford to reside on his parole, and was soon permitted to reside at Middletown. But on the 30th of April, 1777, an order from Congress was received to confine Governor Franklin without pen, ink, or paper, and directed him to be conveyed under guard by the sheriff of Hartford County forthwith to Litchfield jail. On the 19th of September, 1777, an order on the pay-table was drawn in favor of Lynde Lord, Esq., for £100 towards the expense of the guard placed over Governor Franklin. On the 15th of January, 1778, another similar order was drawn in favor of Mr. Lord, who was the sheriff of Litchfield County.

"The following account of him was published in 1856, viz.:

"'DR. FRANKLIN'S ONLY SON.—While the name of Franklin has been so prominently before the public of late in connection with the celebration at Boston, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim to veneration is for the invaluable services he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was from first to last a devoted loyalist. Before the Revolutionary war he held many civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1763. When the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies were coming to a crisis he threw his whole influence in favor of loyalty, and endeavored to prevent the Legislative Assembly of New Jersey from sanctioning the proceedings of the General Congress of Philadelphia. These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of public sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the Whigs to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained about two years. . . . In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British government for the losses he had sustained by his fidelity.

"'As might be expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse. When, in 1784, the son wrote to his father, in his reply Dr. Franklin says, 'Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such keen sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my good fame, fortune, and life were all at stake.' In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making him some bequests, he adds, 'The part he acted against me in the late war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of.' The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter, when contrasted with the desertion of the son.'

"Up to this period 'Fair Wyoming on Susquehanna's side,' called Westmoreland, was claimed as ours. Its jurors and justices were officers of this county, and its civil processes were directed to the sheriff of Litchfield County, were returned to and decided by the courts held in this village, and are now among our records. Settled from Connecticut, it may be imagined what grief and consternation pervaded us when the inhabitants of that infant settlement were massacred by the 'Monster Brandt' and his Indian allies.

"During the Revolutionary war Litchfield was visited by Count Rochambeau, in May, 1777, and by Gen. La Fayette, as the guest of Judge Reeve. And, according to Mr. George Gibbs, on the evening of Saturday, Aug. 23, 1780, Gen. Washington arrived here on his way from Hartford to West Point, and was entertained at the hospitable mansion of Gen. Wolcott, in South Street (now Mrs. Harney's). He spent the night in the village, and on the following morning proceeded westward, arriving at West Point about 11 o'clock on Monday morning. It was at this time that he discovered the treason of Benedict Arnold, who commanded at that post. The next year he was here, as appears from the following extract from his diary: 'May 18, 1781, set out this day for an interview at Wethersfield with Count de Rochambeau and Admiral Barras. 19th, breakfasted at Litchfield.' Again he was here with Count Rochambeau.

"From 1776 to 1780, Litchfield was a depot for military stores and provisions, which were guarded by a considerable military force. The depot for provisions stood on the premises now occupied in part by Dr. Buel's 'Spring Hill,' on North Street, where a building was erected for that purpose sixty feet long and two stories high. On the site of the present court-house was erected a building of similar dimensions as a depot for *other* military stores. A workshop for the army (which was also sixty feet in length and two stories high) stood on the north side of East Street, just west of the burying-ground. The prisoners of war were generally kept in the old jail, which stood in East Street. At each of the places here designated a military guard was stationed night and day, the roll being called, the soldiers drilled, and the guard set, at stated intervals, with as much precision as would have been observed by an army encamped in the vicinity of the enemy. The stores and provisions deposited here were for much of the time under the general superintendence of Commissary William Richards, of Elizabethtown, N. J. Ashbel Baldwin, a native of this town, graduated at Yale College in 1776, and soon received the appointment of quartermaster and was stationed here. He remained at this post between two and three years, when he received an honorable discharge, and was succeeded in office by Oliver Wolcott, Jr., who graduated in 1778.

"On the 30th of June, 1777, Governor Trumbull wrote to Gen. Wolcott, informing him that a team would be sent to Litchfield loaded with powder, lead, and flints, and requesting him to send a team to Salisbury for a load of cannon-shot to be forwarded to Hartford by the returning teams. By a subsequent record of the Council of Safety, it appears that on this occasion there were sent to Litchfield seventeen hundred pounds of gunpowder, two thousand pounds of lead, one thousand flints, and three hundred pounds of cannon-powder.

"On the 23d of July following, an order was drawn on David Trumbull for £25 5*s.* 10*d.*, in favor of John and Daniel Dewey, 'for carting powder and lead from Lebanon to Litchfield.' Late in the autumn of this year a large proportion of the military stores taken at the capture of Burgoyne were deposited here.

"In August, Gen. Wolcott wrote to the Governor and Council, stating that he had ordered all the effective men of Sheldon's Horse and Humphreys' regiment (who had not been called to do duty under the recent act and were liable to be called out of the State) to march immediately to Peekskill, well provided with arms, and with forty days' provisions. The general's course was approved, and an order was directed to be drawn on the State treasurer, in his favor, for the sum of £1000. About the same time Sheriff Lord was directed to procure from the merchants of Litchfield County, for the use of the army, four hogsheads of rum, six hogsheads of sugar, and two thousand pounds of coffee, at a stipulated price. If the merchants refused to furnish the goods at the price named, the sheriff was ordered *to take the articles wherever he could find them*, at the appraisal of two or three judicious freeholders, and to make return of his doings to the Council.

"In September, Litchfield was established by the Council as the place of rendezvous for the Sixth Brigade, and Maj. Beebe was stationed here as the recruiting officer of the brigade.

"On the 7th of October, a special town-meeting was held, of which Jacob Woodruff, Esq., was moderator. At this meeting it was voted that Messrs. Lynde Lord, Thomas Catlin, Caleb Gibbs, David Welch, and Alexander Catlin, be a committee to purchase and provide shirts, frocks, overalls, stockings, and shoes for the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Continental army belonging to this town, agreeable to a resolve of His Excellency the Governor and Council of Safety passed Sept. 12, 1777.'

"The Committee of Safety, at a session held December 4th, appointed one person in each county to see that the clothing for the army demanded of the several towns was forthwith provided by the selectmen; and to furnish pack-horses or other means of transportation to convey the same to the commissary at Middletown. Alexander Catlin, of this town, was appointed the member of this committee for the county of Litchfield.

"On the 10th of December the following votes were passed in town-meeting, viz.:

"'1. *Voted*, That Messrs. David Welch, Nathaniel Woodruff, Archibald McNiel, Jr., Ebenezer Benton, and Thomas Waugh are hereby appointed a Committee to provide for the families of soldiers according to law and to the votes of the town.

"'2. To pay the Committee a reasonable compensation for their time and trouble.

"'3. That the Selectmen, together with Messrs. Tapping Reeve, Seth Bird, Andrew Adams, Samuel Lyman, and Lynde Lord, be a committee to prepare, state, and present for recovery sundry matters and accounts for money supposed to be due the town.

"'4. That the Selectmen be empowered and desired to distribute to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the Continental army belonging

to this town, and to the poor of the town, and to the families of such as have died in the service, whether Continental or militia, or in captivity, and to such other families in this town as are not in circumstances to supply themselves, forty-two bushels of SALT lately brought from Boston —in such proportion as they shall judge most suitable and right—at the rate of ten shillings per bushel; and the residue to such as are able to purchase the same at prime cost.'

"'At a meeting of the inhabitants of Litchfield, legally warned and convened on the 6th day of January, A.D. 1778, to take into consideration the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States of New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, exhibited by the selectmen pursuant to a requisition from His Excellency, the Governor, the said articles being distinctly and repeatedly read and considered:

"'*Voted* unanimously, That the said Articles of Confederation be approved, and that the Representatives of this town be instructed to use their influence and votes in the General Assembly to invest the delegates of this State with competent powers, in the name and behalf of this State, in Continental Congress, to subscribe and confirm the said Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States.'

"Andrew Adams, Esq., was moderator of the preceding meeting.

"At different dates during the continuance of the war the following persons (in addition to those already named) were appointed to furnish clothing, etc., for the soldiers in the public service from this town, and to provide for their families,—viz.: Capt. Joseph Vaill, Arthur Emons, Phineas Baldwin (2d), Capt. Solomon Marsh, Lieut. David Stoddard, Judson Guiteau, Jonathan Wright, Timothy Skinner, Gad Farnham, Benjamin Webster, John Smith, Ebenezer Plumb, and John Marsh.

"In March, 1780, the following inhabitants of this town were appointed Inspectors of Provisions for the Army,—to wit: Mr. Asahel Strong, Capt. Miles Beach, Capt. Reuben Stone, Lieut. Thomas Catlin, Capt. Archibald McNiel, Jr., Ensign Jonathan Wright, Mr. Abel Camp, Jr., Lieut. Lemuel Harrison, Capt. Zebulon Taylor, Capt. Alexander Waugh, Mr. Edward Linsley, and Mr. Levi Stone.

"In the spring of 1780, in consequence of the distressed situation of the army that had wintered at Morristown, Washington appealed to Governor Trumbull for assistance, and he never appealed to him in vain. The following was related by the late George Washington Parke Custis to Charles Hosmer, Esq., of Hartford. A special messenger was dispatched from Washington's headquarters to Governor Trumbull, to ascertain whether he could rely on any supplies from Connecticut. The messenger was detained but a short time, when Governor Trumbull placed a sealed letter in his hand directed to Gen. Washington. The contents of the letter were unknown to the bearer, but he arrived safely in camp and delivered it to Washington. After the commander-in-chief had looked it over in the presence of Mr. Custis, he remarked, in the words of the unbelieving Lord of Samaris, 'If the Lord would make windows in heaven, might this thing be.' He then read the letter aloud in the presence of Mr. Custis. Its purport was, that on a certain day, and at a certain hour of the day, he would receive at Newburgh, by a wagon-train from Hartford, two hundred barrels of flour, one hundred barrels of beef, and one hundred barrels of pork. It also contained a request that a guard might be sent to a place specified, for the protection of the train. Notwithstanding Washington's unbelief, he sent a horse-guard, as requested. At the hour appointed, they saw the wagon-boys of Connecticut approaching with their train of provisions. This train passed through Litchfield on their way, where they obtained some additional supplies. When Washington received these provisions, he remarked to Mr. Custis, 'No other man than Governor Trumbull could have procured them, and no other State than Connecticut would have furnished them.' Accompanying the train, Col. Henry Champion had a drove of cattle, which were tolled across the Hudson by the side of small boats. Col. Champion (who held the office of commissary-general) was the father of the Rev. Judah Champion and Mrs. Julius Deming, and the grandfather of Mrs. Asa Bacon, all of this town.

"Early in the spring of 1780 a train of sleds, loaded with provisions for the army, passed through Hartford and Litchfield on their way to Newburgh. Their progress was slow, and the teamsters (among whom were Eleazer Pinney and Ebenezer Nash, of Ellington) suffered incredible hardships on account of the unprecedented depth of snow and the unbroken state of the roads over which they passed. On arriving at the Hudson they attempted to cross on the ice, when their teams broke through. The horse at the head of Mr. Nash's team was detached from the oxen and floated under the ice. In due time, but not till after a desperate struggle, the oxen were all rescued from their perilous situation. The principal part of the stores were then drawn across the river on light sleds, with but a single horse attached to each. These supplies were so much needed by the army that no risk was considered too great in conveying them speedily to Washington's camp.*

"'At a legal Town-Meeting, holden at Litchfield on Saturday, the 8th day of July, A.D. 1780, the Hon. Oliver Wolcott, Moderator, it was voted, That to every able and effective man belonging to this town, to the number of fourteen, who shall voluntarily enlist himself into the Connecticut Battalions of Infantry of the Continental Army, for three years or during the war, this town will pay every such recruit such a sum in money, including the wages he shall receive from the State or the United States, as shall be sufficient to procure ten bushels of good merchantable Wheat for every month he shall so serve, the price of which Wheat shall be computed and the money paid to such recruit, or his assigns, in Litchfield, in every year, on the 1st day of January, during the time such recruit shall serve as aforesaid; and that this town will also pay as a Bounty to every such recruit, or his assigns, in Litchfield, on the 1st day of January of every year for so long a time as such recruit shall serve as aforesaid, at the rate of thirty bushels of good merchantable Wheat for one year's service, or the full value thereof in money, for the payment of which monies or wheat as aforesaid to such recruit or his assigns, in case he shall enlist himself into said Battalions by the 15th day of July instant, this town hereby becomes bound as aforesaid.'

"At the same meeting it was

"'*Voted*, That whereas the Militia of this town are required by an order of Colonel Andrew Adams, grounded on an act or order of the Governor and Council of Safety made the 30th day of June, 1780, to fur-

* See No. XV., "South Windsor Sketches," in *Hartford Times*.

nish fourteen able and effective men to serve in the Connecticut Line of the Continental Army until the 31st day of December next, this town, being anxious to give every necessary encouragement to the public service, hereby plight themselves to pay to every such recruit, or his assigns, as shall voluntarily enlist himself into said Battalions by the 10th day of July instant, to serve in said Battalions until the last day of December next, such sum in money as shall be sufficient, including the wages he shall receive from this State or the United States, to procure as much good merchantable Wheat as might be obtained by the monthly wages of forty shillings in the year 1774. Provided, nevertheless, that the Militia of this town not being called upon by virtue of said order to furnish more than fourteen able recruits to serve in said Battalions. This town will not consider themselves bound by the votes of this day to pay Bounties or Wages to more than fourteen such recruits; and, in case a greater number shall enlist, the preference shall be given to such as shall enlist for three years or during the war, and of them, to such as shall first enlist. And the Colonel or Commanding Officer of this Regiment is desired to discharge any supernumerary recruits, agreeable to these votes.

"'*Voted*, That a Rate or Tax of sixpence on the pound, on the list of 1779, be and the same is hereby laid, and made payable in Gold or Silver Coin or Bills of Credit of this State of the emissions of the present year, by the 1st day of September next.'

"Judson Gitteau, Timothy Skinner, Jonathan Wright, and Ozias Lewis, were appointed to collect the said tax.

"At a legal Town-Meeting holden at the Meeting-House in the first society in Litchfield, on the 15th day of November, Anno Dom. 1780, Major David Welch, Moderator, it was

"'*Voted*, That a Tax of one shilling upon the pound be laid upon the Polls and Rateable Estate contained in the Grand List of this town, given in the year 1779, to be collected and paid to the Town Treasurer by the 1st day of December next, in the Bills of Credit emitted by this State since the 1st day of January last, new Continental Money issued under the authority of this State, Gold and Silver, or old Continental Money after the rate of forty shillings in old Continental Money for one shilling Lawful Money, for purchasing Provisions and requisite Supplies for the Army, and to defray other necessary expenses of the town.'

"'*Voted*, That Messrs. Timothy Skinner, Seth Farnham, Theodore Catlin, and Harris Hopkins be Collectors of the said Tax accordingly.'

"'Provided, Nevertheless, that any person may pay any part of said Tax in Provisions required, and at the respective prices fixed in the Act of Assembly made at their session in October last, entitled "An Act for Collecting and Storing a Quantity of Provisions for the use of the Continental Army and the Forces raised for the Defense of this State."'

"'*Voted*, That Messrs. Timothy Skinner, Seth Farnham, Theodore Catlin, and Harris Hopkins be a Committee to purchase Provisions agreeable to said act of Assembly.'

"'*Voted*, That Messrs. Miles Beach and Leman Stone be appointed to receive the Salt, procure Casks to contain said Provisions, to receive and inspect the same, see that it is good and merchantable and well put up, and mark and store the casks, and report to the Governor, agreeable to said Act of Assembly.'

"'*Voted*, That said Beach and Stone be also employed to purchase any of such Provisions as occasion may offer or opportunity present.'

"'*Voted*, That said Timothy Skinner, Seth Farnham, Theodore Catlin, Harris Hopkins, Miles Beach, and Leman Stone be also appointed to purchase the Clothing required for the Army, agreeable to directions to be given to them from time to time by the Selectmen.'

"Dec. 26, 1780, Reuben Smith, Esq., Moderator, '*Voted*, That Timothy Skinner, Heber Stone, James Stoddard, Reuben Stone, David Welch, and Zebulon Taylor be a Committee to hire, at the cost of the town, the requisite number of recruits to complete the quota of this town in the Connecticut Line of the Army of the United States for three years or during the war.'

"January 9, 1781, Colonel Andrew Adams, Moderator, '*Voted*, That whereas it is necessary that this town raise a number of soldiers to fill up their quota in the Army of the United States, the town does promise and engage to each soldier that shall enlist into said service in either of the Connecticut Battallons before the 1st day of February next, that they will make good to him his forty shillings per month by such addition to the pay he shall receive from the State or the United States as shall make said pay sufficient to purchase as much Provisions as forty shillings would have done in 1774.'

"A tax of three pence on a pound was laid on the list of 1779, one-half to be paid in wheat flour, rye flour, and Indian corn. Capt. Abraham Bradley and Leman Stone were appointed receivers of the flour and corn.

"Jan. 18, 1781.—It was voted to divide the town in classes for the purpose of procuring the requisite number of recruits; and the selectmen, together with Capt. Abraham Bradley, Capt. John Osborn, Ensign Edward Phelps, and Dr. Seth Bird, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

"March 26, 1781.—Nine foot-soldiers and two horsemen are required of this town, in addition to those already in the field; and the necessary steps were taken to raise them.

"July 9, 1781.—'*Voted*, That the men belonging to this town, lately detached for a term of three months by special order of the Captain-General, agreeable to a resolve of His Excellency the Governor and Council of Safety of the 19th of June, founded on an earnest Requisition of His Excellency General Washington for eight hundred men, etc., have and receive out of the Town Treasury, by the 1st of January next, each the sum of twenty shillings in silver, or other equivalent, for each month he shall be in actual service agreeable to such detachment.'

"Sept. 18, 1781.—'Captain Miles Beach was chosen Receiver of Clothing and Provisions on the 2*s.* 6*s.* tax payable in December next; and Leman Stone was chosen Receiver of such part of said tax as shall be delivered to him.'

"Jan. 3, 1782.—'*Voted*, That the Town Treasurer be desired to procure the order or orders drawn by the Committee of Pay Table in favor of this town, for Bounties on raising recruits in the year 1781, now in his hands and office, to be exchanged for small orders to the same amount; and to deliver out thirty pounds thereof to each of the respective classes, taking proper receipts therefor.'

"Feb. 25, 1782.—'*Voted*, to raise ten men for State Service or the Regiment of Guards for Horseneck, as required by Act of Assembly, by dividing the town into classes on the List of 1781.'

"Capt. Abraham Bradley, Col. Bezaleel Beebe, and Capt. Lynde Lord, were appointed a committee for that purpose.

"'*Voted*, That ten men be added to the above Committee, whose business it shall be to notify the respective classes to meet at the time and place by them appointed, to proceed in raising recruits as aforementioned, viz.:

For the	1st class,	Ensign	Edward Phelps.
"	2d	"	Ozias Lewis.
"	3d	"	Benjamin Peck, Jr.
"	4th	"	Elihu Harrison.
"	5th	"	Ephraim Smedley, Jr.
"	6th	"	Leaming Bradley.
"	7th	"	Ensign Jonathan Wright.
"	8th	"	Lieutenant David Stoddard.
"	9th	"	Captain Alexander Catlin.
"	10th	"	Lieutenant Timothy Skinner.

"'*Voted*, That each non-commissioned officer and soldier that is or shall be detached out of this town into actual service the current year shall receive twenty shillings per month for the time he shall thus continue in actual service on such draft, or procure a man to serve for him; and that the Selectmen draw orders on the Treasurer accordingly.'

"March 25, 1782. 'Stephen Stone, Elijah Griswold, and Benjamin Kilbourn having lately been assessed on examination by the Civil Authority and Selectmen, agreeable to law, *for each a son gone to the enemy*, and having requested a hearing in Town Meeting, and being heard accordingly, the question was proposed relative to said Stone in particular; and the town by vote did not discharge said Assessment. Whereupon, it being late, and other business requiring attention, adjourned till Thursday, the 28th, at 10 o'clock P M.'

"At an adjourned meeting, the vote in the case of Stephen Stone was reconsidered, and he was released from his assessment. In the other cases mentioned the assessment was confirmed.

April 2, 1782.—"Messrs. Timothy Skinner, Moses Seymour, and Abraham Bradley were appointed a committee to make inquiry whether any of the deserters from the army belonging to this town, and not accounted as part of the quota of the town in the late returns of the army, have joined or are likely to join the army in consequence of the general's proclamation, and whether this town is not overrated by a mistake in the report of the committee for ascertaining deficiencies," etc.

"In town meeting, 16th October, 1783, Capt. Moses Seymour, moderator, it was voted that the present selectmen adjust the claims of the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who lately served in the eight battalions of this State as part of the quota of this town, and claim a grant

of twenty shillings per month agreeable to a vote of this town passed April 15, 1777; and having by agreement with said claimants or otherwise ascertained the sum to them respectively due, to divide each man's sum into three equal parts, and give certificates thereof in behalf of the town, payable at three different periods,—viz., on the 1st days of January, 1784, 1785, and 1786, the last to be on interest; which certificates shall be paid by the treasurer according to the tenor of them, the one-half of each in money, and the other half in provisions at the market price; and that the selectmen for the time being make three town-rates for that purpose,—viz., in the years 1783, 1784, and 1785, to be collected by the collectors of town-rates for those years respectively, in December annually, and paid into the town treasury and kept distinct from all other town-rates or moneys, orders, and accounts, whatsoever."

"Through the entire war Litchfield was represented, in the persons of one or more of her sons, on the Committee of Safety, in the Council of State, and in the Continental Congress. At the regular session of the Legislature in May, 1780, the representatives from this town were Andrew Adams and Jedediah Strong; the former was chosen speaker and the latter clerk of the House. Maj. Moses Seymour commanded a Litchfield company of cavalry at the capture of Burgoyne. Col. Beebe was, during the latter part of the war, chief in command of the troops raised for the defense of our sea-coast. Gen. Wolcott, Gen. David Smith, and Col. Tallmadge were active and energetic officers from the commencement to the close of hostilities. Col. Sheldon, commander of the celebrated corps of cavalry known in history as 'Sheldon's Regiment of Horse,' had been for some twenty years a resident of Litchfield, and his troops were raised almost exclusively in this vicinity. Capts. Seymour, Stanton, and Wadsworth, of this town, commanded companies in this corps; Capt. Stanton being at the same time paymaster of the regiment. Col. Tallmadge was one of Sheldon's most efficient majors. This regiment was Washington's favorite corps, and continued to act under his immediate direction till the treaty of peace was signed, constituting at once his messengers, his bodyguard, and his agents for the accomplishment of any enterprise, however, desperate. Capt. Morris, also of this town, commanded one of the companies of the 'forlorn hope' at the siege of Yorktown. Indeed, the citizens of Litchfield were found at the head of their battalions or in the ranks in nearly all the great battles of the Revolution, including those of Germantown, Trenton, Princeton, Long Island, and Stony Point.

"Mr. Hollister, in his 'History of Connecticut, says,—

"When the whole country was in a state of alarm at the intelligence that Lord Cornwallis, with a large fleet and armament, was approaching the American coast, Col. Tallmadge happened to pass through Litchfield with a regiment of cavalry. While there he attended public worship with his troops on Sunday at the old meeting-house that stood upon the village green. The occasion was deeply interesting and exciting. The Rev. Judah Champion, then the settled minister of the place,—a man of great eloquence and of a high order of intellectual endowment,—in view of the alarming crisis, thus invoked the sanction of Heaven:

"Oh Lord! we view with terror the approach of the enemies of thy holy religion. Wilt thou send storm and tempest to toss them upon the sea and to overwhelm them upon the mighty deep, or to scatter them to the uttermost parts of the earth. But, peradventure, should any escape thy vengeance, collect them together again, O Lord! as in the hollow of thy hand, and let thy lightning play upon them! We beseech thee, moreover, that thou do gird up the loins of these thy servants who are going forth to fight thy battles. Make them strong men, that 'one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight.' Hold before them the shield with which thou wast wont in the old time to protect thy chosen people. Give them swift feet that they may pursue their enemies, and swords terrible as that of thy Destroying Angel, that they may cleave them down when they have overtaken them. Preserve these servants of thine, Almighty God! and bring them once more to their homes and friends, if thou canst do it consistently with thine high purposes. If, on the other hand, thou hast decreed that they shall die in battle, let thy Spirit be present with them and breathe upon them, that they may go up as a sweet sacrifice into the courts of thy temple, where are habitations prepared for them from the foundations of the world."

Several British soldiers became citizens of the town, among whom were Richard Morris, John I. Gatta, John Glass, William Burrell, Henry Poulson, James Glass, and Adam Tilford.

Mr. Kilbourn, in his history, says that at the period of which we are writing, "Litchfield was the home of a remarkable number of educated thinking men, some of whom were already distinguished and others who were destined to act an important part in their country's history. Indeed, no town in the State could boast of a community more refined and patriotic. Within the present borough limits resided Oliver Wolcott, Andrew Adams, Reynold Marvin, Tapping Reeve, Isaac Baldwin, Samuel Lyman, Isaac Baldwin, Jr., Elisha Sheldon, John Pierce, Jr., Dr. Thomas Little, Lynde Lord, Rev. Timothy Collins, Rev. Judah Champion, Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, Dr. Reuben Smith, Moses Seymour, Timothy Skinner, Abraham Bradley, William Stanton, Ambrose Collins, Elijah Wadsworth, and Ephraim Kirby.

To this goodly company were soon added Oliver Wolcott, Jr., Ashbel Baldwin, Ezekiel Woodruff, Julius Deming, Uriah Tracy, and Dr. Daniel Sheldon.

Sixteen of the gentlemen named were graduated at Yale College, and one (Judge Reeve) at the College of New Jersey; three were members of the national Congress, or became such; seven were captains in the Revolutionary war, and four rose to the rank of general officers; two became chief justices, and two governors of the State.

CHAPTER XI.

LITCHFIELD (Continued).

Ethan Allen—Elisha Sheldon—Oliver Wolcott—Andrew Adams—Bezaleel Beebe—Jedediah Strong—Benjamin Talmadge—Tapping Reeve—Moses Seymour—Elisha Mason.

MEN OF THE REVOLUTION.*

"THE historic names of the Revolutionary period most intimately associated with Litchfield are those of Ethan Allen, Oliver Wolcott, Elisha Sheldon, Andrew Adams, Bezaleel Beebe, Moses Seymour, Jedediah Strong, and Tapping Reeve. This chapter will

* From Kilbourne's "History of Litchfield."

be mainly devoted to brief biographical sketches of these eminent and useful men.

"GEN. ETHAN ALLEN,* the hero of Ticonderoga, was born in Litchfield, Jan. 10, 1737–38. He was the eldest child of his parents—Joseph and Mary (Baker) Allen—who, when Ethan was about two years old, removed to the adjoining town of Cornwall. The subject of this sketch spent his youth and early manhood in Cornwall and Salisbury; and about the year 1765 emigrated to the 'New Hampshire Grants,' as they were then called, a wild, mountainous region lying between Lake Champlain on the west and the Connecticut River on the east, and extending from the Massachusetts line northward to the Canadas. This territory was claimed alike by the governments of New Hampshire and New York, a fact which led to a fierce and long-continued struggle between the settlers and Governor Tryon of the latter province. The hardy and resolute pioneers banded themselves together under the name of the "Green Mountain Boys," chose Allen as their commander, and waged a war of extermination against all intruders from New York. This contest continued until the attention of both parties was diverted by the more important events which immediately preceded the Revolution. By this time Allen was famous throughout the North. When, therefore, the seizure of the British fortresses on Lake Champlain was secretly resolved upon by the Whigs of Massachusetts and Connecticut, Col. Allen was, by common consent, selected as the leader of the hazardous enterprise. In another part of this volume I have referred to this subject, and can here only give it a passing notice. In the twilight of a peaceful May morning, in 1775, the hero, followed by a little band of trusty soldiers, entered the fortress of Ticonderoga and thundered at the door of the commander, demanding the instant surrender of the garrison. "By what authority do you demand it?" asked Capt. Delaplace, as he stood trembling before the giant apparition. "IN THE NAME OF THE GREAT JEHOVAH AND THE CONTINENTAL CONGRESS!" responded Allen, at the same time threatening the captain with instant death if his demand was not forthwith complied with. There was no alternative. With a countenance and manner not to be mistaken, Allen stood with his drawn sword ready to execute his threat. The garrison were at once surrendered as prisoners of war, and all the arms, ammunition, provisions, etc., contained in the fort fell into the hands of Allen. The capture of Crown Point by Col. Warner, on the following day, gave the Whigs complete possession of Lake Champlain. Col. Allen now visited the Provincial Congress of New York and the Continental Congress at Philadelphia, and was received with marked consideration by both of those illustrious bodies. He was admitted to the floor of each, and permitted to detail his plan for the conquest of Canada. His plan was approved, and he was commissioned as a colonel in the Continental army. In September following he made an unsuccessful attack upon Montreal, was taken prisoner, carried to England, and confined in Pendennis Castle. As Ticonderoga had long been a famous place in that country, the renown of his exploit had preceded him thither. On his arrival at Falmouth, so great was the curiosity to see him that crowds of people thronged the highways, housetops, and rising grounds in the vicinity, the officers being compelled to force their way through the throng for a mile with drawn swords. He was dressed in a fawn-skin jacket, an underdress and breeches of sagatha, worsted stockings, coarse shoes, and a red worsted cap. On shipboard he was treated with great severity, being a part of the time handcuffed and imprisoned in a dirty cell. When angry his rage was terrible. Once, on being insulted by a petty officer, he twisted off *with his teeth* a tenpenny nail with which his shackles were fastened! During the spring of 1776 he was brought back to America, but was detained in New York as a prisoner of war until May 6, 1778, when he was exchanged for Col. Campbell. After repairing to headquarters and offering his services to Gen. Washington, Allen visited the Grants (or Vermont), where his arrival was announced by the discharge of cannon, and other demonstrations of joy. The newly-organized State of Vermont appointed him to the office of major-general and commander-in-chief of the State militia, and sent him as a special delegate to the national Congress. He was also elected a representative to the Legislature, a post to which he was repeatedly re-elected.

"Aside from several pamphlets, which had their origin in the controversy with New York, Allen published a narrative of his captivity in a volume of two hundred pages, and a theological work entitled 'The Oracles of Reason,' in which he attempts to subvert the doctrines of Christianity. His writings are bold, artful, and egotistical, and, though sometimes crude and unpolished, evince talents of a high order.

"The following anecdote (indicating that Allen in reality had very little faith in his own system of divinity) is contained in a note to page 409, vol. ii., of President Dwight's 'Travels in New England and New York':

"Dr. Elliot, who removed from Guilford, in Connecticut, to Vermont, was well acquainted with Col. Allen, and had made him a visit at a time when his daughter was very sick and near death. He was introduced to the library, where the colonel read to him some of his writings with much self-complacency, and asked, 'Is not that well done?' While they were thus employed a messenger entered and informed Col. Allen that his daughter was dying and desired to see him. He immediately went to her chamber accompanied by Dr. Elliot, who was desirous of witnessing the interview. The wife of Allen was a pious woman, and had instructed her daughter in the principles of Christianity. As soon as her father appeared at her bedside she said to him, 'I am about to die; shall I believe in the principles you have taught me, or shall I believe in what my mother has taught me?' He became extremely agitated, his

* Several towns claim his birthplace. See history of Woodbury, elsewhere in this work.

chin quivered, his whole frame shook, and, after waiting a few moments, he replied, '*Believe what your mother has taught you.*'

"While Allen was on parole in New York, a British officer of honorable rank sent for him to call at his lodgings. On his arrival the officer told him that his fidelity, though in a wrong cause, had won the good opinion of Lord Howe, who was disposed to show him favor. He at the same time held out to him brilliant prospects of promotion and money, and large tracts of land either in Connecticut or Vermont at the close of the war. Allen replied, that if by faithfulness he had recommended himself to Gen. Howe, he should be loth by unfaithfulness to forfeit the general's good opinion; and as to the lands, he regarded the offer not unlike that made by Satan to Christ, who promised him 'all the kingdoms of the world,' when in fact 'the old devil didn't own an acre'! The officer thereupon sent him away as incorrigible.

"Jared Sparks, LL.D. (late president of Harvard College), in his biography of the subject of this sketch, says,—

"There is much to admire in the character of Ethan Allen. He was brave, generous, and frank; true to his country, consistent and unyielding in his purposes, seeking at all times to promote the best good of mankind, a lover of social harmony, and a determined foe to the artifices of injustice and the encroachments of power. Few have suffered more in the cause of freedom, few have borne their sufferings with a firmer constancy or a loftier spirit. His courage, even when approaching to rashness, was calm and deliberate. No man probably ever possessed this attribute in a more remarkable degree. He was eccentric and ambitious, but these weaknesses, if such they were, never betrayed him into acts dishonorable, unworthy, or selfish. So rigid was he in his patriotism, that, when it was discovered that one of his brothers had avowed tory principles and had been guilty of a correspondence with the enemy, he entered a public complaint against him in his own name, and petitioned the court to confiscate his property in obedience to the law. His enemies never had cause to question his magnanimity, or his friends to regret confidence misplaced or expectations disappointed. He was kind, benevolent, humane, and placable. In short, whatever may have been his peculiarities, and however these may have diminished the weight of his influence and the value of his public services, it must be allowed that he was a man of very considerable importance in the sphere of his activity, and that to no individual among her patriot founders is the State of Vermont more indebted for the basis of her free institutions and the achievement of her independence than to ETHAN ALLEN."

This is certainly a high compliment, coming from the source it does. The theological writings of Allen, however, were not calculated to render him popular with the good people of New England. Preachers, poets, and critics joined in a furious crusade against him, to all of which he affected the utmost contempt. Soon after the publication of his "Oracles," alluding to the anticipated attacks of the clergy (in a letter to a friend), he says, "I defy the whole artillery of hell-fire." The following piece of satire from the pen of Dr. Lemuel Hopkins (himself for some years a resident of Litchfield), is preserved in Dr. Elihu Hubbard Smith's "Collection of American Poetry," which was printed at Litchfield, by Collier & Adam, in 1792:

"Lo, Allen, 'scaped from British jails,
His tushes broke by biting nails,
Appears in hyperborean skies,
To tell the world the Bible lies.
See him on Green Hills north afar,
Glow like a self-enkindled star,
Prepared (with mob-collecting club,
Black from the forge of Beelzebub,
And grim with metaphysic scowl,
With quill just plucked from wing of owl),
As rage or reason rise or sink,
To shed his blood, or shed his ink.
Behold, inspired from Vermont dens,
The seer from anti-Christ descends,
To feed new mobs with hell-born manna
In Gentile lands of Susquehanna;
And teach the Pennsylvania Quaker
High blasphemies against his Maker.
Behold him move, ye staunch divines!
His tall head bustling through the pines;
All front he seems, like wall of brass,
And brays tremendous as an ass.
One hand is clenched to batter noses,
While t'other scrawls 'gainst Paul and Moses!"

On the 23d of June, 1762, Allen married Mary Bronson, of Woodbury, who died in 1784. Their children were Joseph, Loraina, Lucy, Mary Ann, and Pamela. Loraina died young, and was the subject of the anecdote just given.

Gen. Allen died of apoplexy, on his estate at Colchester, Vt., Feb. 12, 1789, aged fifty-one years.

ELISHA SHELDON, a native of Lyme, and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1730, became a resident of this village in 1753, and here spent the remainder of his life. He was an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Litchfield County from 1754 to 1761; at which latter date he was elected a member of the Council, or Upper House, in which distinguished body he sat until his decease, a period of eighteen years. He was also chosen a representative by the freemen of this town at ten semi-annual elections. Mr. Sheldon was equally conspicuous in the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the town, and was often called upon to preside at our town-meetings. He also, for a period of eighteen years, held the office of county treasurer. An active patriot in the Revolution, he was not unfrequently appointed by the Legislature and by his fellow-citizens on important committees, having for their object the advancement of the common cause. He died in the midst of the great contest. His remains rest in the West burying-ground, beneath a marble tablet, on which is inscribed the following epitaph:

"This Monument is erected to the Memory of the Hon. ELISHA SHELDON, Esq., who departed this life September the first, Anno Domini 1779, in the 79th year of his age. A Gentleman of extensive genius and Liberal Education, called in early life to various public employments, both Civil and Military, all of which he executed with punctuality and fidelity; much respected for his Generosity and Benevolence, and greatly lamented by his extensive Acquaintance. In early life he made a profession of the Christian Religion, and till his Death adorned it by a very Exemplary Conversation. 'Blessed are the Dead who die in the Lord.'"

The wife of Mr. Sheldon was Elizabeth Ely, by whom he had five children,—viz., Lois (married Lynde Lord, Esq., sheriff), Mary, Thomas, Samuel, and Col. Elisha (commander of the Second Regiment of Light Dragoons in the Continental army).

OLIVER WOLCOTT, LL.D. (son of his His Excel-

lency the Hon. Roger Wolcott, Governor and chief justice of Connecticut), was born in Windsor, Dec. 20, 1726, and was graduated at Yale College in 1745. In early manhood he commanded a company of volunteers in the Northern army in the war against the French. Having pursued the usual course of medical studies, he established himself as a physician in Goshen, and was residing there at the date of the organization of the county of Litchfield, October, 1751. The Legislature appointed him the first high sheriff of the new county, and he immediately took up his abode in this village and continued to reside here until his decease, a period of forty-six years. He was thus but twenty-five years of age when he became a resident of Litchfield, and hence his fame, subsequently achieved, as really belongs to us as if he had been born in the town. In 1752 he erected the "Wolcott House" in South Street, which is still one of the most desirable residences in the place. With a commanding personal appearance, dignified manners, a clear and cultivated intellect, and a character for integrity far above the reach of suspicion, it is not to be wondered at that he became a favorite of the people with whom his lot was cast. Besides holding the office of sheriff for over twenty years, he was chosen a representative to the Legislature five times between the years 1764 and 1770, inclusive; a member of the Council or Upper House from 1771 to 1786; judge of the Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield from 1772 to 1779; judge of the Court of Common Pleas from 1773 to 1786; and member of the Continental Congress from 1775 to 1784 (except two years). He was one of that memorable band of patriots and sages who, on the 4th of July, 1776, affixed their names to the Declaration of Independence.

In the early part of the war of the Revolution, Judge Wolcott was commissioned as a brigadier-general, and Congress appointed him a Commissioner on Indian Affairs for the Northern Department, with Gen. Schuyler and others. In May, 1779, he was elected by the Legislature and commissioned by Governor Trumbull as major-general of the militia of Connecticut to succeed Gen. James Wadsworth, resigned. In these important and responsible stations he rendered the country essential service. On the field, in the camp, at the rendezvous, in the departments of the commissary of supplies, in fact, wherever he could render himself useful—he was found, ever prompt in planning and efficient in executing. At the same time he was an active member of the committee of safety, and when at home was equally zealous and conspicuous in the local affairs of the town, officiating as moderator, selectman, committeeman, etc. Indeed, no man in the State at this period discharged so many and varied public duties. A considerable share of the reputation which Connecticut acquired for promptness in furnishing men and means for the army is due to Gen. Wolcott. Certainly, to no other individual in the western counties could Governor Trumbull or Gen. Washington appeal for aid, with the certainity of success, as to him.

In 1786 he was elected to the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the State, and was annually re-elected for a period of ten years. In May, 1796, he was chosen Governor, the highest executive office in the gift of the people of his native State. To this distinguished position he was again elevated at the annual election in 1797. He was now seventy years of age. His naturally robust constitution began to feel the weight of care and responsibility which had been so long pressing upon it. He departed this life at his residence at Litchfield, Dec. 1, 1797, aged seventy-one years. A sermon was preached at his funeral by the Rev. Azel Backus, D.D., which was published. Governor Wolcott had long been a professed disciple of Christ, and his faith in the efficacy of the great atonement sustained him in the decisive hour. "With all the splendor of his station and his well-earned fame," says Dr. Backus, "he was not ashamed to pray in the expressive language of the publican, 'God be merciful to me a sinner,' and to make the most feeling declarations of his own personal unworthiness. For several days before his death the shattered remains of a once noble mind and vigorous body were devoted continually to God. His very breath appeared to be prayer, until, after many painful struggles, he fell asleep. O, death! in what a mortifying light doth thy power put the little glory of this diminutive world! To what insignificance do earthly honors dwindle before the grandeur of eternity! Nevertheless, the death of such a character is a grievous loss, especially under the present threatening aspects of Divine Providence and the perilous situation of the country. Such tried characters are the 'salt of the earth' and the pillars of our national existence. The presence, firmness, counsels, prayers, and example of such fathers should be esteemed the 'chariots of Israel and the horsemen thereof.' But God governs the world, and his will is done. Let it be the solemn care of each one of us to make a profitable improvement of the frown of Heaven in this removal."

Joel Barlow, in his great national poem, *The Columbiad*, thus refers to his zeal and efforts in the cause of Independence:

> "Bold Wolcott urged the all-important cause,
> With steady hand the solemn scene he draws;
> Undaunted firmness with his wisdom joined,
> Nor kings nor worlds could warp his steadfast mind."

"No resident of the town ever achieved a more honorable and wide-spread fame than Oliver Wolcott, and no name in the historic annals of the town and State in which his life was passed is more earnestly and affectionately cherished than his. His family have been and are distinguished—some for high political stations, others for enterprise and wealth, some as professional or literary men, and all for their lib-

erality, sterling moral qualities, and exalted social position. His mortal remains rest in the East burying-ground, surrounded by those of many of his descendants and kindred.

"Governor Wolcott married Lorana Collins, of Guilford, in 1755; she died April 19, 1794. Their children were Oliver (who died in infancy), Oliver (2d), Lorana (married Hon. William Moseley, M. C., of Hartford), Mary Ann (married Lieutenant-Governor Goodrich, of Hartford), Frederick (see biographical notes). Ursula Wolcott (a sister of Governor Wolcott, next older than himself) married Governor Matthew Griswold, and was the mother of Governor Roger Griswold. Thus, her father, brother, husband, son, and nephew were all Governors of Connecticut, a fact which cannot, probably, be said of any other lady who ever lived in the State or United States.

"Andrew Adams, LL.D. (a native of Stratford, and a graduate of Yale College in the class of 1760), commenced the practice of law in Litchfield in 1774, and continued to reside here until his death, which took place in November, 1797. He rose rapidly in public esteem, and was chosen a representative in October, 1776, a post to which he was nine times re-elected. A friend of the Revolution, he took a prominent part in its favor in our town-meetings, and by his influence and efforts did much to promote the cause of the patriots in this vicinity. He rose to the rank of colonel, and was for a short time in actual service in the war. In 1779, and again in 1780, he was speaker of the House of Representatives, the other member from Litchfield (the Hon. Jedediah Strong) being at the same time clerk of the House. Col. Adams was a member of the Council of Safety two years, a member of the State Council nine years, a member of the Continental Congress three years, a Commissioner of the Northern Congresses at Hartford and Providence in 1780; an associate judge of the Superior Court four years, and chief justice from 1793 until his decease. He was also for a few years a deacon of the First Church in this town.

"The body of the subject of this sketch rests beneath a marble tablet in the West burying-ground. His epitaph is as follows:

"In Memory of the Hon. Andrew Adams, Esq, Chief Judge of the Superior Court, who died November 27, 1797, in the 63d year of his age. Having filled many distinguished offices with great Ability and Dignity, he was promoted to the highest Judicial Office in the State, which he held for several years, in which his eminent Talents shone with uncommon Lustre, and were exerted to the great Advantage of the Public and the honor of the High Court in which he presided. He made an early Profession of Religion, and zealously sought to promote its true Interests. He lived the Life and died the Death of a Christian. His filial Piety and paternal tenderness are held in sweet Remembrance."

"Mrs. Eunice Adams, his wife, died June 4, 1797, aged fifty-three years.

"The *Litchfield Monitor* mentions it as a sad and singular coincidence that Governor Wolcott and Chief Justice Adams (the two highest official dignitaries of the State), both residing in the same village and on the same street, should be lying apparently at the point of death at the same time. Governor Wolcott survived his distinguished neighbor about three days only.*

"Col. Bezaleel Beebe was born in Litchfield, April 28, 1741, and spent his life in his native town, except when absent in the service of his country. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a soldier in the French war, and marched with Capt. Evarts' company to Fort George, where he was for some time stationed. He was afterwards a member of Maj. Rogers' celebrated corps of Rangers, an account of whose exploits was published in London by their heroic commander; and, with Rogers, he participated in the engagement which resulted in the capture of Maj. Israel Putnam. During much of the succeeding year he was stationed at Fort Miller under Capt. Whiting. In 1760 he enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. McNeile, of Litchfield, and continued in the service for three years, having in the mean time been chosen one of the sergeants of the company. On the 11th of July, 1764, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Capt. John Marsh, of this town, and settled on the paternal homestead, north of Bantam Lake, which is still owned and occupied by his descendants. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary contest he was once more summoned to the field, having been commissioned as a lieutenant in the first recruits raised for that service, April, 1775. He forthwith marched with his company to Boston, and thence, after a short detention, to Crown Point, where he was transferred to the quartermaster's department. From this time onward he was in actual service (except while detained as a prisoner of war) until the spring of 1781, at which time he applied for and received an honorable discharge, and once more returned home. As his distinguished public services have been frequently referred to in the preceding pages, it will not be expected that I should repeat them here. Suffice it to say, that he rose to the rank of colonel in the Continental army, and enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of his superiors in office as well as of the soldiers under him. While chief commander of the coast-guard of this State he performed the duties and received the pay of a brigadier-general. A commanding figure, and a peculiar dignity of character and manner, united to an innate kindness of heart and a courage equal to any emergency, contributed to render him an efficient and popular officer.

"He was chosen a member of the House of Representatives for the first time in the autumn of 1781, as a colleague of the Hon. Jedediah Strong, and was re-

* I have said that Judge Adams commenced the practice of law in Litchfield in 1774. The indications are that he became a *resident* here some eight or ten years earlier than that date. *An* Andrew Adams of this town was a commissioner on two estates as early as 1766, and was chosen a lister in 1772 and 1773.—*Kilbourne.*

elected during the two succeeding years. In 1788 the Constitution of the United States was ratified, and the general government reorganized. In 1792, '93, and '95, Col. Beebe was returned to the Legislature. He also served his fellow-citizens as a selectman both before and after the war; and through life was much employed by the Court of Probate in settling estates of persons deceased. He departed this life May 24, 1824, aged eighty-three, his widow surviving him about a year. Several of his Revolutionary letters to Governor Trumbull, Gen. Silliman, etc., are preserved among the 'Trumbull Papers' in the library of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston.

"JEDEDIAH STRONG was born in Litchfield, Nov. 7, 1738, and here spent his entire life. He graduated at Yale College in 1761, and, with a single exception, he was the first native of the town who ever received a collegiate degree. He first studied divinity, but, being early elected to office, he abandoned the sacred profession for the more congenial pursuits of pettifogger and politician. He acquired and long maintained a political ascendency second only to that of Wolcott and Adams. He was a representative at about thirty regular sessions of the Legislature, at fourteen of which he was clerk of the House. In May, 1773, he was appointed (with Roger Sherman, Eliphalet Dyer, Matthew Griswold, and William Samuel Johnson) a commissioner to wait on Governor Penn at Philadelphia, to negotiate relative to the lands west of the Delaware. In May, 1779, he was appointed a delegate to the Continental Congress in place of the Hon. Stephen Titus Hosmer, resigned; and was reappointed in the October following. He was also an associate judge of the County Court for eleven years, a member of the Council of Safety, a member of the State Council, and a delegate to and secretary of the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He was a lister six years, a selectman thirteen years, and town clerk sixteen years. The first wife of Judge Strong was Ruth Patterson, who died leaving an only daughter, Ida Strong. In 1788 he married Susannah, daughter of the Hon. George Wyllys, Secretary of State, Hartford.

"COL. BENJAMIN TALLMADGE was born at Brookhaven, L. I., Feb. 25, 1754. His father, who bore the same name, was the pastor of the church in that place, and his mother was a daughter of the Rev. John Smith, pastor of the church at White Plains. The subject of this sketch graduated at Yale College in 1773. While superintendent of the high school at Wethersfield, in this State, he received a lieutenant's commission, with the appointment of adjutant of the regiment, both commission and warrant bearing date June 20, 1776. In these capacities he joined the army, and continued in actual service until the close of the war. On the 15th of December of the year last named he received a captain's commission in Sheldon's Second Regiment of Light Dragoons. As this commission came from Gen. Washington himself, the honor was conspicuous and highly appreciated. He was promoted to the rank of major, April 7, 1777, and took his station as a field-officer of the regiment. A separate detachment for special services was committed to him several times in the course of the war, on which occasions he received his orders directly from the commander-in-chief. On the opening of the spring campaign, 1777, Gen. Washington, foreseeing that Gen. Howe meditated some decisive blow, directed that all recruits should be sent forward to headquarters as fast as they were collected. He also sent a particular order to Col. Sheldon (who was at his winter quarters in Wethersfield) to send on all the effective men of his regiment. Having about men and horses enough for four companies, they were placed in the best possible order, and the command given to Maj. Tallmadge. His own company were all mounted on dapple-gray horses, which, with black straps and black bear-skin holster-covers, looked superbly. On his route to Washington's encampment, at Middlebrook, N. J., he passed with his troops through Farmington, Litchfield, Kent, Peekskill (where he crossed the Hudson), Haverstraw, Pompton, and Morristown, reaching the headquarters of the commander-in-chief on the 23d of June. Maj. Tallmadge participated in the battles of Short Hills and the Brandywine, though before the latter engagement the remainder of the regiment, commanded by Col. Sheldon in person, had arrived. In the battle of Germantown the position of Maj. Tallmadge's squadron was at the head of Gen. Sullivan's division on the left of the centre. In the early part of this sanguinary engagement the Americans seemed almost certain of success, but the heavy fog which soon enveloped both armies prevented them in some cases from distinguishing their friends from their enemies. They were thus thrown into confusion, a panic ensued, and our men fled in every direction. By order of Gen. Washington, Maj. Tallmadge repeatedly threw his dragoons across the principal thoroughfare to check the retreat of the infantry, but the effort was ineffectual.

"While our army were encamped at Valley Forge, in the gloomy winter of 1777–78, the major was stationed with a detachment of dragoons, as an advanced corps of observation between our army and that of the enemy. In the performance of his duty he scoured the country between the Schuylkill and Delaware Rivers, a distance of five or six miles, for the double purpose of watching the movements of the enemy, and preventing the disaffected from carrying provisions to the enemy at Philadelphia. While on this service he was attacked, about two o'clock one morning, by a large body of British light horse commanded by Lord Rawdon, and, after defending himself resolutely for a while, effected his escape with the loss of but three or four men killed and as many more wounded. While temporarily halting soon after at the 'Rising Sun' inn, within sight of the British outposts at Philadelphia, a country girl arrived from

the city, whither she had been sent with eggs, with instructions to obtain some information respecting the enemy. While she was communicating with the major on the subject the British light horse were seen advancing. In an instant he mounted his horse, when he found the poor girl at his side, begging him to protect her. Without a moment for reflection, he told her to mount behind him, which she did, and in this way they rode at full speed to Germantown, about three miles.

"After taking part in the battle of Monmouth, and in the defense of Norwalk (Conn.), Maj. Tallmadge planned and executed an expedition against the enemy at Lloyd's Neck, on Long Island. Here was a strongly fortified post, manned by about five hundred troops, in the rear of which post a large band of marauders were encamped. For the purpose of breaking up this band of freebooters, he embarked at Shipan Point, near Stamford, Sept. 5, 1779, at eight o'clock in the evening, taking with him about one hundred and twenty men. The attack was so unexpected, that nearly the whole party were captured. Having destroyed the boats and huts of the enemy, the party re-embarked with their prisoners, and before daylight landed on the Connecticut shore without the loss of a man.

"In the autumn of 1780, Maj. Tallmadge was stationed on the lines in Westchester County. Returning from below to the regiment, then near Northcastle, on the evening of September 23d, he was informed that a prisoner had that day been brought in by the name of John Anderson. On inquiry, he learned the particulars of his capture by three militiamen,—Paulding, Van Wert, and Williams. He further ascertained that Lieut.-Col. Jameson (who, in the absence of Col. Sheldon, then had command of the dragoons) had sent the prisoner to Gen. Arnold's headquarters, accompanied by a letter of information respecting his capture. At the respectful but earnest solicitations of Maj. Tallmadge, Anderson was brought back to Northcastle, but Jameson persisted in sending the letter forward to Gen. Arnold. The observation of the major soon led him to the conclusion that the prisoner had been *bred to arms*, and communicated his suspicions to Lieut.-Col. Jameson, requesting him to notice his gait, especially as he turned on his heel to retrace his course across the room. The major remained with him almost constantly, and became deeply interested in his new acquaintance. After dinner on the 24th he requested the use of pen, ink, and paper, which were readily granted him. He immediately wrote the celebrated letter to Gen. Washington, in which he acknowledged himself to be '*Maj. John Andre, Adjutant-General to the British Army.*' This letter he handed unopened to Maj. Tallmadge, who read it with deep emotion. The sad and important sequel of the story is familiar to every reader. A court-martial of fourteen general officers (Gen. Greene presiding) adjudged him to be a spy from the enemy, and that, 'agreeable to the law and usage of nations, he ought to suffer death.' At five o'clock in the afternoon of October 2d, Maj. John Andre died on a gibbet, in the presence of an immense concourse of sympathizing people. His military suit having arrived from New York, he was executed in full uniform. Maj. Tallmadge walked with him from his place of confinement to the foot of the scaffold, where he bade him an affectionate farewell. Years subsequently, he wrote, 'I became so deeply attached to Maj. Andre, that I can remember no instance where my affections were so fully absorbed in any man. When I saw him swinging under the gibbet, it seemed for a time as if I could not support it. All the spectators seemed to be overwhelmed by the affecting spectacle, and the eyes of many were suffused in tears.'

"In the autumn of 1780, Maj. Tallmadge requested permission of the commander-in-chief to attempt the destruction of the enemy's works at Smith's Manor, L. I., but the general regarded the expedition as too hazardous to be undertaken. Maj. Tallmadge did not, however, abandon the project, but secretly visited Long Island for the purpose of making observations and gaining information. On his return he made another application, and obtained the consent of Gen. Washington. On the 21st of November, with one hundred dismounted dragoons, he embarked at Fairfield, crossed the sound, and marched toward Fort George, on south side of Long Island. The garrison was surprised and captured, the works were demolished, and the houses, shipping, and an immense quantity of stores were burnt. Some valuable articles of dry goods were made up in bundles and bound upon the shoulders of the prisoners, who were pinioned two and two. The victors then recrossed the island to their boats with their prisoners and booty. While the main body were thus on the march, the major selected eight or ten men, mounted them on horses which he had taken at the fort, and made a digression for the purpose of destroying the king's magazine at Coram, which he accomplished, and in the course of an hour and a half joined his associates at a place where he had ordered them to halt. The whole company arrived in Fairfield, only one person engaged in the expedition having been seriously wounded. Among the prisoners taken were one lieutenant-colonel, one lieutenant, one surgeon, about fifty rank and file, and a host of others in the garrison. For this daring and successful exploit Maj. Tallmadge received the public thanks of the commander-in-chief and of the Congress of the United States.

"He continued in actual service until the close of the war, and was engaged in several other desperate enterprises. Our article, however, is already too long, and we must close the narrative of his Revolutionary services with the relation of a single additional fact. From 1778 to 1783 an important and confidential correspondence was carried on between Gen. Washing-

ton and Maj. Tallmadge, a large part of which is still in possession of the Tallmadge family.

"In November, 1782, he purchased of Mr. Thomas Sheldon (for the sum of £800) the premises in North Street, in this village, still known as *The Tallmadge Place.* In the purchase-deed of this property he is styled 'late of Long Island, now of the Continental army.' He continued in the public service about a year longer, when the army was disbanded and the subject of this sketch retired to private life with the rank of colonel. Before separating the officers of the army formed themselves into a national association, called *The Society of the Cincinnati,* of which Washington was chosen the first president. At the same time a similar society was formed for each State. Col. Tallmadge was chosen the first treasurer, and subsequent president of the Connecticut society.

"On the 16th of March, 1784, Col. Tallmadge was united in marriage to Mary Floyd (daughter of Gen. William Floyd, of Mastic, L. I., a signer of the Declaration of Independence), and at once took up his residence in this village. Here he engaged extensively and successfully in merchandising until 1801, when he was elected a member of the Congress of the United States. For a period of sixteen years (by re-election every two years) he held his seat in that distinguished body. Once more retiring from public life, he devoted himself with even more than his usual zeal to the advancement of every good cause. For many years he was an officer and liberal benefactor of various charitable institutions and societies, while his contributions to the needy in his own town were much more frequent and extensive than were known to the public.

"On the 3d of June, 1805, Mrs. Mary Tallmadge died in Litchfield, leaving five sons and two daughters, viz.: William S., Henry F., Maria, Frederick A., Benjamin, Harriet W., and George W. May 3, 1808, Col. Tallmadge married Maria, daughter of Joseph Hallett, Esq., of New York. He died at his residence in this village, March 13, 1835, in the eighty-second year of his age.

"Col. Tallmadge possessed a tall and portly figure, and a courtesy and dignity of manner which seemed to have belonged peculiarly to the era in which he lived. At the same time he was as accessible to the humblest as he was to the highest in the land. All loved and reverenced him. The old soldiers of the Revolution were wont to seek his assistance and advice, and they were ever received with cordiality and their wishes attended to. Officers, also, of every grade frequently visited him, and never failed to meet with a hospitable welcome.

"The beautiful homestead where Col. Tallmadge spent more than fifty years of his life adjoins that where his comrade in arms, Col. Sheldon, spent his childhood, youth, and early manhood.

"Tapping Reeve, LL.D., became a resident of Litchfield in 1772, and spent more than *fifty years* of his life in this town. A son of the Rev. Abner Reeve, of Southold, L. I., he was born in that place in October, 1744. He graduated at the college of New Jersey in 1763, and spent four years as a tutor in that institution. On the 24th of June, 1773, he married Sally Burr, a daughter of President Burr, of New Jersey College, and a granddaughter of the renowned President Edwards. So long as she lived she was an invalid, and for many years her husband spent a large portion of his time in ministering to her wants.

"Though his domestic afflictions withheld him from the active scenes of the Revolution," says Dr. Beecher, in his funeral discourse, "none entered more deeply into his country's cause than he. He shared with his generation all the vicissitudes, hopes, fears, self-denials, and losses of that arduous day. He possessed, though early in life, the confidence, and participated in the counsels, of the wise and great and good men of that era; and at the moment of greatest dismay, when Washington fled with his handful of troops through the Jerseys, and orders came for New England to turn out *en masse* and make a diversion to save him, the judge was among the most ardent to excite the universal movement, and actually went in the capacity of an officer to the vicinity of New York, where the news met them of the victories at Trenton and Princeton, and once more Washington and the country were delivered."

"At one time he had the honor of entertaining at his house in this village Gen. Lafayette and some of his brother officers, who were passing through this region on important public business. In 1784 he opened his celebrated law-school, of which he was the principal for nearly forty years. Though fitted to shine in public life, and though official honors were always within his reach, he seems rather to have shunned than sought promotion. He was once elected a representative, and once only a member of the council. He was an enthusiast in his profession, and had, indeed, but little taste for anything else of a secular nature. In 1798 he was appointed a judge of the Superior Court and of the Supreme Court of Errors. Here his peculiar talents found ample scope for their full development. Until the adoption of the constitution of 1818, all our judges were elected annually by the Legislature. Judge Reeve gave such universal satisfaction that he continued to be reappointed from year to year until 1814, when he was promoted to the office of chief justice. On reaching the age of seventy years he retired to private life, still, however, devoting much of his time to his favorite law-school. He died here, Dec. 13, 1823, in the eightieth year of his age. He was eminently distinguished for his piety and learning. In seasons of revival, and indeed at all times, no layman in the parish was so efficient as a colaborer with the pastor as Judge Reeve."

Mrs. Sallie Reeve died soon after the war, leaving an only son, Aaron Burr Reeve. The latter died in Troy, N. Y., in 1809, leaving an only son, Tapping Burr Reeve, who received his first degree at Yale College in 1829, and died the same year. With him the family of Judge Reeve became extinct. April 30, 1798, the Judge married a second wife,—Betsey Thompson,—who survived him a few years.

Maj. Moses Seymour was born in Hartford, July

23, 1742, and became a resident of Litchfield in early manhood. Early in the war of the Revolution, he was commissioned as captain of the troop of horse attached to the Seventeenth Regiment of Connecticut militia. In June, 1776, Elisha Sheldon, Esq., of Salisbury, was appointed major-commandant of the Fifth Regiment of Cavalry; and the subject of this sketch received the appointment of captain of one of the companies of this regiment. Though Maj. Sheldon was subsequently transferred to the command of the Second Regiment of Dragoons in the Continental army, Capt. Seymour retained his connection with the Fifth until the close of the war.

In April, 1777, on the occasion of the Danbury alarm, Capt. Seymour mustered his troops and proceeded forthwith to assist in repelling the invasion of Governor Tryon. He participated in the skirmishing which followed the retreat of the enemy towards the Sound. At the capture of Burgoyne, in October of the same year, he was once more at the head of his favorite corps, and did good service in that most important and decisive engagement. A day or two after the terms of capitulation were signed, the American officers invited Burgoyne and his associate officers to dine with them. At this interesting festival Capt. Seymour was present. His account of the conversation that took place on the occasion between the conquerors and the conquered, and particularly his minute recital of the toasts given on both sides, are still remembered with interest by his neighbors. The utmost courtesy and good feeling prevailed on the part of the principal officers, and the responses to the sentiments given were hearty and enthusiastic. At length, Gen. Burgoyne was called upon for a toast. Every voice was for the moment hushed into the deepest attention, as he arose and gave—"*America and Great Britain against the world!*" The response which followed may be imagined.

During the night which succeeded the final battle between Generals Gage and Burgoyne, Capt. Seymour watched with a British officer who had been wounded and carried off the field in the midst of the engagement. Soon after he had entered the room the officer, who had not before learned the fate of the day, inquired eagerly of Capt. Seymour as to the result. On hearing that the British had been defeated, he remarked, "Then the contest is no longer doubtful; *America will be independent.* I have fought earnestly for my king and country, but the contest is ended!" The kindness of Capt. Seymour to him, an enemy, deeply affected him. He thanked him again and again; and finally offered him his watch and other rewards, which were of course refused. The gallant American did all in his power to relieve the distresses and soothe the mind of his charge, but his wounds proved fatal.

During the greater part of the war Capt. Seymour was stationed at Litchfield as a commissary of supplies for the army. In this department of the public service his zeal and efficiency were conspicuous, and duly appreciated by Governor Trumbull, Gen. Wolcott, and others. Few men in this section of the State labored as untiringly or accomplished more. I have elsewhere stated that Litchfield was a depot for military stores and provisions. Capt. Seymour was employed not only in the purchase of these articles, but assisted in storing and guarding them while here, and in superintending their transportation wherever they might be ordered by the competent authorities. In September, 1781, we find him with his dragoons, by order of Gen. Wolcott, guarding a train of wagons, loaded with supplies for the French army, from Litchfield to Fishkill.*

With the peace of 1783, the subject of this sketch retired to private life with the rank of major. In 1789 he was elected by his fellow-citizens to the office of town clerk, a post to which he was annually re-elected during the remainder of his life, a period of *thirty-seven years!* This uninterrupted bestowment of an office upon one individual for so long a time is unprecedented in the history of the town. He was also a member of the House of Representatives at sixteen regular sessions, commencing with the October session, 1795. In the early part of the present century Maj. Seymour was occasionally a candidate of the political party with which he was connected for the council of State. In 1805 he received 7426 votes, and at the election of the succeeding year he received 7671 votes, for that office.

Maj. Seymour was a gentleman of the old school, retaining to the last the manners and costume of that now obsolete class.

On the 7th of November, 1771, he married Molly, daughter of Col. Ebenezer Marsh. Their children were Mrs. Carissa Marsh, wife of the Rev. Truman Marsh; Moses Seymour, Jr., for many years sheriff of Litchfield County; Ozias Seymour, also for many years sheriff of the county; Horatio Seymour, of Vermont, who for twelve years was United States Senator; Henry Seymour, one of the first canal commissioners of New York, and father of ex-Governor Seymour; and Epaphro Seymour, Brattleboro', Vermont.

Maj. Seymour died at his residence in this village, Sept. 17, 1826, in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

"There is yet another name which should be mentioned with respect in this connection, that of Elisha Mason, *the last of the Revolutionary soldiers in Litchfield.* With a patriotism as unquestioned and a zeal

* The French commissary, Jujardy N. Granville (who appears to have possessed a very imperfect knowledge of our language), left the following curious acknowledgment of the service, which is on file in the comptroller's office:

"We, Commissary of War, employed in the Army of Rochambeau, Certified that the Detachment composed of 24 Dragons or Light Horses, commanded by Mr. Moses Seymour, capitaine, came on with our teams and stores from Litchfield. We certified beside that the said Capitain Moses has taken a great care for the security of our convoy and baggage while he stay with us till this place.

"Jujardy N. Granville.

"Fishkill, Sep. 22, 1781."



Moses Seymour

as ardent as can be claimed for the most renowned of our heroes, he performed the humbler duties of his sphere as faithfully as they, though all uncheered by the hope of fame or pecuniary reward. He died in this village, June 1, 1858, in the one hundredth year of his age. I frequently had occasion to consult him on matters of local interest, and found his mind clear and his memory retentive almost to the last. He seemed like one who had come down to us from a distant generation. In the last interview I had with him (Jan. 18, 1858), he assured me that he well remembered the first meeting-house ever built in this town, and which was demolished when he was about three and a half years old. He also recollected the old fort, which occupied the site of the present court-house, as well at that which stood on Chestnut Hill, both of which were erected as a defense against the Indians. In the great struggle for independence he had periled his life in the cause of his country. And what was his reward? On one occasion, at the expiration of a term of service, he was discharged on the Hudson, and paid off in Continental currency. Starting homeward, on foot, he reached Danbury, where he spent the night. In the morning, on attempting to settle his bill, his Continental money was refused. He offered larger and still larger sums, and finally tendered bills to the amount of forty dollars for his lodging and meals; but the landlord refused to take the currency on *any* terms. Mr. Mason was finally compelled to pawn his rifle to cancel his indebtedness. As his wages were but eight dollars per month, he thus offered the avails of five months' services for his keeping for twelve hours! But, though so poorly requited by the country for which he had fought, the soldier lived to enjoy the blessings of a free government, and in bequeathing them as a rich legacy to his posterity, he felt himself abundantly repaid for all his toils and privations."—KILBOURNE.

CHAPTER XII.

LITCHFIELD (Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church, Litchfield—Congregational Church, Milton—Congregational Church, Northfield—St. Michael's Church, Litchfield—Methodist Church, Litchfield—St. Paul's Church, Bantam Falls—Trinity Church, Milton—Baptist Church, Bantam Falls—Roman Catholic Church, Litchfield.

THE pioneers of this town brought with them from Lebanon the Rev. Timothy Collins, and at the first town-meeting of which any record is extant, Nov. 6, 1821, he was "called to a settlement in the place in the work of the ministry." He was ordained as pastor July 19, 1723.

"There is no evidence, either recorded or traditionary, which would lead us to suspect that aught but the most perfect harmony existed between pastor and people during the early part of his ministry. The first inference to the contrary may be drawn from the doings of a town-meeting held Dec. 25, 1728, when a memorial from Mr. Collins was read, and the consideration thereof 'postponed till the next meeting,' which, however, was not called until nearly three months afterward. It appears from the records of the meeting in March that the memorial had reference to 'the discount of money since the agreement was made' between the parties. It was finally resolved to pay him ten pounds per year, in addition to the eighty pounds originally agreed upon as his salary, 'until the town shall see cause to order otherwise.'

"On the 14th of April, 1731, the first vote was passed for 'seating the meeting-house.' In the doings of the same meeting occurs the following entry:

"'*Voted, after dark*, that Mr. Collins have the choice of the pews for himself and family.'

"The peculiar significance of the wording of this vote will be understood when taken in connection with a previous vote, which provided that 'no act of the town should stand in force that was passed *after daylight failed to record it.*'

"The controversy, which began in a dispute concerning the salary of Mr. Collins, was continued through a long series of years, and increased in importance and acrimony. Though a decided majority of the church and society took sides against their pastor, there was still a respectable minority who sustained him. In 1744 the town voted 'not to make any rate for Mr. Collins under present difficulties.' At the same time a committee was appointed to treat with the pastor respecting his salary 'and *absence from the work of the ministry.*' In December, 1745, a committee was appointed 'to eject Mr. Collins from the parsonage right.' In December, 1750, Mr. Collins was desired to 'resign his ministerial office.' During the succeeding month a committee was appointed to carry a charge against Mr. Collins to the Consociation, 'for unfaithfulness in the ministerial office.' To this last vote Sergt. Joseph Mason, Lieut. Moses Stoddard, and Messrs. George Marsh, Archibald McNeile, John Marsh, William Peck, Sylvanus Stone, Asa Hopkins, and Alexander McNeile 'did protest.' Two years later a similar vote to the last was offered in town-meeting, and negatived by a decided majority,—yeas, 13; nays, 41.

"After a ministry in this town of about thirty years, Mr. Collins vacated the pulpit in 1752. Though his pecuniary contest with the town continued for a few years later, he seems to have been not unpopular either as a citizen or civilian. Like many of the clergy of that day, he had received a medical education, and he continued here as a practicing physician during the remainder of his life. He was elected by the voters of this town to the offices of lister and selectman, and was appointed by the Legislature a

justice of the peace for Litchfield County. In 1755 he was appointed a surgeon of one of the Connecticut regiments in the expedition against Crown Point. He is represented to have been a gentleman of good talents and stately demeanor, but with manners by no means conciliatory or popular. It is worthy of mention, as indicating that he may have been 'sinned against' in his controversy with the town, that he was *successful* in the only lawsuit growing out of it. He died in Litchfield in 1776.

"In February, 1753, the town voted a call to the Rev. Judah Champion, of East Haddam, who had graduated at Yale College in 1751. Two thousand pounds, old tenor currency, was voted as his settlement, and eight hundred pounds, old tenor, was voted as his yearly salary. Mr. Benjamin Webster was appointed to visit Mr. Champion and deliver to him these votes of the town. Mr. Champion accepted the call, and was ordained as pastor of the First Church, July 4, 1753.

"On the 30th of December, 1760, the town voted to build a new meeting-house on the green, and Mr. Joseph Vaill, Mr. Alexander McNeile, Deacon Peter Buel, Jacob Woodruff, Esq., and Capt. Solomon Buel were appointed a building committee. At the same time Reynold Marvin, Esq., was designated as the town's agent to apply to the County Court for a committee to fix the place for said meeting-house, and Col. Ebenezer Marsh, Timothy Collins, Esq., and Capt. Elisha Sheldon were appointed to wait on the committee of the court. The edifice was erected near the site of the old one, and was sixty-three feet long by forty-two feet wide, with a steeple and bell. It was completed during the autumn of 1762. The old meeting-house was sold at auction in November of that year, Mr. Asa Hopkins vendue-master.

"Mr. Champion proved to be an able and popular minister, and continued here in the pastoral office until 1798. He died in this town, Oct. 5, 1810, in his eighty-second year.

"From the organization of the town to the year 1768 all business relating to schools and ecclesiastical affairs was transacted in town-meeting. The society of South Farms (or the Second Society of Litchfield) having been incorporated, the First Society met for the first time, May 9, 1768. Elisha Sheldon, Esq., was chosen moderator; Isaac Baldwin, Esq., clerk; Mr. Joshua Garrett, treasurer; and Mr. Edward Phelps, Jr., Capt. Oliver Wolcott, and Capt. William Marsh, society's committee. There was little done at these society's meetings, from year to year, except to appoint officers, committees, and choristers. Now and then we find an entry in the records of a different character. Thus, December, 1772, measures were taken for '*coloring* the meeting-house, and putting up *electrical rods*.' At the same meeting the society's committee were directed 'not to let the town's stock of *powder and ball* to be stored in said house.' Two years later it was voted that '*the new method of singing* at present taught by Mr. Lyman' should be introduced into the public worship of the congregation; and the singers taught by Mr. Lyman were granted 'the use and privilege of the front seats in the gallery.' The subject of the minister's salary still gave the society much trouble. Mr. Champion complained of the depreciated and fluctuating currency, as Mr. Collins had done before him. To obviate this difficulty the society, in 1779, voted to give him as his salary for the then current year the sum of seventy-five pounds sixteen shillings, money, 'to be paid in the following articles at the usual prices affixed, viz., wheat, at four shillings per bushel; rye, at three shillings do.; Indian corn, at three shillings do.; flax, at sixpence per pound; pork, at twenty-five shillings per hundredweight; beef, at twenty shillings do.; tried tallow, at sixpence per pound; lard, at fivepence do.; oats, at one shilling per bushel.'

"Mr. Champion's successor was the Rev. Dan Huntington, who at the time he received the call to settle here was a tutor in Yale College. He was ordained in October, 1798. As he was a gentleman of learning and eloquence, the church and society were delighted with their new pastor, and he appears to have been no less pleased at being settled in such a place and over such a people. He thus wrote concerning them,—

"'A delightful village, on a fruitful hill, richly endowed with its schools, both professional and scientific and their accomplished teachers. With its venerable Governors and judges, with its learned lawyers and senators and representatives, both in the National and State departments, and with a population enlightened and respectable, Litchfield was now in its glory.'

"During Mr. Huntington's ministry in this place a remarkable religious awakening overspread this and the adjacent parishes, resulting in the hopeful conversion of about three hundred persons among the different denominations of Litchfield.

"'This town,' says Mr. Huntington, 'was originally among the number of those decidedly opposed to the movements of former revivalists, and went so far, in a regular church-meeting called expressly for the purpose under the ministry of the venerable Mr. Collins, as to let them know, by a unanimous vote, that they did not wish to see them. The effect was they did not come. The report circulated that Litchfield had 'voted Christ out of their borders.' It was noticed by some of the older people that the death of the last person then a member of the church was a short time before the commencement of our revival.'

"Previous to the settlement of Mr. Huntington, the society voted him a 'settlement' of one thousand dollars and an annual salary of four hundred dollars, also agreeing to continue to Mr. Champion, during life, a salary of one hundred pounds. In December, 1805, a subscription was made of funds to be placed at interest, for the purpose of *adding* two hundred dollars to the salary of the pastor. It would seem, however, that, notwithstanding these efforts to increase his income, Mr. Huntington had resolved upon leaving. The church and society, in February, 1807, voted *not to concur* in his request that a separation should take place between them. A council, however, was called, and the connection amicably dis-

solved. In March, 1810, the society voted a unanimous call to the Rev. Lyman Beecher, which was accepted, and he was installed on the 30th of the succeeding May, President Dwight, of Yale College, preaching the installation sermon. After a successful ministry in this town of about sixteen years, he accepted a call from the Hanover Street Church, Boston, and was dismissed Feb. 21, 1826. His successor in the ministry here was the Rev. Daniel Linn Carroll, who was ordained Oct. 3, 1827, and was dismissed, at his own request, March 4, 1829.

"In 1827 the society voted to erect a new church edifice, and Messrs. Frederick Wolcott, Stephen Deming, Salmon Buel, William Buel, and Leonard Goodwin were appointed a building committee. This church was located upon the site of the present church, and was dedicated July 15, 1829.

"The Rev. Laurens P. Hickok, of Kent, was the next pastor, having been installed July 15, 1829. During his ministry here of about seven years two hundred and fourteen persons united with the church. Ninety-five of these were added at two communion seasons in the autumn of 1831, being a part of the fruits of the great revival of that year. In September, 1836, Dr. Hickok, having been elected professor of theology in the Western Reserve College, Ohio, requested a dismission from his pastoral charge, which was reluctantly granted, and he was dismissed Nov. 15, 1836.

"June 12, 1838, the Rev. Jonathan Brace, of Hartford, was ordained as pastor of the church, and was dismissed, at his own request, Feb. 28, 1844. During his pastorate of about six years not far from one hundred and fifty persons united with the church.

"The Rev. Benjamin L. Swan was installed as the eighth pastor Oct. 22, 1846, and closed his labors here on the 10th of May, 1856, having supplied the pulpit with much ability and acceptance for nearly ten years.

"Rev. Leonard Woolsey Bacon was ordained Nov. 16, 1856, on which occasion the ordination sermon was preached by his father, the Rev. Leonard Bacon, D.D., of New Haven; resigned in 1860. Rev. George Richards, acting pastor, January, 1861, to December, 1865; Rev. William B. Clarke, pastor, Dec. 27, 1866, to November, 1869; Rev. Henry B. Elliott, acting pastor, April 1, 1870, to April 1, 1874; Rev. Allan McLean, acting pastor, Nov. 21, 1875, still here.

"*Deacons of the First Church from* 1723 *to* 1859, John Buel, Nathaniel Baldwin, Benjamin Hosford, Benjamin Kellogg, Benjamin Webster, Thomas Harrison, Peter Buel, Moses Stoddard, Andrew Adams, William Collins, Ozias Lewis, Thomas Trowbridge, Andrew Benedict, Frederick Buel, Truman Kilbourn, Charles Adams, Cyrus Catlin, Henry W. Buel, Henry B. Bissell, Frederick D. McNeil, George M. Woodruff."

The present officers of the church are Charles Adams, Clerk; Frederick D. McNeil, Treasurer; Henry R. Coit, Auditor; Henry B. Bissell, Henry W. Buel, Frederick D. McNeil, George M. Woodruff, Deacons. Present number of members, two hundred and seventy-four.

Sunday-School.—George M. Woodruff, Superintendent and Treasurer; Charles B. Bishop, George H. Trowbridge, Librarians.

Jan. 4, 1867, Frederick D. McNiel and George M. Woodruff were chosen deacons in place of Charles Adams, resigned, and Frederick Buel, deceased.

The present church edifice was completed and occupied in 1873.

MILTON CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.*

The first record now in existence connected with the history of this church is dated in the year 1779, but the date of month and day are so dim as to be undecipherable, and is a record of an adjourned meeting of the Third Society of Litchfield. David Welsh, Esq., was chosen moderator and Jesse Judd clerk. It was

"*Voted*, That we will hire Mr. Stephen Heaton to preach with us seventeen days, for which we agree to give him thirty-five bushels of wheat, or equivalent in money, to be paid by the 20th of November, 1780."

Another society meeting was held on the 8th of April following, when it was voted to hire Mr. Heaton yet longer, as the language is, "to complete our winter privileges." There are several records of this sort:

"*Voted*, That we will improve our church privileges this winter."

This seems to mean that public worship was maintained within the bounds of the society during the winter, while the inhabitants went to Litchfield during the summer.

The society took the name of Milton on the second Monday of June, 1795, under an act of the General Assembly of 1795, May session, incorporating it as an ecclesiastical society. The society is composed of the northwest part of Litchfield and adjoining territory in the towns of Goshen, Cornwall, and Warren. There are persons from all four of these towns in the communion of the church.

The church was organized Aug. 19, 1798, with eleven male and thirteen female members. For the first few years it was served by supplies. April 26, 1802, Rev. Benjamin Judd was invited to settle, and was installed as pastor on the 19th of May. Within a year, or a year and a half, the church was greatly weakened by the withdrawal of several influential members, so that Mr. Judd was led to propose the dissolution of the pastoral relations. This took place in June, 1804.

Rev. Abraham Fowler was installed Sept. 16, 1807, and was dismissed June, 1813, in consequence of the financial weakness of the society. From this time forward there was no settled ministry or steady worship until 1841, more than twenty-seven years. During this period, however, there were two very powerful revivals of religion, adding many members

* Contributed by Rev. George J. Harrison.

and preserving the church from destruction. The first of these occurred very soon after the dismission of Mr. Fowler, and in connection with the labors of the celebrated Dr. Nettleton. An interesting account of this revival is given in the "Life of Nettleton." As a fruit of this work twenty-seven persons united with the church. One of these, Daniel Page, still survives, after an interval of nearly sixty-seven years.

There was another powerful revival in the winter of 1825–26, in connection with the labors of Rev. Lewis Smith, an evangelist. As a fruit of this work twenty-seven persons united with the church on the 16th of April, 1826, and fourteen on the 28th of May. Of these, one only is still living and in the communion of this church.

In the year 1841 some of the members of the church and society were led to feel that they could not live longer without regular public worship. Proper steps were taken, and Rev. Ralph Smith was employed as minister. He began his labors in October, 1841, and remained till April, 1844.

Rev. John F. Norton was ordained pastor in October, 1844, and at his own request, under a feeling of discouragement, was dismissed in April, 1849.

Rev. Heman L. Vaill began to supply the pulpit June 3, 1849, and closed his labors Dec. 1, 1851. The society was then in debt, and felt unable to continue worship. A meeting was called to arrange for the payment of the debt, and then to cease further effort. At that time Mr. A. P. Smith, a citizen of Milton, who hitherto had taken no active interest in the affairs of the church, encouraged them to go forward. The debt was paid, the seats rented at a higher rate, and Mr. Francis Williams employed as preacher. Mr. Williams commenced on the second Sabbath of December, 1851, and closed his labors on the last Sabbath of April, 1853. He was followed by Rev. James Noyes, who remained about eleven months.

Rev. George J. Harrison began his ministry here Sept. 14, 1854, and is still in charge (March, 1881), having now served the church nearly twenty-seven years.

Jan. 1, 1881, there were fifty-five members of the church,—nineteen males and thirty-six females.

This church, during its entire existence, has encountered great trial and difficulty. It has been weak in numbers and resources, and has been maintained under much discouragement, and at the cost of much personal sacrifice and self-denial. Its members trust that God, who has thus far watched over and kept them, will continue to keep and bless them.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF NORTHFIELD.*

Northfield was first known as Southeast Farms, and was composed of territory lying part in the town of Northbury and part in the town of Litchfield, from which the settlement obtained the name of Northfield. It is not known at what date an ecclesiastical society was formed, but the first society meeting of which there is a record was held Oct. 15, 1789, when it was voted to hire a minister for six months.

In 1792 a committee was appointed to build a meeting-house, and on April 21, 1794, it was voted to petition the general assembly to be set off as a distinct society. On the 10th of the following November it was voted to give Rev. Joseph E. Camp a call to become pastor of the church. November 24th it was voted to give Mr. Camp a settlement of one hundred pounds, and more if it could be raised, with a salary of seventy pounds a year for four years, seventy-five pounds the fifth, eighty pounds the sixth, and eighty-five pounds thereafter.

The struggle to obtain the first meeting-house was a long one, for not until eleven years after the committee was appointed to build a meeting-house was it completed. The expense of the building was three thousand one hundred and sixteen dollars. The land upon which the house was built was the gift of a Mr. McCall.

The Congregational Church was formed Jan. 1, 1795, consisting of fourteen members, as follows: Samuel Peck, Steven Sanford, Titus Turner, John Warner, Abigail Sanford, Anna Warner, Tabitha Merriman, from the Northbury Church; Abel Atwater and Bethiah Peck, from the church in Litchfield; Ebenezer Todd and Ebenezer Todd, Jr., from the church in North Haven; Israel and Hannah Williams, from the church in Westbury; and Zerviah Curtiss, from the church in Cheshire. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Waterman, of Northbury, admonishing the new church to let its light shine.

Rev. Joseph E. Camp became the first pastor of this church, and served it for a term of forty-two years, being dismissed in 1837, living only a year after the relation between himself and the church was severed. During his ministry one hundred and seventy-five members were added to the church.

This church was connected with the Litchfield South Consociation until June 20, 1859, when it severed its connection with that body. Since the dismission of Mr. Camp the church has had but two settled pastorates, both of them being quite brief. The present membership of the church is one hundred and one.

This church has received occasional bequests during the more recent years of its existence, the largest being a munificent gift, by Mr. Asa Hopkins, of about ten thousand dollars, the interest of which is used annually for the "support of the gospel" in Northfield.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.†

Among the first settlers of the town of Litchfield none were Episcopalians. Mr. John Davies, who came from England in the year 1735, was in all probability the first Episcopalian who settled here, and for some years the only one. But in the year 1745, on the 5th

* Contributed by Rev. H. A. Otman.

† Contributed by Rev. Storrs O. Seymour.

day of November, a number of persons, thirteen in all, who were anxious to have the services of the Church of England, met at the house of Mr. Jacob Griswold, who lived about a mile west of the village. The result of this meeting was that the services of Mr. Cole were secured to act as lay reader. These services were kept up for two years, when Mr. Davies, in 1747, executed a deed conveying, by a lease for nine hundred and ninety-eight years, fifty-two acres of land to Mr. Cole, for the use of the "Society for Propagating the Gospel,"—a missionary society of the Church of England which is still in existence. For this Mr. Cole and his heirs were to pay annually on the trust of St. Michael one peppercorn, if lawfully demanded. In addition to this land, fifty acres more were procured and deeded to the same society. Both lots were to be for the benefit of the Episcopal minister in Litchfield. This land was situated in the southwest part of the town, a little northeast of "Little Mount Tom," and is now owned by Harvey Waugh and Lucius L. Griswold, and is still called the "Glebe."

The first service held by a clergyman episcopally ordained was by the Rev. Dr. Johnson, of Stratford, but there is no record of the date.

There have been three church edifices in the history of St. Michael's parish. The first one was built on the hill west of Kilborn's Brook, just south of the barn which stands on the land now owned by Mr. Joseph Merriman. This building was raised on the 23d of April, 1749. It has generally been supposed that Mr. Davies gave the land for this building; but this is a mistake. An examination of the town records shows that Mr. Davies never owned this land. The Rev. Mr. Mansfield, of Woodbury, officiated when the church was opened for divine service.

The records of the parish do not show when the second church building was erected. The land on which it stood, on the east side of South Street, was given to the parish by Samuel Marsh, Esq., of Norfolk, Va., the brother of the Rev. Truman Marsh, who was rector at that time. The building must have been so far advanced that services could be held in it by 1812, for a vote was passed in that year to dispense with the use of the old church in part, and to use the new one at such times as the clergyman and society's committee deemed expedient.

At a special meeting held Dec. 12, 1814, a committee was appointed to dispose of the old church as they thought best.

This second building was consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, D.D., June 8, 1824. It remained in use till 1851, when it was torn down to make room for the present edifice. Of this the corner-stone was laid July 15, 1851. It was finished December 10th, and consecrated by Bishop Brownell on December 16th of the same year. No change was made in it until the winter of 1881, when the galleries were removed and some other slight changes made.

Since the time when the services of the Church of England were first used here—viz., in 1745—down to the present time the parish of St. Michael's Church has been served by a long line of able, learned, and godly men. The first missionary who served here was the Rev. Solomon Palmer, at one time the Congregational minister in Cornwall. He went to England, and, after being ordained to the deaconate and the priesthood, was sent by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel as missionary for Litchfield, Cornwall, and Great Barrington, Mass. He remained in this position for nine years, and was succeeded by the Rev. Thomas Davies, a grandson of Mr. John Davies, to whom the church in Litchfield owes so much. In one of his reports to the society in England, Mr. Davies says that there were sixty-one families in his charge here. Mr. Davies died at New Milford in the spring of 1766. The Rev. Mr. Palmer then returned here, and acted as missionary until his death, in 1771.

In 1772 the Rev. Mr. Moseley came here as missionary. He was not much liked, and, some difficulty arising between him and the people, he was withdrawn. He was the last clergyman whose stipend was paid by the English society, for, although the Rev. James Nichols came here in 1775, under an appointment from the society, the outbreak of the Revolutionary war led, of course, to a suspension of relation between the church in this country and in England. During this war Mr. Nichols either did not remain in Litchfield or, if he did, did not officiate, for Mrs. Anna Dickinson, in her account of the parish, says that during this time Mr. Daniel London was in the habit of reading service and a sermon, and that he was not deterred from it even by the stones which the soldiers threw through the windows while he was reading. After peace was declared, Mr. Nichols officiated here until 1784, when he resigned and removed to Vermont.

When the independence of the colonies had been acknowledged by Great Britain, and State government had been set up, the churchmen of Litchfield organized as a society under the laws of the State. This was done on Oct. 26, 1784, and the parish assumed the legal title "The First Episcopal Society of Litchfield." The society comprised then, as now, three parochial organizations,—St. Michael's Church, Litchfield; St. Paul's, Berntown; and Trinity, Milton. Mr. Ashbel Baldwin was their first rector. He officiated here as lay reader, being then a candidate for holy orders, for about a year. On Aug. 3, 1785, he was ordained deacon by the Right Rev. Samuel Seabury, D.D., the first American bishop. This ordination, which was held at Middletown, was the first in this country.

The following is a list of the clergymen who have been connected with St. Michael's Church: Revs. Solomon Palmer, 1754–63; Thomas Davies, 1763–66; Solomon Palmer, 1766, to Nov. 2, 1771; Richard

Moseley, 1772–73; James Nichols, April 20, 1775, to May, 1784; Ashbel Baldwin, Sept. 9, 1785, to Oct. 28, 1793; David Butler, D.D., Nov. 28, 1794, to February, 1799; Truman Marsh, Nov. 5, 1799, to Nov. 1, 1829; Isaac Jones (associate rector), Sept. 7, 1812, to April 1, 1826; John S. Stone, D.D. (associate rector), Dec. 26, 1826, to January, 1829; William Lucas (associate rector), 1829–32; Samuel Fuller, D.D., October, 1832, to July, 1837; William Payne, D.D., April, 1838, to May, 1845; Samuel Fuller, D.D., July 27, 1845, to Oct. 1, 1849; Benjamin W. Stone, D.D., Oct. 8, 1849, to May, 1851; John J. Brundage, D.D., Aug. 1, 1851, to Feb. 1, 1854; James M. Willey, April 8, 1855, to April, 1858; Henry N. Hudson, June 27, 1858, to Nov. 1, 1860; William S. Southgate, Nov. 1, 1860, to Jan. 1, 1864; Rt. Rev. Wm. Stevens Perry, D.D., Nov. 27, 1864, to May 6, 1869; C. S. Henry, D.D., 1870, to Nov. 30, 1873; G. M. Wilkins, Feb. 20, 1874, to Jan. 9, 1879; S. O. Seymour, April 27, 1879, present rector.

In addition to the gifts of land spoken of above, the parish has received many interesting and valuable gifts during its existence. Early in its history it received from the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel a number of volumes of ecclesiastical history and doctrinal theology. Most of them have been scattered. A few, however, are still in the parish library. In 1803 the Hon. Ephraim Kirby presented to the parish a folio copy of the Book of Common Prayer and a Bible. These were in use for many years, and are still preserved. After the second church was erected, and about 1822, Mr. Solomon Marsh purchased a fine-toned organ and placed it in the church. In May, 1852, he gave it to the parish, where it was used till the present one was bought, about fifteen years ago. In 1857, Mrs. Marsh, widow of the Rev. Truman Marsh, gave the present rectory and the lot on which it stands. This was for the use of St. Michael's parish, and not for the benefit of the whole society.

In 1856, Mr. Hosea Webster, of Brooklyn, who has always manifested a deep interest in the parish, gave a thousand dollars, the interest of which is to be used for the benefit of the Sunday-school. In 1863 the parish lost a warm friend in the death of the Hon. S. P. Beers. For half a century he had been connected with the parish, and no one has ever devoted more time and thought to its interests than he did. The bulk of his property was left by will to the "First Episcopal Society." The income from this source is divided equally among the three parishes.

Besides these, the parish has received from many individuals gifts of less value, but highly esteemed for the sake of the donors. During the last year a collection has been made of portraits of former rectors. By great pains likenesses have been found of all who have ever been connected with the parish excepting the Rev. Messrs. Palmer, Moseley, and Nichols. These have been hung in the vestry-room of the church, where, as a sort of "cloud of witnesses," they may seem to their successors as a reminder that "the night cometh when no man can work."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

"In June, 1790, the Rev. Freeborn Garretson, one of the ablest and most earnest apostles of Methodism in America, visited Litchfield on his way from the Hudson River to Boston. He was at that time superintendent of the Northern District, and in his itinerant journeyings was almost invariably attended by his colored servant Harry, who was himself a licensed preacher of no mean distinction. They traveled together on horseback, apparently vying with each other in their zeal for the promotion of the cause of their common Master. On Wednesday, June 23d (as we learn from Dr. Stevens' 'Memorials of Methodism'), Mr. Garretson 'rode seven miles to Litchfield, and was surprised to find the doors of the Episcopal church open and a large congregation waiting for him. He discoursed from the words "Enoch walked with God," and believed good was done. He left Harry to preach another sermon, and went on to the centre of the town; the bell rang, and he preached to a few in the Presbyterian meeting-house, and lodged with a kind churchman.' On the same day Mr. Garretson wrote in his diary:

"'I preached in the skirts of the town, where I was opposed by ——, who made a great disturbance. I told him the enemy had sent him to pick up the good seed, turned my back on him, and went my way, accompanied by Brothers W. and H. I found another waiting company in another part of the town, to whom I declared, "Except ye repent ye shall all likewise perish." In this town we have given the devil and the wicked much trouble; we have a few good friends.'

"On his return from Boston, Mr. Garretson again preached in Litchfield, Friday, July 13, 1790. So far as I have learned, these were the first Methodist sermons ever preached in this town.

"The Litchfield circuit was organized during the spring of 1790, and embraced, according to Mr. Stevens, 'the northwestern section of Connecticut.' In May, 1791, the Rev. Messrs. Matthias Swain and James Covel were appointed by the Conference to labor in this circuit. Their immediate successors, previous to the commencement of the present century, were Rev. Messrs. Lemuel Smith, Samuel Ostrander, Philip Wagner, James Coleman, Enoch Mudge, F. Aldridge, Jesse Stoneman, Joseph Mitchell, Daniel Dennis, Wesley Budd, Ezekiel Canfield, William Thatcher, Ebenezer Stevens, Freeman Bishop, and Augustus Jocelyn.

"On the 21st of July, 1791, the famous Bishop Asbury preached in the Episcopal church in this town. In reference to his visit here he wrote,—

"'I think Morse's account of his countrymen is near the truth; never have I seen any people who could talk so long, so correctly, and so seriously about trifles.'

"There are no *records* whatever indicating the progress of this denomination in Litchfield for many years subsequent to the last of the dates here given.

The names of the following persons in the grand list for 1805 are put down as 'members of the Methodist Society,'—viz., Noah Agard, Isaac Baldwin, Ebenezer Clark, Thomas F. Gross, Elisha Horton, Samuel Green, Jonathan Hitchcock, Roswell McNeil, Jonathan Rogers, Daniel Noyes, John Stone, and Arthur Swan."

This church was organized Aug. 23, 1836, and a church edifice erected on Meadow Street. The first board of trustees were William R. Buell, Benjamin Moore, William Scoville, Abiel Barber, and George Bolles.

The pastors have been as follows: Charles C. Keyes, first pastor; among his successors were Wm. Dixon, Wm. B. Hoyt, N. C. Lewis, H. N. Weed, D. Lounsbury, David L. Marks, Wm. Howard, Joseph Vinton, Wm. Lawrence, Joseph Munson, —— Chapman, Sylvester Smith, J. Taylor, Wm. H. McAllister, Wm. L. Douglass, F. Cromlish, and Thomas J. Watt, present pastor.

The present trustees are Leonard Stone, George W. Thompson, Jacob Morse, David E. Buell, P. H. Cummings, and A. B. Shumway. The church edifice was erected in 1837, and a chapel has since been added. Extensive repairs were made in 1866, and others since; the chapel was repaired and furnished in 1879.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, BANTAM FALLS.*

This church is an offshoot from St. Michael's, Litchfield Centre, and, though a separate ecclesiastical organization, is included in the First Episcopal Society of Litchfield. A number of members in the western part of the town determined on withdrawing from the society, and accordingly petitioned to be released from paying taxes, with permission to organize a separate parish. The petition was granted, and on Nov. 14, 1797, an organization was duly effected under the name of the Second Episcopal Society of Litchfield, when officers were appointed consisting of society's committee, clerk, and treasurer. A church edifice was soon afterwards erected, fifty by thirty-six feet, surmounted with tower and steeple, the interior being furnished with deep galleries, a high pulpit, a capacious sounding-board, and other ancient appendages. This building was situated on the height directly opposite the burial-ground, and was known as the West Church. Mr. Nathaniel Bosworth contributed one hundred pounds for purchasing a bell, which amount was increased by other contributions. The bell thus purchased bears the inscription, "Fenton & Cochran, New Haven, 1802."†

In June, 1799, the parish applied to reunite with St. Michael's, Litchfield, which application was granted, and articles of union were agreed to on the 10th of the following September. It was agreed that two-fifths of the clergyman's services should be given to St. Michael's, two-fifths to the West Church, and one-fifth to Milton.

The first edifice had become much out of repair, and at a meeting of the parish on July 21, 1843, it was voted to take it down and erect a new one, forty-six by thirty-two feet, in its stead. Work immediately began, and the new church was opened for service on Sunday, Dec. 24, 1843. Soon after, at a parish meeting, it was voted to call the church St. Paul's, by which name it was consecrated, Nov. 1, 1844, by the Right Rev. T. C. Brownell, D.D., bishop of the diocese. The first edifice seems never to have been consecrated.

In 1826 occurred the first practical separation of the three parishes, when a society's committee was appointed for this parish. In 1832 wardens and vestrymen were first appointed by the First Episcopal Society, which manner of appointment has been continued annually on Easter Monday for the three parishes. July 20, 1879, Mrs. Mary Ann Wilmot, widow of the late Lucius Wilmot, died, leaving by will her new, commodious, and convenient house as a rectory for St. Paul's Church. This parish shares with St. Michael's, Litchfield, and Trinity, Milton, the proceeds of a fund given by Mr. John Davies about the middle of the last century, as also a later fund donated by Hon. Seth P. Beers. A small income likewise accrues to the parish from a fund left many years since by Mr. Nathan Landon.

The present church edifice has been enlarged by the addition of a chancel, while receiving several improvements in its interior arrangements.

The churches of Bantam and Milton still continue component parts of the First Episcopal Society of Litchfield, yet, as independent *parishes*, they conduct their affairs in their own way.

The following is a list of rectors or officiating ministers: Revs. Truman Marsh, 1799–1810; Isaac Jones, 1811–26; John S. Stone, 1826–31; David G. Tomlinson, 1831–35; Amos Beach, 1836–37; Willard Bryant, 1837–40; Emery E. Porter, 1842–43; G. C. V. Eastman, 1843–45; J. D. Berry, D.D., 1846–48; F. D. Harriman, 1848–50; G. W. Nichols, 1850–51; Asa Griswold, Jan. 5, to Nov. 8, 1852; Daniel E. Brown, Jan. 5, 1853–57; John R. Williams, Jan. 5, 1858–60; J. A. Wainright, Jan. 5, 1860–61; J. D. Berry, D.D., Jan. 5, 1862–63; J. D. Berry, D.D., April 24, 1864–66; William L. Peck, April 24, 1866–71; F. A. Henry; Hiram Stone, Nov. 1, 1873, to Sept. 15, 1874; G. M. Wilkins, Sept. 15, 1874, to July 1, 1875; Hiram Stone, July 1, 1875, present rector.

TRINITY CHURCH, MILTON.‡

During the early settlement of Litchfield there were but few churchmen in this part of the town, but eventually a number of families joined the Episcopal Church. In 1798 an application was made to the First Episcopal Society, which voted that a chapel

* Contributed by Rev. Hiram Stone.

† An erroneous impression has somewhat extensively prevailed that this bell was of very ancient date and cast in a foreign country. The above inscription serves to correct the misapprehension.

‡ Contributed by Rev. Hiram Stone.

might be built in the village of Milton. A church edifice was accordingly raised June 25, 1802, but, owing to a lack of means, it was only put in condition for use by way of being covered in and furnished with benches, in which incomplete condition it remained until finally completed in 1826. Aug. 18, 1837, it was consecrated by the Right Rev. T. C. Brownell, D.D., bishop of the diocese. The original structure is still standing. The architecture is of the old style, with galleries and large windows rounded at the top. It has been enlarged by the addition of a chancel, and improved by way of new seats, a stained chancel-window, and other internal arrangements. In 1843, Messrs. Garritt P. Welch and Hugh P. Welch presented the bell which now hangs in the tower.

In 1799 the Rev. Truman Marsh commenced his rectorship with St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, when he promised to preach in Milton one-fifth of the time, in accordance with an arrangement made on the occasion of reunion of the West Church with the First Episcopal Society. In 1803 the society voted to divide its services equally between the parishes of Litchfield, Bantam Falls, and Milton. In 1826 a society's committee was for the first time appointed for this parish, and in 1832 the first appointment of wardens and vestrymen was made. At present, as also during a large part of their existence, the parishes of Bantam Falls and Milton are under the charge of one minister, who officiates in each on alternate Sundays, thus dividing the services between them, each parish contributing an equal amount to his support.

The following is a list of rectors or officiating ministers: Revs. Truman Marsh, 1799–1810; Isaac Jones, 1811–26; Ezra B. Kellogg, 1827–28; Harry Finch, 1829–31; David G. Tomlinson, 1831–35; Amos B. Beach, 1836–37; Hillard Bryant, 1837–40; Emery E. Porter, 1842–43; Samuel J. Carpenter, 1844–45; Isaac Jones, 1845–47; F. D. Harriman, 1848–50; George W. Nichols, 1850–51; Asa Griswold, Jan. 5, 1852, to Nov. 8, 1852; Daniel E. Brown, Jan. 5, 1853–57; John R. Williams, Jan. 5, 1858–60; J. A. Wainwright, Jan. 5, 1861–62; W. F. B. Jackson, April, 1863, to September, 1863; J. D. Berry, D.D., April, 1864–66; William L. Peck, 1866–71; F. A. Henry; Hiram Stone, Nov. 1, 1873, to Sept. 15, 1874; G. M. Wilkins, Sept. 15, 1874, to July 1, 1875; Hiram Stone, July 1, 1875, present rector.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BANTAM FALLS.*

Several years ago an eminent Sunday-school laborer in Connecticut, to facilitate his work, prepared an enlarged map of the State, on which he located every Sunday-school and church in the State, indicating the various denominations by different colored inks, such as red, blue, green, etc. He had exhibited this at a large public meeting, and explained the needs and peculiarities of the different localities, when he said, "Gentlemen, I bid you notice these green spots, they indicate the Baptists. And you will notice," said he, "that they are thickest along the shore of the Sound and along the principal water-courses, such as the Thames and the Connecticut. Like the grass, by whose color they are represented, you perceive they flourish best in wet places." This may account for the paucity of churches of this denomination in the county. Although it abounds in hills, it also rejoices in the most extensive sheet of water in the State,—Bantam Lake,—and close around this, in the old town of Litchfield, there have been, at different times, three Baptist churches, all of them small, but large enough to illustrate the truth of the Sunday-school speaker's remark,—that they flourish best in wet places. Something less than a century ago there was a church in Northfield, and about the time that went down another was started in Footville, South Farms, now Morris. This was never a flourishing church; but, if it did no other work than to prepare the way for two grandsons of Deacon Pickett to become most successful Baptist ministers, it fulfilled its mission.

From this issued the Bantam Falls Baptist Church, which was constituted Oct. 31, 1850, with the following members: George Harvey, Mrs. George Harvey, Ephraim K. Bunnell, Cornelia Bunnell, Samuel Bronson, Polly Bronson, Christopher C. Palmer, Rebecca Palmer, Eurana Canfield, and Eunice Stone. The first entry upon the records is this:

"*Resolved*, To adopt the New Testament for our articles, and to be governed by its directions, precepts, and examples."

The covenant is substantially the same as that of the Cornwall Hollow covenant, here given. In 1852 the present house of worship was erected, and the same year the church was recognized as a regular Baptist church by a convention of sister churches. Its pastors have been Revs. Jackson G. Gakun, 1857–62; C. N. Potter, April, 1863–67; J. Fairman, 1867–71; D. F. Chapman, July, 1871–75; E. D. Bowers, February, 1876, to May, 1878; H. G. Smith, June, 1878, to the present time (1881).

Its present membership is forty-two, being the largest number of active members it has ever enjoyed.

Its pastors have always combined with this pastorate the care of the church in East Cornwall, preaching in each place on alternate Sundays until the present year, which was opened by the pastor's preaching in this place in the morning, in East Cornwall in the afternoon, and in Cornwall Hollow in the evening of each Sabbath.

At its organization C. C. Palmer was elected deacon, and, with the exception of a brief absence in the West, when Enoch Fennell was chosen to the office, he has occupied that station faithfully to the present. The history of this has ever been identified with that of the College Street Baptist Church at East Cornwall.

The Roman Catholics also have a church in Litchfield, but have no resident pastor.

* Contributed by Rev. H. G. Smith.

CHAPTER XIII.

LITCHFIELD (Continued).

BOROUGH OF LITCHFIELD.

The Village of Litchfield—Incorporation—First Officers—Presidents and Clerks from 1818 to 1882—Borough Organization—The Press—The Weekly Monitor and American Advertiser—The Witness—The Editors Convicted of Libel—Imprisoned—Political Excitement throughout Immediate and Distant States—Grand Oration to the Imprisoned Editor—Excitement in the Town—The Litchfield Gazette—The Litchfield Journal—The Litchfield Republican—The Miscellany—The American Eagle—The Litchfield County Post—The Litchfield Enquirer—The Litchfield Democrat—The Litchfield Sun—The Mercury—The Democratic Watchman—The Litchfield Republican—The Litchfield Sentinel—The Litchfield Law-School—The Post-Office—Banks—Savings Society—Insurance Company—"Spring Hill"—St. Paul's Lodge, No. 11, F. and A. M.—Minerals—Temperance in 1789—Slavery in Litchfield—Bantam Falls—Northfield—Milton—Biographical Notes—College Graduates—Physicians—Lawyers.

At the May session of the Legislature of this State, 1818, the inhabitants of this village presented their memorial praying for a borough charter. In their petition they state that "the houses are as contiguous as they are in many of our cities; that the public schools, which for many years have been established in this village, make a great addition to its ordinary population; that, on account of their local situation and compact settlement, they are, as they conceive, in an unusual degree exposed to injury from fire," etc. The application was successful, and the petitioners and their associates, residing within the limits prescribed, "were constituted and declared to be forever thereafter a body corporate in fact and in name, by the name of the 'Corporation of the Village* of Litchfield.'" The powers vested in the corporation were similar to those of the ordinary borough charters of this State,—viz., to levy taxes for the purchase of fire-engines, fire-hooks, ladders, and such other improvements as should be deemed necessary to protect the village against fires; to order and direct in all matters relating to side-walks, shade-trees, and the sinking of public wells and pumps; to restrain cattle, sheep, and geese from running at large in the public highways; and to pass such by-laws and regulations, with suitable penalties attached, as might, from time to time, be thought necessary for the attainment of the objects contemplated in the charter. The officers designated in the act of incorporation were a president, treasurer, and clerk (who were in all cases to be chosen by ballot), a collector of taxes, and a number of fire-wardens not to exceed ten, together with such other officers not enumerated as should be necessary to carry the by-laws and the provisions of the charter into effect. In case the collector should refuse or neglect to collect the tax according to the tenor of the warrant committed to him, the president must "issue his warrant directed to the sheriff of the county of Litchfield, or his deputy, to distrain the sums or rates neglected by such collector to be collected, to be paid out of the estate of said collector." The assessors were to be appointed by the County Court.

The first meeting of the inhabitants of the borough under the charter was held on the 17th of June, 1818, at which the following officers were elected, viz., Hon. Frederick Wolcott, president; Dr. William Buel, treasurer; and Joseph Adams, clerk. A committee of five was appointed to prepare a code of by-laws for the borough, viz., Seth P. Beers, Julius Deming, Asa Bacon, Phineas Miner, and Ozias Lewis. At an adjourned meeting holden on the 20th of June, it was voted to choose a bailiff by ballot, and Dr. Abel Catlin was elected to that office. Benjamin Tallmadge, Asa Bacon, and Charles L. Webb were appointed a committee of inspection, and Ashbel Marsh was chosen key-keeper.

At the regular annual meeting in September, 1818, Judge Wolcott was re-elected president; Dr. Buel, treasurer; and Mr. Adams, clerk. Messrs. Roger Cook, Ambrose Norton, Moses Seymour, Jr., Oliver Goodwin, and James Trowbridge were chosen fire-wardens. At an adjourned meeting Asa Bacon, Esq., was chosen bailiff; Charles L. Webb, Leonard Goodwin, Jonathan Carrington, and Ambrose Norton assistant bailiffs; and Leonard Goodwin, collector.

The first board of assessors consisted of Erastus Lyman, Esq., Gen. Morris Woodruff, and John N. Gunn, Esq. The amount of the grand list of the borough, October, 1818, as returned by the assessors, was one hundred and twenty-eight thousand nine hundred and thirteen dollars and sixty-five cents.

In 1820 the Hon. Uriel Holmes was elected president of the borough. In 1824 he was succeeded by Dr. William Buel, who held the office for twelve years.

THE PRESS.

On Tuesday, Dec. 21, 1784, was issued in this town the first number of *The Weekly Monitor* and *American Advertiser*, printed by Collier & Copp, "in the south end of the court-house." It contains only three Litchfield advertisements, viz., (1) that of William Russell, stocking-weaver from (Norwich, England), who announced that he was ready to make "worsted, cotton, and linen Jacket and Breeches Patterns, men's and women's Stockings, Gloves, and Mitts;" (2) that of Zalmon Bedient, barber, who offers cash for human hair, at his barber-shop, "a few rods north of the court-house in Litchfield;" (3) that of Cornelius Thayer, brazier, who gives notice that he carries on business at the shop of Col. Miles Beach, in North Street, at which shop the jeweler's and silversmith's business "is carried on as usual by said Beach."

The Monitor was continued for a period of twenty-two years, for sixteen years of which it had no rival in the town. It was printed on a sheet about one-third the present size of the *Litchfield Enquirer*, with coarse type and coarse blue paper. A single compositor might have set the type in a single day for all the new matter which was contained in some of the

* The village of Litchfield was changed to borough of Litchfield by act of Legislature approved March 21, 1879.

weekly issues. Yet it is a most interesting epitome of the olden times. From it we are able to glean very many facts and events in the history of this town and county which are preserved nowhere else. Until after the advent of the present century both the town and county were Federal in their politics, and the *Monitor* was at once the organ and the oracle of the Federal party in this region.

In August, 1805, two young printers—Messrs. Sellick Osborn and Timothy Ashley—came to this town and established *The Witness*, a violent Democratic newspaper. *The Witness* was edited by Mr. Osborn, who, though a man of talents and energy, was a most unscrupulous partisan and bitter satirist. Though there was a formidable minority of Democrats in the township at this time, Litchfield Hill was the stronghold of Federalism. Tallmadge, Reeve, Wolcott, Deming, Gould, Tracy, Holmes, Allen, Aaron Smith, Rev. Messrs. Champion and Huntington, and indeed nearly all the leading men of the village, were Federalists, and looked upon Jefferson as an infidel and reprobate. Subsequent to the Presidential election of 1800 (which resulted in the choice of Jefferson to the Presidency), the partisan sermons and prayers of Messrs. Champion and Huntington, of the Congregational Church, had driven several of their church-members (including Deacon Lewis) to Episcopacy. On one occasion, after a political sermon from Parson Huntington, his venerable colleague, Father Champion, prayed first and fervently for "*thy servant* the President of the United States" (John Adams), and concluded thus: "And, O Lord! wilt thou bestow upon the Vice-President (Jefferson) a double portion of Thy grace, *for Thou knowest he needs it!*" The summary withdrawal of so many members caused the First Church no little embarrassment. A formal expulsion was proposed; but some of them occupied high social positions, and others were nearly allied to remaining members. The matter was finally adjusted by a simple withdrawal of the "watch and fellowship" of the church from the seceders. The feeling of hostility between Federalists and Democrats was such that prominent men living in the same neighborhood refused to recognize each other when they met; Federal ladies refused even to make formal calls at the houses of their Democratic neighbors; and the children of Federalists were forbidden to associate with those of the hated Democrats. Such was the state of feeling on Litchfield Hill when *The Witness* opened its batteries on the ranks of Federalism. At first its assaults were treated with contempt. Osborn grew bolder, more bitter, and more personal, gathering up and parading before the public the foibles or follies (real or manufactured) of the principal men of the village, against whose honor no word of suspicion had before been breathed. Charges and insinuations of hypocrisy and crime were freely blended with the most scathing ridicule. This was "bearding the lion in his den." It was not long before Osborn was indicted, tried, and convicted of a libel on Julius Deming, Esq. Osborn and his partner Ashley were both subjected to a fine, in default of the payment of which both were committed to the county jail. Ashley was soon liberated, and Osborn *might* have been had he complied with the terms of the court; but as—as he himself expressed it—"the only alternative offered him was to have either his *body* or *mind* imprisoned, of course he remained in confinement." His friends regarded him as a martyr to his political fidelity. It was published far and wide through the columns of the Democratic journals that his health was sinking from confinement "in a damp and loathsome cell;" that a maniac charged with murder was thrust into the same cell with him, etc. On the 4th of July, 1806, a meeting of the Democrats of Litchfield was held at Phelps' hotel, at which a committee of three was appointed "to repair to the prison and learn the true situation of Mr. Osborn and his treatment since his imprisonment, and to report at an adjourned meeting." At the adjourned meeting, on the 14th, the committee reported in substance that they had visited Mr. Osborn at the jail; that he was confined in the same room with two criminals, both charged with capital offenses; that his room was formed of damp and ragged stone walls, in which the air was impure, stagnant, and offensive, and so dark that it was difficult to distinguish one's features; that his friends were generally denied admission to his room, and could only have intercourse with him through the outer grate of the prison; that his health was failing, etc. From this date the committee visited the prison from time to time, and issued their weekly bulletins through the columns of *The Witness*. In vain Sheriff Landon denied the truth of the committee's original report. The story of Osborn's persecutions went abroad over the land. The Democracy of distant States held indignation meetings, at which Osborn was extolled, the Connecticut courts denounced, and the Litchfield Federalists execrated. At length it was resolved to have a grand ovation in behalf of Osborn at Litchfield, and the 6th of August was fixed upon for the celebration. The great day finally arrived, and with it came an immense concourse of Democrats from this and other States. Daybreak was greeted with the discharge of one gun at the head of North Street, a responsive discharge on the flag-staff on the public green, and martial music until sunrise. At sunrise seventeen guns were fired with martial music. At eleven the procession moved in the following order, viz.:

Military, commanded by Maj. Stephen Ranney, Lieut. Swett, United States officer stationed at Springfield, acting as marshal, John M. Felder as adjutant, and Chauncey Hotchkiss as quartermaster, consisting of

Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Carter.

Band of music.

Matross company from Danbury, commanded by Lieut. Ambler.

" " of this town, commanded by Capt. Bissell.

" " composed of boys, in white uniform.

Light infantry, commanded by Capt. Shethar.

Infantry, commanded by Capt. Grannis.
" " Lieut. Stone.
" " Ensign Norton.
Two of the Committee of Arrangements.
Clergy and Orator.
Gen. Timothy Skinner, President of the Day.
Moses Seymour, Esq., } Vice-Presidents of the Day.
John Welch, Esq., }
Ozias Lewis, Esq. }
Six of the Committee of Arrangements.
Marshals of Connecticut and Vermont.
Collectors of New Haven and Middletown.
Citizens generally.

The procession passed under Osborn's prison window with heads uncovered, each saluting the prisoner with a passing bow, and the military giving him a brigadier's salute. Notwithstanding the hatred with which many of the Congregationalists regarded Democracy, the society's committee had generously tendered the use of their meeting-house for the occasion. Thither the procession wended. The services in the church consisted of a prayer by the Rev. Asahel Morse (Baptist), of Suffield; reading of the Declaration of Independence by Jonathan Law, Esq., of Cheshire; an oration by David Plant, Esq., of Stratford [since member of Congress and Lieutenant-Governor]; and an address by Joseph L. Smith, Esq., of Litchfield.

Before the arrival of the procession at the church an occurrence took place which created much ill-feeling and comment at the time. Messrs. Champion and Huntington entered the church, and were proceeding up the aisle towards the pulpit, when, according to Mr. Champion's statement, he was seized near the shoulder by Joseph L. Smith, Esq., a member of the committee of arrangements, who pulled him around, saying, "You have no business here, and must go out of the house." Mr. Champion replied that he was an old man, and wished for liberty to sit in the pulpit, assuring him that he would make no disturbance. Mr. Smith grew more boisterous, and the two clergymen withdrew. Mr. Smith and his friends published a very different version of the story; while the Federalists reiterated that Smith had at first boasted of the exploit, and declared that he would have called the military to his aid if it had been necessary in ejecting the intruders. Mr. Champion seems to have taken the matter very seriously.

"I was much afflicted," he wrote, "at being cast out of the house of God where I had worshipped almost fifty-four years, and could expect to be there but a few days more. These reflections crowded into my mind when ejected and retiring from the place where God's honor had dwelt."

At the annual election in October, 1805, it may be remarked, not a single Democrat had been chosen to the Legislature in Litchfield County, and the Federalists had not been backward in taunting Osborn about the "revolution," which it was said he had boasted he would produce in this region. At the annual election in May, 1806, the tables had been partially reversed by the election of two Democratic representatives from Litchfield by a vote of three hundred and fourteen to three hundred and eight. A portion of the Democratic enthusiasm in behalf of Osborn is attributable to an appreciation of his services in producing this result.

As an incident of the celebration, it is mentioned that during the day a placard was displayed on the door of one of the principal hotels, bearing the significant words, "No Democrats admitted here." Some gentlemen from a distance put up, as was their custom when this way, with an intimate friend who chanced to be a rank Federalist. He soon inquired if they had come to attend the celebration; and on being answered in the affirmative, he abruptly replied, "Then you cannot be accommodated at my house. As old friends, I should have been glad to see you; as Democrats, I want nothing to do with you!" Such was the spirit of the times.

When the services in the church were over the procession was reformed and proceeded to a large bower which had been erected in the meadow on the south side of East Street, nearly opposite the jail, where a cold repast had been prepared by Capt. Phelps. Seventeen regular toasts were drank, accompanied by the discharge of cannon and music from the band. Among them were the following:

"Justice—May false witnesses, perjured judges, and packed juries be banished from its courts."

"Selleck Osborn—Like Daniel in the lion's den, he is teaching his persecutors that the beasts cannot devour him." [Three cheers.]

"Liberty of the Press—Litchfield Jail its stronghold." [Three cheers.]

"The Political Clergy—If there were twenty Gods, perhaps some one might approve their services; but the one God wants no political pastors." [Three cheers.]

"The memory of our departed friend, Ephraim Kirby—His virtues will live while our memory lasts; his merits shall be known to posterity."

"Litchfield Jail—Our votes will level it as the ram's horns did the walls of Jericho." [Six cheers.]

The Witness complains that the name of Maj. Seymour was stricken from the roll of justices of the peace for this county by the Legislature (May, 1807) because of his participation in the 6th of August celebration.

In June, 1807, *The Witness* gives the following summary of the suits against Messrs. Osborn and Ashley, viz.:

"Fine and costs in libel suit with J. Deming, Esq.	$346.46
For publishing case of Talmadge & Wolcott vs. Gen. Hart, with comments thereon, fine and costs	605.98
For slandering Thomas Collier	522.00
(Besides costs of complaint in favor of Mr Ashley against Thomas G. Collier, which complaint the county court dismissed.)	
Aggregate	$1474.44"

Osborn was not the only man involved in libel suits in those days. The Hon. Tapping Reeve and Capt. Thomas Collier, of *The Monitor*, were both indicted before the United States District Court at New Haven for libeling President Jefferson; and the Rev. Daniel Huntington, of this village, recovered one thousand dollars from Maj. Babcock, of the *Hartford Mercury*, a Democratic paper.

The Witness was discontinued in the summer of 1807, having been published about two years. Selleck Osborn was a native of Danbury, and after leav-

ing Litchfield published *The Delaware Watchman* at Wilmington, Del. A volume of his poems was published in Boston. He died in Philadelphia in 1826.

The Litchfield Monitor was discontinued in 1806, having been published by Mr. Collier for twenty-two years. Thomas Collier, son of Richard, was born in Boston, Feb. 20, 1760, and died in Binghamton, N. Y., 1844. On leaving this town he resided for several years in Troy. In June, 1799, an orphan lad of fourteen years, named John C. Wright, from Wethersfield, entered the *Monitor* office as an apprentice, remained with Mr. Collier until of age, married his daughter Mary, and for some time published a paper in Troy.

The Litchfield Enquirer, the oldest newspaper published in the county, issued its first number at Litchfield, June 20, 1826. It was owned and edited by Stephen S. Smith, and was then called the *Litchfield County Post*. Dec. 25, 1828, Smith sold the *Post* to D. C. McClarey, who conveyed it to Henry Adams less than a month afterwards, Jan. 22, 1829. Mr. Adams changed the name of the paper to *The Litchfield Enquirer*, and edited it very ably and successfully till his accidental death, by drowning, in February, 1842. The *Enquirer* then went into the hands of Mr. Charles Adams, a brother of Henry Adams, and an experienced journalist, founder of the *New Haven Palladium*, and influential in the politics of this State and of New York. On Oct. 2, 1845, Mr. P. K. Kilbourne succeeded as editor,—a position he held for near eight years following. Mr. Kilbourne was the author of a valuable "History of the Town of Litchfield," and assisted Mr. G. H. Hollister very greatly in the preparation of materials for his "History of Connecticut." Mr. Henry W. Hyatt succeeded Kilbourne as editor of the *Enquirer*, March 3, 1853, selling out to Edward C. Goodwin, Sept. 4, 1856, who was succeeded by Adams & Betts, April 2, 1857, Mr. Adams resuming the editorial chair, while Mr. Betts was publisher. On Oct. 13, 1859, Mr. James Humphrey, Jr., became editor and proprietor of the *Enquirer*. He was an extremely bright, caustic writer, and edited the paper throughout the war till April 13, 1865, when he sold it to Henry E. Wing and Alexander B. Shumway, the former acting as editor, and the latter as publisher. George A. Hickox, the present editor, succeeded Wing, July 29, 1866, and became sole proprietor in 1869. The *Enquirer* started as an independent paper, and has been such for several years past; but in its intermediate period, it was a party paper,—first Whig and then Republican in politics. Its original size was five columns. In 1845, Mr. Kilbourne enlarged it to six columns. In 1860, Mr. Humphrey made it a seven-column paper; and, in 1872, Mr. Hickox added another column, making it about double the original size. It has always been fairly prosperous, with a good subscription-list for a local paper.

The Litchfield Gazette was commenced in January, 1808, by Messrs. Charles Hosmer and Oliver Goodwin, and was discontinued May 17, 1809.

Isaiah Bunce came to this town soon after, and commenced *The Litchfield Journal*, the name of which was changed to *The Litchfield Republican* in 1819; which, in turn, was succeeded by *The Miscellany*, a small quarto, in July, 1821. In September, 1822, Mr. Bunce began the publication of *The American Eagle*, which he removed to New Haven in March, 1826. Mr. Bunce was a man of enterprise, and established a bookstore, reading-room, and circulating library, and was for a few years a justice of the peace.

Nov. 3, 1833, Melzer Gardner, from Hartford, commenced *The Litchfield Democrat*, which was discontinued in September, 1834. Subsequently, while editing a paper in Richmond, Va., Gardner was shot on board a steamboat near that city by a man to whom he had given offense by an article which he had published.

The Litchfield Sun was started by John M. Baldwin (a native of this town) in February, 1835, who sold out to S. G. Hayes, of New Haven, in September, 1837, who discontinued it in April, 1839.

In January, 1840, Charles E. Moss & Co. commenced *The Mercury*, which was transferred to Josiah Giles in the following August. It was discontinued some time in 1842. *The Mercury* was soon succeeded by *The Democratic Watchman*, also published by Mr. Giles, which was discontinued in 1844.

In 1845, J. K. Averill commenced the *New Milford Republican*, at New Milford; in September, 1846, he removed his office to this village, and changed the name of his paper to the *Litchfield Republican*. W. F. & G. H. Baldwin, Albert Stoddard, and Franklin Hull successively continued the publication of the *Republican*. In 1856 the office was removed to Falls Village, where it was issued under the name of *The Housatonic Republican*, and subsequently discontinued.

The Litchfield Sentinel was started about the year 1865, by S. H. Baldwin, with J. D. Champlin, Jr., as editor. It was owned successively by Mr. Champlin, Solon B. Johnson, and J. R. Farnum, and in 1873 the material was purchased by G. A. Hickox, the present proprietor of the *Litchfield Enquirer*.

THE LITCHFIELD LAW-SCHOOL.

This institution, the first of the kind in this country, was established by Hon. Tapping Reeve in 1784. He conducted it as sole principal until 1798, when the Hon. James Gould, LL.D., became associated with him in its management. From 1820, Judge Gould conducted the school alone for several years, and was then assisted by Hon. Jabez W. Huntington. In consequence of the failing health of Judge Gould, it was discontinued in 1833. The Litchfield Law-School was a celebrated institution, and at the time of its close the number of students had been one thousand

and twenty-four, every State in the Union having been represented. Of this number fifteen became United States senators; fifty, members of Congress; forty, judges of the higher State courts; ten, governors of States; five, cabinet officers,—Calhoun, Woodbury, Mason, Clayton, and Hubbard; two, justices of the United States Supreme Court,—Henry Baldwin and Levi Woodbury; one, Vice-President of the United States,—John C. Calhoun; and several foreign ministers, among whom was Hon. John Y. Mason, minister to France.

POST-OFFICE.

The Litchfield post-office was established in 1791. The following announcement appeared in the *Litchfield Monitor* in January of that year:

POST-OFFICE ESTABLISHMENT.

"The Public, particularly Gentlemen in the Town and Vicinity of Litchfield, have some time lamented the want of a regular and weekly Intercourse with the City of Hartford, by a Post immediately from this Town, are respectfully assured that a Post, in conjunction with Mr. Isaac Trowbridge, the Rider from New York, will start from this Office for Hartford regularly once a week, commencing on Monday next, the 31st inst. This Establishment has met the Sanction and Encouragement of Mr. Trowbridge, and the Undertakers wil be subject to the same Regulations and Responsibility required by the Postmaster General. Consequently, every Duty annexed to the Business will be strictly and pointedly observed.

"And that the Public may be better accommodated, and derive a safe Repository for their letters, &c., a POST-OFFICE is opened in Collier's Printing Office, at which Place all Despatches to be transmitted through the Medium of either Post must be deposited. During the Winter (and till the 1st of May next) the Post from New York will ride once a fortnight, and arrive on Tuesday Evening, commencing the 5th of the ensuing month. Those who have Business or Letters are requested to leave their directions at this office, for New York on *Tuesday*, for Hartford on *Saturday* Evenings, preceding the days of departure, as the Post will positively start at an Early Hour. Letters will be received at this office for any part of the United States.

"LITCHFIELD, Jan. 24, 1791."

The following is a list of postmasters from the establishment of the office to the present time: Benjamin Tallmadge, Frederick Wolcott, Moses Seymour, Jr., Charles Seymour, George C. Woodruff, Jason Whiting, Reuben M. Woodruff, Leverett W. Wessells, George H. Baldwin, R. Marsh, and H. E. Gates.

THE PHŒNIX BRANCH BANK

was incorporated in 1814. The following were its officers until it was discontinued Dec. 15, 1864:

Presidents.—Benjamin Tallmadge, 1814-26; James Gould, 1826-33; Asa Bacon, 1833-46; Theron Beach, 1846-52; George C. Woodruff, 1852-64.
Cashiers.—James Butler, 1814-21; Austin Kilbourn, 1821-26; Henry A. Perkins, 1826-28; Charles Spencer, 1828-38, Theron Beach, 1838-39; Gustavus F. Davis, 1839-51; Henry R. Coit, 1851-64.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

was organized Dec. 22, 1864. The first board of directors were Edwin McNeil, David C. Whittlesey, Henry W. Buel, Frederick D. McNeil, and Henry R. Coit. The following is a list of the directors from the organization to present time:

Edwin McNeil, 1864-75; Henry W. Buel, David C. Whittlesey, Frederick D. McNeil, 1864-81; David E. Costwick, 1866-73, J. Deming Perkins, 1873-75; Charles B. Andrews, Henry R. Coit, 1875-81.
Presidents.—Edwin McNeil, 1864-75; Henry R. Coit, 1875-81.
Cashiers.—Henry R. Coit, 1864-75; George E. Jones, 1875-81.

The capital is $200,000; surplus, Jan. 1, 1881, $40,000; dividends since the organization to Jan. 1, 1881, $345,000.

THE LITCHFIELD BANK

was incorporated in 1856, and organized in 1857, with William H. Crossman president, and Edward L. Houghton secretary. It was discontinued.

LITCHFIELD SAVINGS SOCIETY.

This society was incorporated in 1850 by Seth P. Beers, Theron Beach, Edwin B. Webster, Josiah G. Beckwith, George Seymour, Oliver Goodwin, Gustavus F. Davis, William F. Baldwin, Samuel P. Bolles, George C. Woodruff, G. H. Hollister, Ozias Seymour, Charles S. Webb, Charles Adams, and Jason Whiting. The first president was George C. Woodruff; vice-president, S. P. Bolles; secretary and treasurer, G. F. Davis.

Presidents.—1850-53, George C. Woodruff; 1853-56, J. G. Beckwith; 1856-62, Jason Whiting; 1873-78, Edward W. Seymour; 1878, George C. Woodruff, still in office.
Secretaries and Treasurers.—1850-51, G. T. Davis; 1851-52, S. P. Bolles; 1852-75, H. R. Coit; 1875, George E. Jones; 1876, H. R. Coit, still in office.

Regular semi-annual dividends from five to six per cent. per annum have been paid since organization, with extra dividends of two per cent. per year from 1867 to 1872.

The present directors are George C. Woodruff, George M. Woodruff, F. D. McNeil, William H. Braman, Jesse L. Judd.

Deposits, $715,000; surplus, $31,000.

SPRING HILL,

a home for nervous invalids, was opened in the year 1858 by Dr. H. W. Buel. The design of the home is to afford the most thorough medical care and treatment, combined, as far as may be, with the family life. Under this plan the very best results have been and still are attained. Connected with the home are some three hundred acres of land, lying just in the border of the village, and affording ample grounds for recreation and amusement. A cultivated lady acts as matron, and accommodations are provided for from twenty to twenty-five ladies and gentlemen, under the personal care and supervision of Dr. Buel himself.

THE LITCHFIELD MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY was organized in 1833, with Phineas Miller president, Leonard Goodwin secretary, and Oliver Goodwin treasurer.

THE LITCHFIELD HISTORICAL SOCIETY was organized in 1856, with Seth P. Beers president.

THE LITCHFIELD AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY was incorporated in 1818.

THE LITCHFIELD (NEW BANTAM) VIGILANT SOCIETY was organized in 1828.

ST. PAUL'S LODGE, No. 11, F. AND A. M.

The charter of this lodge was issued by the Grand Lodge of Connecticut, June 1, 1781, to the following petitioners: James Nichols, John Watkins, Thomas Phillips, Eaton Jones, Benjamin Hanks, John Collins, Noah Blakesley, William Durkee, Daniel Starr, John Colvill, John Kettle, Josiah Norton, and Adino Hale. The lodge was organized June 13, 1781. The following is a list of Masters from its organization to 1881:

Ashbel Baldwin, 1781–82; Benjamin Hanks, 1782–86; Jonathan Kettle, 1786–88; Julius Deming, 1788–90; Isaac Baldwin, Jr., 1790–93; Ephraim Kirby, 1793–95; John Allen, 1795–98; Ephraim Kirby, 1798–99; Isaac Baldwin, Jr., 1799–1801; Ephraim Kirby, 1801–3; Aaron Smith, 1803–6; Peter Sherman, 1806–8; Aaron Smith, 1808–12; Roger Cook, 1812–14; Lucius Smith, 1814–15; Elijah Adams, 1815–16; Lucius Smith, 1816–19; David Marsh, 1819–22; James Winship, 1822–23; Phineas Lord, 1823–24; Phineas B. Taylor, 1824–28; Frederick Buel, 1828–31; Heman W. Childs, 1831–37; Samuel Buel (2d), 1837–43; Stephen Deming, 1843–46; Charles L. Webb, 1846–49; Phineas B. Taylor, 1849–50; Frederick Buel, 1850–52; Frederick D. Beeman, 1852–54; David E. Bostwick, 1854–66; Eli D. Weeks, 1866–68; Alexander B. Shumway, 1868–70; Elbert G. Roberts, 1870–71; Edson Staples, 1871–73; Samuel W. Ensign, 1873–74; William Deming, 1874–75; Charles H. Platt, 1875–77; Walter K. Peck, 1877–79; James J. Newcomb, 1879–80.

MINERALS.

It was thought at one time that the mineral deposits in this town were of great value, particularly copper, and companies were organized for working the "mine." All, however, were unsuccessful. P. T. Barnum was at the head of one of these companies.

TEMPERANCE IN LITCHFIELD IN 1789.

The first temperance organization in this State, and probably the first in the world, was organized in Litchfield in 1789, as follows:

"So many are the avenues leading to human misery that it is impossible to guard them all. Such evils as are produced by our own folly and weakness are within our power to avoid. The immoderate use which the people of this State make of Distilled Spirits is undoubtedly an evil of this kind. It is obvious to every person of the smallest observation that from this pernicious practice follows a train of evils difficult to be enumerated. The morals are corrupted, property is exhausted, and health destroyed. And it is most sincerely to be regretted that from a mistaken idea that distilled spirits are necessary to laboring men, to counteract the influence of heat and give relief from severe fatigue, that a most valuable class of citizens have been led to contract a habit of such dangerous tendency. Hence arises the inability to pay public taxes, to discharge private debts, and to support and educate families. Seriously considering this subject, and the frowns of Divine Providence in denying many families in this part of the country the means of a comfortable subsistence the present year by failure of the principal crops of the earth, we think it peculiarly the duty of every good citizen to unite his efforts to reform a practice which leads so many to poverty, distress, and ruin. Whereupon we do hereby associate, and mutually agree, that hereafter we will carry on our business without the use of distilled spirits as an article of refreshment, either for ourselves or those whom we employ, and that instead thereof we will serve our workmen with wholesome food and common simple drinks of our own production.

"Benjamin Kirby,
Timothy Skinner,
David Buel,
Julius Deming,
Benjamin Tallmadge,
Uriah Tracy,
Ebenezer Marsh,
Moses Seymour,
Samuel Marsh,
James Stone,
Archibald McNeil,
Abraham Bradley,
I. Baldwin, Jr.,
T. Reeve,
Collier & Adam,
Tobias Cleaver,
Amos Galpin,
Thomas Trowbridge,
S. Shethar,
Solomon Buel,
Samuel Seymour,
Daniel Sheldon,
Ozias Lewis,
Lawrence Wessells,
Elijah Wadsworth,
Alexander Catlin,
Reuben Smith,
Lynde Lord,
Bryant Stoddard,
Abraham Peck,
Frederick Wolcott,
Nathaniel Smith (2d),
John Allen,
John Welch,
Arthur Emmons."

"By Necessity and on Principle, in consequence of little experiment and much observation, I have effectually adopted and adhered to the salutary plan herein proposed during several months past, and am still resolved to persevere until convinced that any alteration will be productive of some greater good, whereof at present I have no apprehensions whilst Human Nature remains the same.

"LITCHFIELD, 9th of May, 1789. J. STRONG."

SLAVERY IN LITCHFIELD.

Slavery can hardly be said to have existed in this town during the present century, and it has for years been extinct. In the year 1800 only seven blacks were accounted slaves, though some born such are still living. During the eighteenth century, however, it existed here in a mild form, as it did in other parts of the State. The records of Wills and Distribution show that a considerable proportion of the personal estate of the most opulent of our early settlers consisted of negro servants.

The following document, executed by the first Governor Oliver Wolcott, we find on our town records:

"Know all men by these presents that I, Oliver Wolcott, of Litchfield, in the State of Connecticut, in expectation that my negro servant man, Cæsar, will, by his industry, be able to obtain a comfortable subsistence for himself, and that he will make a proper use of the freedom which I hereby give him, do discharge, liberate, and set free, him, the said Cæsar, and do hereby exempt him from any further obligations of servitude to me, my heirs, and from every other person claiming any authority over him, by, from, or under me. And that my said servant, whom I now make free, as aforesaid, may be known hereafter by a proper cognomen, I hereby give him the name of Jamus, so that hereafter he is to be known and distinguished by the name of Cæsar Jamus. As witness my hand and seal, in Litchfield, Nov. 23, A.D. 1786.

"OLIVER WOLCOTT. [L. S.]

"In presence of
"MARY ANN WOLCOTT,
"FREDERICK WOLCOTT."

During the latter part of the last century the blacks, in imitation of the whites, chose for themselves a Governor and other State officials. Their last Governor was Will, a resident of this town, whose obituary appears in the *Monitor* of Wednesday, March 6, 1793, as follows:

"Died, on Thursday, of consumption, Will, a free negro (formerly owned by Maj. Seymour), governor of the blacks in this vicinity. His integrity and faithfulness through life will, we hope, entitle him to the rewards of the *good and faithful servant*."*

"As was the case with the settlers of the New England towns generally, the founders of Litchfield regarded the subject of *education* as a matter of primary importance. As stated elsewhere, one-sixtieth part of the township (about seven hundred acres) was originally set apart for the support of schools. In December, 1725, eight pounds were appropriated from the town treasury 'for hiring schoolmasters and school-dames' to instruct the children in reading and

* Judge Woodruff.

writing for the year next ensuing, and a like sum was ordered to be raised by a tax upon the parents or guardians of the children, to be gathered by the town collector. Messrs. Marsh, Buel, Hosford, and Goodrich were chosen a school committee. Two years later ten pounds were paid out of the public treasury for the same object, with the proviso that four pounds of this sum should be given for the support of a writing-school, and the balance 'for teaching of children by school-dames,' from which we are to infer that the female teachers did not give instruction in *writing*. The first reference made by the records relative to *building a school-house* is contained in the doings of a town-meeting held Dec. 23, 1731,—Mr. Joseph Kilbourn, moderator,—which is as follows:

"'Voted to build a school-house in ye center of ye town, on ye Meeting-House Green; and Joseph Kilbourn, Jr., Ebenezer Marsh, and John Gay were chosen a committee to carry on said work.'"

"At the same time it was voted to build the school-house twenty feet square. The school committee were authorized to hire a schoolmaster, and set up a school during the succeeding fall and winter.

"Messrs. Jacob Griswold and Benjamin Gibbs were appointed in December, 1727, to run the lines and set up monuments 'between the school-lots and Pine Island.'

"The question as to how the school-lands should be disposed of to the best advantage appears to have been very difficult to settle. On the 12th of March, 1729, it was voted to sell them for one thousand pounds, and Messrs. Marsh and Bird were designated to manage the sale. Some one, doubtless, called in question the right of the town to make such a sale, as a week later the inhabitants, in general town-meeting convened, appointed Mr. Marsh their agent to apply to the General Assembly 'for *liberty* to make sale of the school-lands in Litchfield.' The application was unsuccessful, but the people soon found a way to evade the letter of the law. On the 29th of November, 1729, it was 'voted that the school right in Litchfield should be *leased out* for the maintenance of a school in said Litchfield for *nine hundred and ninety-nine years ensuing.*' Messrs. Marsh, Buel, Hosford, and Bird, were appointed a committee to lease the lands accordingly. As if apprehensive that even this lease might ultimately expire and thus give their descendants unnecessary trouble, with a far-reaching glance into futurity, they proceeded to bind their successors 'in ye recognizance of ten thousand pounds lawful money, to *give a new lease of said Right* at the end of said term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years *if there shall be occasion.*'"

In pursuance of these votes the committee appointed for that purpose, on the 15th of April, 1730, leased to sundry individuals the school right for the time designated; the grantee paying twenty-seven pounds annually for eight years for the support of the school, and the ninth year paying to the selectmen four hundred and fifty pounds, to be forever kept for the support of a school in Litchfield. To the lease was annexed the following:

"*Postscript.*—Before signing and sealing, the above-mentioned signers and sealers agreed, that whoever occupies and improves all the above land or lands, or any part of them, shall pay all rates or taxes that shall arise upon them or any part of them during the whole term of the lease."

In the year 1867 it was "voted to divide the money for which the school right was sold between the old society, the South Farms Society, and the Church of England in proportion to the list of each part."

In addition to the law-school mentioned on a previous page, the following educational institutions flourished here, all of which are now extinct: Litchfield Female Academy (incorporated in 1827), the Elm Park Collegiate Instutute, the Wolcott Institute, and the Gould Seminary. (For present condition of schools see Chapter VIII.)

EXECUTIONS.

It is believed that no native of Litchfield was ever convicted of murder, and that willful murder was never committed by or upon a white man within the limits of this town. In 1768 an Indian, named John Jacob, was hanged for the murder of another Indian. In November, 1785, Thomas Goss, of Barkhamsted, was executed for the murder of his wife. In these days he would have been acquitted on the ground of insanity. On the plea that his wife was a witch, he split her head open with an axe. Though at times apparently rational, he sometimes declared that he was the second Lamb of God, that he was brother of Jesus Christ, and that he was the child born of the woman mentioned in the Revelation of St. John, "before whom the dragon stood ready to devour the child;" he forbade his counsel to apply for a reprieve, declared the sheriff could not hang him, etc. May 8, 1780, Barnet Davenport, aged twenty years, was executed for murder and arson in Washington. Residing as a laborer in the family of Caleb Mallory, he entered the sleeping-room of Mr. and Mrs. Mallory at midnight and beat them to death with a club, and their little grandchild shared the same fate. After robbing the house and setting it on fire the murderer fled, leaving two other persons asleep who perished in the flames. These persons, it is understood, were executed in Gallows Lane, in this village. Other convictions for capital crimes have taken place before the courts, but these are the only individuals who have ever suffered the extreme penalty of the law in this county.

ASSIGNED TO SERVICE FOR DEBT.

Formerly, by a law of this State, if debtors had no other means to pay their debts they were assigned in service for that purpose. And it is said to have been common for poor foreigners, who could not pay their passage money, to stipulate with the captain of the ship that he might assign them to raise the money. Persons so assigned were called redemptioners, and

several were so held in service in this town. Among them was Matthew Lyon, a native of Ireland, who was assigned to Hugh Hannah, of Litchfield, for a pair of stags valued at twelve pounds. Lyon was afterwards a member of Congress from Vermont and from Kentucky. He was convicted under the famous alien and sedition law, and fined. The fine was subsequently remitted by Congress to him or his heirs.

BANTAM FALLS

is a pleasant village about four miles west of Litchfield, a station on the Shepaug Railroad, situated on the Bantam River, which here falls one hundred and twenty-five feet in a distance of less than three-quarters of a mile, an excellent site for manufacturing, as, in addition to the great descent of the river, it has the advantage of Bantam Lake for a reservoir. This picturesque lake has a superficial area of about one thousand acres, the outflow being controlled perfectly by a dam fourteen feet in width, about half a mile from the lake. There are several manufacturing establishments now in operation,—a cotton-mill, a very complete grist- and flouring-mill, a successful carriage-factory, also several dams and unoccupied mill-sites. There are also two thriving stores, one of which is owned by the postmaster and used as a post-office. It is connected by telephone with Litchfield, and the railroad telegraph passes through the village. With the unfailing water-power, which has stood the test of the severe droughts and frost of past years, the inhabitants of Bantam anticipate a future of great prosperity.

The west side of Bantam Lake has attracted much notice from visitors by reason of the picturesque views from the road, which passes along closely hugging the water. One of Brooklyn's world-famous divines, who is also a great traveler, declares that in all his travels he has seen nothing more lovely than this drive.

The cotton-mill referred to above was built in 1876–77 by Dorsey Neville & George E. Jones. Its production has been doubled since business commenced. The carriage-factory is the property of Flynn & Doyle. The flouring-mill belongs to E. McNeill, the gate at the outlet of the lake being owned and controlled by G. E. Jones.

NORTHFIELD

is a hamlet located in the southeastern part of the town. It was incorporated as a parish in 1794.

THE NORTHFIELD KNIFE COMPANY

was organized and incorporated in January, 1858, as a joint stock corporation, the original stock of ten thousand dollars being taken by some forty workmen, only a small portion of the capital being paid in at the start. The company then leased the buildings and water-power of the Northfield Manufacturing Company (organized several years previous for the manufacture of carriages and a variety of other goods, and which venture proved unremunerative), and in their factory, then nearly new, commenced the manufacture of pocket-cutlery. John S. Barnes, a native of Sheffield, England, was elected president of the corporation, and held that office for about four years. Then Samuel Mason, the former secretary, also from Sheffield, was chosen president, continuing in that office for about three years, when (in January, 1865) the management of the business was placed in the hands of F. H. Catlin, of Northfield, he being elected president of the corporation, and which management and office he has had since that time and still retains.

In 1865 this company purchased the entire property of the Northfield Manufacturing Company, including a good water-power, with a fall of over fifty feet, which they have since greatly improved by the building of large reservoirs on the two streams whose waters they control. They have also erected additional factory buildings, numerous dwellings, and a fine store, and provided the village with an increased mail service. Their cutlery has always ranked high for quality, and has achieved an enviable reputation. It received high awards at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, in 1876, and at the Paris Exhibition of 1878, is well and favorably known in nearly every State and Territory of the Union, and has been sold for export to several foreign countries. The different styles of pocket-knives kept in stock by this company number about four hundred, while their exhibit at Philadelphia comprised about eight hundred, and that at Paris about nine hundred styles. The annual business is about one hundred thousand dollars, employing about seventy-five operatives, nearly all of whom are skilled Sheffield workmen, many of whom, together with their families, the company has brought over from England.

The present officers of the company are F. H. Catlin president and treasurer, and J. Howard Catlin secretary.

MILTON

is a hamlet located in the northwestern part of the town, and was incorporated as a parish in 1795.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.*

Samuel Adams, a native of Milford and long a resident of Stratford, came to this village to reside a few years previous to his death, which took place here Nov. 12, 1788, in the eighty-fifth year of his age. He had been a prominent lawyer and judge of the Fairfield County Court. His widow, Mrs. Mary Adams, died in this town, Aug. 29, 1803, *in the one hundred and sixth year of her age.* "She retained," says the *Monitor*, "her memory, reason, and activity remarkably until about two years before her death. After she was an hundred years old she rode on horseback thirty miles in one day." She was a daughter of Mr.

* Condensed from "Kilbourne's History of Litchfield."

Zachariah Fairchild, and was born in Stratford, May 7, 1698; thus having lived in three centuries.

John Allen, a native of Great Barrington, Mass., was admitted to the Litchfield bar in 1786, and continued to reside here as a practicing lawyer until his death, in the year 1812. He was a representative at seven sessions; clerk of the House in 1796; member of Congress from 1797 to 1799; and member of the State Council from 1800 to 1806. He not only possessed great powers of mind, but was remarkable for his imposing presence, having been nearly seven feet in height, and with a proportionably heavy frame.

John W. Allen, son of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, but left his native town soon after the death of his father. Having studied law, he settled in Cleveland, Ohio, where he became eminent in his profession.

Rev. Horace Agard, son of Mr. Noah Agard, was born in Litchfield, received a license to preach from the Methodist Conference, and for some time labored successfully in his native town. He was subsequently presiding elder of the Susquehanna and Berkshire districts. He died Jan. 8, 1850.

Epaphroditus Champion Bacon was born in Litchfield in 1811; graduated at Yale College in 1833, and settled in his native town as a lawyer. In 1839 he was a delegate to and secretary of the National Convention which met at Harrisburg and nominated Gen. Harrison for the Presidency of the United States. Mr. Bacon was elected a representative from this town in 1840, and again in 1841. While traveling in Europe, he died at Seville, Spain, Jan. 11, 1845, aged thirty-four years.

Lieut. Frederick A. Bacon, son of Asa Bacon, Esq., was born in Litchfield in 1813; entered the navy in his youth, and was attached to the United States schooner "Sea Gull," of the exploring expedition, which foundered off Cape Horn, May 1, 1839, and all on board perished. He was twenty-six years of age.

Gen. Francis Bacon, youngest son of Asa Bacon, Esq., was born in Litchfield in January, 1820; graduated at Yale College in 1829; studied law with the Hon. O. S. Seymour, and settled as a lawyer in his native town. With the exception of two or three years he continued to reside here until his death. In 1847 and 1848 he was first clerk of the House; and in 1849 he was elected to the senate of this State. He was also major-general of all the militia of Connecticut. He died in this town, Sept. 16, 1849.

Isaac Baldwin graduated at Yale College in 1735, settled in Litchfield in 1742, and died here Jan. 15, 1805, aged ninety-five years. He was a representative at ten sessions, clerk of the Probate Court twenty-nine years, town clerk thirty-one years, and clerk of the Court of Common Pleas forty-two years.

Rev. Ashbel Baldwin, son of Isaac Baldwin, Esq., was born in Litchfield, March 7, 1757, and graduated at Yale College in 1776. He was ordained deacon at Middletown, by Bishop Seabury, Aug. 3, 1785, *being the first Episcopal ordination in the United States.* In September following he was ordained priest by the same bishop. From 1785 to 1793 he was rector of St. Michael's Church in this town, and was afterwards for about thirty years rector of Christ Church, Stratford. He was secretary of the diocese of Connecticut, and member of the general convention. Mr. Baldwin died in Rochester, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1846, in his eighty-ninth year. From his register it appears that he had preached and performed service about ten thousand times; baptized three thousand and ten persons; married six hundred couple; and buried about three thousand persons!

William B. Baldwin, son of Capt. Horace and grandson of Isaac Baldwin, Esq., was born in Litchfield, Jan. 7, 1803, and for more than twenty years was one of the editors and proprietors of the New Haven daily and weekly *Register.*

Amos Barnes, son of Mr. Enos Barnes, was born in Litchfield. He was an officer in actual service in the last war with Great Britain.

Lyman Beecher, D.D., was born in New Haven, Oct. 12, 1775; graduated at Yale College in 1797, and was ordained pastor of a church in East Hampton, L. I., in December, 1798, with a salary of three hundred dollars per year. In 1810, at the age of thirty-five years, he was installed pastor of the First Church in Litchfield, and remained here in that capacity for a period of sixteen years. This was, as he himself states, by far the most active and laborious part of his life. In addition to his ordinary pastoral services, he was probably more conspicuously identified with the establishment of the great benevolent associations of the day than any other country pastor in New England. Returning full of zeal from the first meeting of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions in 1812, he called together, in this village, several clergymen and laymen from various parts of the county, who organized the Litchfield County Foreign Mission Society, the first auxiliary of the American board. He was active in all the reforms of that period. He was three times married.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, June 24, 1813; graduated at Amherst College in 1834; was licensed to preach in April, 1838; and was settled as pastor of a church in Lawrenceburg, Ind., in the fall of the same year. From August, 1839, to October, 1847, he was pastor of a church in Indianapolis, Ind.; and since the last named date he has been pastor of the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y.

John Bird, son of Dr. Seth Bird, was born in Litchfield, Nov. 22, 1768; graduated at Yale College in 1786; practiced law for a few years in his native town; removed to Troy, N. Y., in 1794, and died there in the year 1806, aged thirty-eight years. He had been a member of the Legislature of New York, and a member of Congress from that State. Ex-President Van Buren, in speaking of him, said,—

"John Bird I did not know personally, but have always taken much interest in his character and career. He must, according to all accounts, have been one of the very ablest men in the State, though a very eccentric one. There have been but few men among us who have left behind them so many racy anecdotes illustrative of their peculiarities."

His first wife was a daughter of Col. Joshua Porter, of Salisbury; his second wife was Sally Buel, daughter of Mr. David Buel, of Troy, formerly of this town. He left several children.

Gen. John Ward Birge was born in Litchfield, Jan. 7, 1803, and in his youth went to reside with an uncle in Cazenovia, N. Y. He received his medical degree at Geneva College, and was a successful practitioner in Utica, where, as a surgeon and oculist, he had a high reputation.

George Beckwith Bissell, son of Mr. John Bissell, was born in Litchfield, Sept. 12, 1823; entered the United States navy in his youth. In August, 1846, he was attached to the United States brig "Truxton" when she was wrecked on the coast of Mexico, and with others was seized and held as a prisoner of war. On his release he made a visit to his native town; but soon rejoined the navy, and for eighteen months was attached to the scientific department at Washington. He joined the frigate "Cumberland" in New York, as sailing-master, on the 31st of August, and died at the naval hospital in Brooklyn, Sept. 10, 1848, aged twenty-five years.

Lyman Bissell, son of Mr. Hiram Bissell, was born in Litchfield, Oct. 19, 1812; was captain in the United States army, and paymaster of the New England regiment in the war with Mexico.

John P. Brace was born in Litchfield, Feb. 10, 1793; graduated at Williams College in 1812; and was for some years principal of the Litchfield Female Academy, and subsequently of the Hartford Female Seminary. For a long time he was one of the editors of the *Hartford Courant*.

Charles Loring Brace, the celebrated traveler, is a son of John P. Brace, Esq., and was born in Litchfield, June 19, 1826. Having graduated at Yale College in 1846 and pursued a course of theological studies, he spent several years traveling in Europe, as a part of the fruits of which he has given to the public three or four very interesting volumes,—viz., "Hungary in 1851," "Home Life in Germany," "The Norse Folk," etc. In May, 1851, during the Hungarian struggle for independence, Mr. Brace was seized as a spy by the Austrian authorities and imprisoned at Gross Wardein; but after a lapse of thirty days he was released through the intervention of Mr. McCurdy, then American minister to Austria.

Abraham Bradley, son of Abraham Bradley, Esq., was born in Litchfield, Feb. 21, 1767, studied law, and became a judge in Luzerne Co., Pa. From 1799 to 1829 he was first assistant postmaster-general of the United States.

Dr. Phineas Bradley, brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, July 17, 1769; married Hannah Jones, of this town, and settled here as a physician and druggist. When the office of second assistant postmaster-general was created by Congress, Dr. Bradley was appointed and retained the position for about twenty-five years. He was a gentleman of wealth, and distinguished for his hospitality and benevolence. He died at his beautiful seat, "Clover Hill," two miles north of the national capital, in the spring of 1845, aged seventy-six.

William A. Bradley, son of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, July 25, 1794, and settled in Washington, D. C.

David Buel, Jr., was born in Litchfield, Oct. 22, 1784; graduated at Williams College in 1805; settled as a lawyer in Troy, where he still resides. In 1821 he was a delegate to the constitutional convention of his adopted State; for some years held the office of first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Rensselaer County, and in 1842 he was elected a regent of the State University. From 1829 to 1847, Judge Buel was a trustee of Williams College.

Rev. Horace Bushnell, D.D., son of Ensign Bushnell, Esq., was born in Litchfield in 1802; graduated at Yale College in 1827, and was a tutor in that institution from 1829 to 1831. For the last twenty-seven years he has been pastor of the North Congregational Church in Hartford.

Julius Catlin, son of Mr. Grove Catlin, was born in Harwinton in 1799. When he was about one year old his parents removed to this village, and this continued to be his home for the succeeding twenty years, though at the age of fifteen he commenced his clerkship in Hartford. He became a successful merchant in that city, where he still resides. Many years ago he was a director of the Connecticut branch of the United States Bank, and was one of the committee appointed to wind up the affairs of that institution, when the parent bank had been crushed by the veto of Gen. Jackson. In 1846 he was appointed commissary-general of the State, and subsequently he held the office of auditor of public accounts. The President of the United States, in 1847, commissioned Col. Catlin as a member of the board of visitors to the National Military Academy at West Point. In the autumn of 1856, Col. Catlin and ex-Governor Dutton were chosen Presidential electors for the State at large. At the annual election in April, 1858, he was chosen Lieutenant-Governor of Connecticut, and was re-elected.

Putnam Catlin, son of Mr. Eli Catlin, was born in Litchfield, studied law with Gen. Tracy, and was admitted to the bar in this town in 1786. He settled in Montrose, Pa., and there held the office of judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was the father of George Catlin, the celebrated artist and historian of the American Indians, who was himself educated in Litchfield.

John Allen Collier, son of Capt. Thomas Collier, editor of the *Monitor*, was born in Litchfield, Nov. 13, 1787; settled as a lawyer in Binghamton, Broome Co.,

N. Y. He was a member of Congress, comptroller of the State, commissioner to revise and codify the laws, senatorial elector for President and Vice-President of the United States, and delegate to and chairman of the Whig National Convention of 1848.

Gen. James Collier, brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, May 30, 1789; settled in the State of New York, and was quartermaster and acting adjutant at the battle of Queenstown, and participated in that fight. In 1819 he removed to Steubenville, Ohio. He was a prominent citizen.

Julius Deming, an eminent merchant of Litchfield, was born in Lyme, April 15, 1755, and about the year 1781 commenced business in this village. A gentleman of remarkable energy and enterprise, he soon visited London, and made arrangements to import his goods direct from that city, which, probably, was not true of any other country merchant in Connecticut. He was universally recognized by the citizens as the most thorough and successful business man who has ever spent his life here. Prompt in his engagements, scrupulously upright in his dealings, and discreet and liberal in his benefactions, few men in any community ever enjoyed more implicitly the confidence of all. Mr. Deming had little taste for public life. He was three times elected a member of the House of Representatives, and for several years was one of the magistrates of this county. From 1801 to 1814 he served in the office of county treasurer. His position and influence were such that, had he been an aspirant for political honors, there were few offices within the gift of the people of this State which he might not have filled. He died in this town, Jan. 23, 1838, aged eighty-three years.

Miner R. Deming, son of Stephen Deming, Esq., was born in Sharon, Feb. 24, 1810; came to Litchfield with his parents in 1820, and continued to reside here for the next sixteen years. In 1836 he removed to Cincinnati; and in 1839 he became a resident of St. Mary's, Ill. As brigadier-general he was chief in command of the Illinois State troops during the famous Mormon war. Gen. Deming died suddenly, of brain fever, Sept. 10, 1845, while holding the office of high sheriff of Hancock County.

Col. Fisher Gay, son of John Gay, Esq., was born in Litchfield, Oct. 9, 1733; graduated at Yale College, and settled in Farmington, where he was long a justice of the peace and representative. In the early part of the Revolution he commanded a regiment of Connecticut troops sent for the defense of New York, in which city he died in 1776.

Uriel Holmes, Jr., a native of Hartland, graduated at Yale College in 1784, and settled in Litchfield as a lawyer a few years subsequently. He was elected a representative nine times, was a judge of the Litchfield County Court from 1814 to 1817, and during the latter year he was chosen a member of Congress. While residing in Litchfield he was thrown from his carriage in Canton, from the effects of which he died, May 18, 1827, aged sixty-two. Judge Holmes married a daughter of the Hon. Aaron Austin, and had three children,—viz., Henry, M.D., a distinguished physician in Hartford; Uriel, who died July 4, 1818, while a member of the theological seminary at Andover; Caroline, who died young.

Charles P. Huntington, son of the Rev. Dan Huntington, was born in Litchfield, March 24, 1802; graduated at Harvard College in 1822; settled as a lawyer in Northampton, Mass.; he filled various official positions.

Col. Charles Kilbourn, son of Mr. David Kilbourn, was born in Litchfield, March 3, 1758; fled to Canada in the Revolution, and finally settled near Lake Memphremagog, in Stanstead, L. C., where he erected mills of various kinds. The locality still bears the name of Killbourn's Mills on many English and American maps. In the war of 1812 he commanded a corps of provincial troops known as the Frontier Light Infantry. He was also for many years a magistrate, and justice of the Commissioners' Court. Col. Kilbourn died in Stanstead, June 19, 1834, aged seventy-six.

Ephraim Kirby, son of Mr. Abraham Kirby, was born in Litchfield, Feb. 22, 1757; studied law and settled in his native town. He was often chosen a representative; appointed supervisor of the national revenue for the State of Connecticut in 1801, and United States judge for the Territory of Louisiana in 1804. While on his way to New Orleans, whither the duties of his office called him, he died at Fort Stoddard, Mississippi Territory, Oct. 2, 1804, aged forty-seven. Col. Kirby married Ruth, daughter of Reynold Marvin, Esq., and left eight children. He published a volume of law reports in 1789, the first in the United States.

Maj. Reynold M. Kirby, United States army, a son of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, March 13, 1790. For many years before his death he was assistant adjutant-general of the army.

Col. Edmund Kirby, United States army, a brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, April 8, 1794; entered the army as a lieutenant in 1812; appointed aid-de-camp to his father-in-law, Maj-Gen. Brown; served in the Blackhawk, Creek, and Seminole wars; was chief of the pay department, and aid-de-camp to the commander-in-chief during the late war with Mexico. He died at Avon Springs, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1849, aged fifty-five. On the election of President Taylor, Col. Kirby was frequently referred to in the public prints as a probable member of the new cabinet.

Rev. Ethan Osborn, son of Capt. John Osborn, was born in Litchfield, Aug. 21, 1758; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1784, and was settled as pastor of the Congregational Church in Fairfield, N. J., in 1789.

John M. Peck., D.D., son of Mr. Asa Peck, was born in Litchfield, Oct. 31, 1789, and became a celebrated Baptist preacher in Illinois.

William V. Peck was born of Litchfield parents in Cayuga Co., N. Y., where his father, Mr. Virgil Peck, died during his infancy. When the subject of this paragraph was three years old his mother returned with him to this town, and subsequently married Dr. Abel Catlin, in whose family he was brought up. After spending about twenty years in this village he settled as a lawyer in Ohio, and was a judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

Professor William G. Peck, son of Mr. Alfred Peck, was born in Litchfield, Oct. 16, 1820; graduated at West Point, where he was for a few years assistant professor of mathematics. As lieutenant of topographical engineers in the United States army, he was associated with Col. Fremont in his celebrated exploring expeditions. He has since been a professor in the University of Michigan, and is now professor of mathematics in Columbia College, New York. He married Elizabeth M., daughter of Professor Charles Davies, LL.D.

Samuel Shether Phelps, son of Capt. John Phelps, was born May 13, 1793; graduated at Yale College and the Litchfield Law-School, and settled in Middlebury, Vt. Having been successively a paymaster in the war of 1812, aid-de-camp to Governor Galusha, colonel, member of the Council of Censors, member of the Legislative Council, and judge of the Supreme Court, he was elected a senator in Congress in 1838, an office which he held for twelve years. As a lawyer and statesman he ranked with Clay, Webster, Crittenden, and Clayton. Judge Phelps died in 1857.

Col. John Pierce, son of Mr. John Pierce, of Litchfield, early entered the public service, and rose to the rank of paymaster-general in the army, and was a commissioner for settling the accounts of the army. Though his parents never resided out of Litchfield after their marriage, Col. Pierce is said to have been born at the house of his maternal grandfather, Maj. John Patterson, in Farmington. Col. Pierce died in New York, Aug. 6, 1788. He was a brother of the late Miss Sarah Pierce, founder and principal of the Litchfield Female Academy.

John Pierpont, son of Mr. James Pierpont, was born in Litchfield, April 6, 1785; graduated at Yale College and at the Litchfield Law-School, and settled in Newburyport, Mass., as a lawyer. Abandoning the legal profession, he entered the ministry of the Unitarian denomination, and was for many years pastor of the Hollis Street Church, Boston.

Robert Pierpont, son of Mr. David Pierpont, was born in Litchfield, May 4, 1791; studied law and settled in Rutland, Vt. He was Lieutenant-Governor of that State and judge of the Supreme Court.

John Pierpont, brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, Sept. 10, 1805; graduated at the law-school in this town, and settled in Vergennes, Vt. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of that State.

Albert Sedgwick was born in Cornwall Hollow in the year 1802; removed to Litchfield in 1830, and continued to reside here for the succeeding twenty-five years. In 1834 he was appointed high sheriff of this county, an office which he continued to hold (with the exception of one term of three years) until 1854, when he was appointed by the Legislature commissioner of the school fund of Connecticut.

Horatio Seymour, LL.D., son of Maj. Moses Seymour, was born in Litchfield, May 31, 1778; graduated at Yale College and at the Litchfield Law-School, and settled in Middlebury, Vt., where he died a year or two since. He was a member of the State Council from 1809 to 1816; and of the United States Senate from 1821 to 1833. In 1834 he was the Whig candidate for Governor of Vermont, but the anti-Masonic candidate was elected. He was also for a few years judge of probate. Judge Seymour received the degree of Doctor of Laws from his *alma mater* in 1847.

Henry Seymour, brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, May 30, 1780; settled as a merchant at Pompey, Onondaga Co., N. Y., where he became wealthy. Removing to Utica, he died there, Aug. 26, 1837. He was a representative, senator, canal commissioner, mayor of Utica, and president of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company. Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, LL.D., of New York, is his son.

Daniel Sheldon, Jr., son of Dr. Daniel Sheldon, was born in the adjoining town of Washington in 1780, and during the following year his parents removed to Litchfield; and here the subject of this sketch continued to reside until he entered public life. Graduating at the Litchfield Law-School in 1799, he accepted a clerkship in the treasury department, and retained it until the appointment of Mr. Gallatin as ambassador to France, when he was nominated and confirmed as secretary of legation to that country. When the ambassador was recalled, Mr. Sheldon remained in France as *charge d'affaires* until the arrival of Mr. Gallatin's successor. He died in Marseilles, April 14, 1828, aged forty-eight. His funeral was attended by all the foreign ministers and consuls present in the city, and the flags of all the American ships in port were placed at half-mast.

Roger Skinner, son of Gen. Timothy Skinner, was born in Litchfield, June 10, 1773; became a lawyer, and removed from this town to Sandy Hill, N. Y., in 1806, where he was elected a representative in 1810, 1811, and 1812, and a senator from 1818 to 1821. In 1820 he was a member of the Council of Appointment; from 1815 to 1819, United States attorney for the Northern District of New York; and from 1819 until his death judge of the United States District Court. On being appointed judge he became a resident of Albany, at which place he died Aug. 19, 1825. He was an intimate friend of the Hon. Martin Van Buren.

Richard Skinner, LL.D., brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, May 30, 1778; graduated at the law-school in his native town, and settled in Manchester, Vt., in 1800. He became State's attorney,

speaker of the House, judge of probate, member of Congress, chief justice of the State, and Governor. He received the degree of LL.D. from Middlebury College. Governor Skinner died in Middlebury, May 23, 1833, aged fifty-five.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, daughter of the Rev. Lyman Beecher, D.D., was born in Litchfield, and married the Rev. Dr. Stowe. She is the author of "The Mayflower," "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Dred, a Tale of the Dismal Swamp," "Sunny Memories of Foreign Lands," etc.

Frederick A. Tallmadge, son of Col. Benjamin Tallmadge, was born in Litchfield, Aug. 29, 1792; graduated at Yale College in 1811, and settled as a lawyer in New York City, his present residence. From 1834 to 1836 he was an alderman; from 1836 to 1840, a member of the State senate, of which body he was elected president; from 1840 to 1845 and from 1848 to 1853 he was recorder of the city, and chief justice of the police court; and from 1846 to 1848 he was a member of Congress, etc.

Gen. Uriah Tracy, a native of Norwich, and a graduate of Yale College, settled as a lawyer in Litchfield in 1780, and here spent his entire professional life. He was a representative at nine sessions, member of Congress three years, and United States senator eleven years, and rose to the rank of major-general of militia. He was one of the most brilliant men of his day. Gen. Tracy died in Washington City in 1807, and was the first person buried in the Congressional Cemetery.

Gen. Elijah Wadsworth was born in Hartford, Nov. 14, 1747; settled in Litchfield previous to the Revolution; was captain in Sheldon's Regiment of Light Dragoons during nearly the entire war.

John Welch, son of Maj. David Welch, was born in Litchfield, Sept. 23, 1759; graduated at Yale College in 1778; settled as a merchant in his native town, and continued to reside here until his death, which took place Dec. 26, 1845. He was successively a justice of the peace, representative, senator, member of the Constitutional Convention, associate judge of the County Court, and a candidate for Congress. He was successful in business, and left a large estate.

Henry W. Wessells, son of Dr. Ashbel Wessells, was born in Litchfield, Feb. 20, 1809; graduated at West Point in 1833, and entered the army as brevet second lieutenant. He was actively engaged in the Creek war, the Florida war, the war with Mexico, and the late Rebellion. He is lieutenant-colonel in the regular army, and brigadier-general by brevet.

Oliver Wolcott, Jr., LL.D., was born in Litchfield, Jan. 11, 1760, and died in New York, June 2, 1833. He graduated at Yale College, and was successively comptroller of this State, auditor and secretary of the United States treasury, judge of the United States Circuit Court, president of the Bank of America, president of the Constitutional Convention of Connecticut, and Governor of his native State from 1817 to 1827. He was one of the most illustrious statesmen of the early days of the republic,—the intimate friend and adviser of Washington, Adams, and Hamilton,—and, for some time previous to his decease, he was the last surviving member of Washington's cabinet.

Frederick Wolcott, brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, Nov. 2, 1767; graduated at Yale College in 1787, and died in his native town May 28, 1837. For more than forty years he was constantly in public life—as clerk of the courts, judge of probate, representative, member of the State Council, senator, etc. No man ever lived in the town who enjoyed more implicitly the confidence of the public. There was a dignity and nobleness in his person and manner which left their impress on all who came within the sphere of his influence.

Gen. Morris Woodruff, son of Mr. James Woodruff, was born in Litchfield, Sept. 3, 1777; educated at Morris Academy, and was bred a merchant. He commenced his mercantile life with Messrs. David Leavitt and Simeon Harrison; and after his connection with them was dissolved he prosecuted the business chiefly on his own account for many years. He was through life much employed as executor, administrator, and commissioner, in settling estates, and as an arbitrator, auditor, and committee appointed by the courts. He was an active and influential member of the church and ecclesiastical society, and of the community generally to which he belonged; repeatedly discharged the duties of various public offices; represented the town of Litchfield in the Legislature fourteen sessions, and was a magistrate of the county twenty-six years. In 1818 he was appointed brigadier-general of the Sixth Brigade; and in 1824 the Legislature appointed him major-general of the Third Division. From 1829 until his death—a period of eleven years—he held the office of a judge of the County Court, and that of commissioner, which succeeded it; and in November, 1832, he was chosen by the voters of the State at large an elector of President and Vice-President of the United States. In all the affairs of life, Gen. Woodruff was distinguished by great activity, energy, perseverance, accuracy, and fidelity to whatever trust he assumed. Of high integrity himself, he was stern in requiring from others observance of its dictates. Ready to do justice to others; keenly alive to every sense of wrong; penetrating in his scrutiny into the conduct and motives of others; convincing rather than persuasive in his intercourse with men, he impelled their concurrence in his views by producing confidence in the soundness of his judgment and the correctness of his purposes. He was steadfast in his friendships, and few men retained with equal warmth the intimacies begun in early years. The associates of his boyhood were through life his most confiding and devoted friends. The dependence of his neighbors and friends on him for advice and assistance was very great; their confidence was never abused, their reliance never failed; and so his means of usefulness

among them were large, and his influence extensive. In his domestic relations he was affectionate and kind, inflexible in retaining a high standard of both filial and parental duty, and never failed to show that the highest good of those who were dependent upon him was his invariable motive in all his intercourse with them. Gen. Woodruff was nearly six feet in height, stout, erect, active, and of more than ordinary physical strength. Of robust and vigorous frame and sound constitution, his health was rarely interrupted, and promise of a green old age seemed singularly certain. But in the spring of 1839 his system received a shock, followed by an affection of the liver, under which he declined, and on the 17th of May, 1840, he died, illustrating in his dying hour the peace and consolation of the Christian's hope and confidence in the Saviour in whose church on earth he had been numbered for many years. His remains are interred in our East burying-ground, where a handsome monument has been erected to his memory. Gen. Woodruff married Candace, eldest daughter of Lewis Catlin, Esq., of Harwinton. Their children were George C., who still resides in Litchfield, and is well known to our readers as a prominent member of the bar of Litchfield County; Lucy M., who married Hon. O. S. Seymour, of Litchfield, ex-chief justice of Connecticut; Hon. Lewis B., of New York, late circuit judge of the Second Judicial District of the United States, embracing the States of New York, Connecticut, and Vermont; Reuben M., M.D., a physician of high attainments, who died young in 1849; James, who died in infancy.

Clark Woodruff, brother of the preceding, was born in Litchfield, Aug. 23, 1791, and was educated at Morris Academy. In 1810 he left his native town, and, passing down the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, he soon established himself as a lawyer in St. Francisville, in the present State of Louisiana. For many years he was reputed one of the ablest, most eloquent, and successful advocates at the bar; and in the spring of 1828 he was appointed judge of the Eighth Judicial District of the State of Louisiana. He also held the office of State auditor and commissioner, charged with the subject of public improvements in that State, in which he took an active interest. He was also a trustee of Louisiana College. On resigning his judgeship he removed to New Orleans, where he resided until a short time previous to his death. He departed this life at his country-seat at Carrollton, on the Mississippi, about six miles above that city, on the 25th of November, 1851. Judge Woodruff was a polished, courtly gentleman, of fine address, pleasing manners, and cultivated mind. He married Matilda Bradford, of St. Francisville, a highly accomplished lady, by whom he had three children. The only survivor, Mrs. Octavia Besancon, now lives at Carrollton, at the late residence of her father.

The following named citizens of Litchfield have occupied the public stations annexed to their names:

Adams, Andrew, chief justice Superior Court.
Allen, Ethan, general Revolutionary army.
Allen, John, representative in Congress.
Allen, John W., representative in Congress, Ohio.
Andrews, Charles B., Governor of Connecticut.
Beers, Seth P., commissioner of school fund.
Beecher, Lyman, D.D., president Lane Seminary.
Beecher, Edward, D.D., president Illinois College.
Beecher, Henry W., Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
Bird, John, representative in Congress.
Bradley, Abraham, assistant postmaster-general.
Bradley, Phineas, assistant postmaster-general.
Bushnell, Horace, D.D., pastor and author, Hartford.
Catlin, Julius, Lieutenant-Governor.
Church, Samuel, chief justice Supreme Court.
Collier, John A., comptroller, representative in Congress, New York.
Dutton, Henry, Governor, judge Supreme Court.
Deming, Julius, commissary Revolutionary war.
Gould, James, judge Supreme Court.
Gould, William T, judge, Georgia.
Gould, George, judge Supreme Court, New York.
Hollister, G. H., minister to Hayti.
Holmes, Uriel, judge, representative in Congress.
Hubbard, John H., representative in Congress.
Huntington, Jabez W., representative and senator in Congress, judge Supreme Court.
Huntington, Charles P., judge Superior Court, Massachusetts.
Kirby, Ephraim, United States judge, Mississippi.
Lyon, Matthew, representative in Congress, Vermont and Kentucky.
Marvin, Reynold, king's attorney.
Miner, Phineas, representative in Congress.
Peck, William V., judge Supreme Court, Ohio.
Phelps, Samuel S., judge, United States senator, Vermont.
Pierpont, John, poet, pastor.
Pierpont, Robert, Lieutenant-Governor, judge Supreme Court, Vermont.
Pierpont, John, chief judge Supreme Court, Vermont.
Reeve, Tapping, chief justice Supreme Court.
Sanford, David C., judge Supreme Court.
Sedgwick, Albert, commissioner of the school fund.
Seymour, Horatio, United States senator, Vermont.
Seymour, Origen S., representative in Congress, chief justice Supreme Court.
Sheldon, Daniel, secretary of legation, France.
Skinner, Roger, United States district judge, New York.
Skinner, Richard, representative in Congress, chief justice Supreme Court, Governor Vermont.
Smith, Joseph L., United States judge, East Florida.
Smith, Truman, representative and senator in United States Congress.
Strong, Jedediah, representative in Congress.
Tallmadge, Benjamin, major Revolutionary army, representative in Congress.
Tallmadge, Frederick A., recorder New York City.
Tracy, Uriah, representative and senator in Congress.
Wolcott, Oliver, representative in Congress, signer Declaration of Independence, Governor.
Wolcott, Oliver, secretary of treasury, United States judge, Governor.
Woodruff, Clark, judge, Louisiana.
Woodruff, George C., representative in Congress.
Woodruff, Lewis B., judge Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, New York, and United States Circuit Court.
Woodruff, George M., railroad common laws.
Wright, John C., representative in Congress, judge, Ohio.

NATIVE AND RESIDENT GRADUATES, INCLUDING THOSE WHO HAVE RECEIVED HONORARY DEGREES.

The figures indicate the year of graduation. The † after the name indicates an honorary degree.

1848.—Edward P. and Frederick R. Abbe,* Yale, clergymen in Massachusetts.
1825.—Elisha S. Abernethy, Yale, lawyer; now resides in Bridgeport.
1760.—Andrew Adams, LL.D., Yale, chief justice of Connecticut.

* Born in this town.

1791.—John Allen,† Yale, lawyer and member of Congress.
1840.—John W. Allen,*† Yale, lawyer of Cleveland, Ohio; member of Congress.
1793.—Asa Bacon, Yale, an eminent lawyer; died in New Haven in 1857.
1833.—E. Champion Bacon,* Yale, lawyer, legislator; died at Seville, Spain, 1845.
1838.—Francis Bacon,* Yale, lawyer, senator, major-general.
1850.—Leonard W. Bacon, Yale, present pastor of the Congregational Church, Norwich.
1776.—Ashbel Baldwin,* Yale, formerly rector of St. Michael's, Litchfield.
1810.—Charles A. Baldwin,* Williams, lawyer in State of New York; died 1818.
1735.—Isaac Baldwin, Yale, lawyer, legislator, clerk of the courts; died in 1805.
1774.—Isaac Baldwin, Jr.,* Yale, lawyer and legislator; died in Pompey, N. Y., 1830.
1801.—Isaac Baldwin (3d),* Yale, lawyer; died in 1844. Samuel S. Baldwin,* Yale, lawyer; died in 1854.
1766.—George Beckwith, Yale, pastor of the church in South Farms.
1827.—Josiah G. Beckwith, M D., Union, a practicing physician in this town.
1797.—Lyman Beecher, D.D., Yale, former pastor of the First Church in this town.
1833.—Charles Beecher,* Bowdoin, pastor.
1822.—Edward Beecher, D.D., Yale, late president Illinois College, author, etc.
1828.—George Beecher, Yale, died while pastor of a church in Chillicothe, Ohio.
1834.—Henry Ward Beecher,* Amherst, pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn.
1843.—Thomas K. Beecher,* Illinois, now pastor in Elmira, N. Y.
1833.—William H. Beecher,† Yale, formerly pastor in Middletown, etc.
1842.—Frederick D. Beeman, Yale, lawyer, and clerk of the courts.
1800.—Amos Benedict, Yale, lawyer; died in this town in 1816.
1846.—Andrew D. Benedict,* Kenyon, Episcopal clergyman.
1847.—Samuel Benedict,* Trinity, late assistant rector Trinity Church, New Haven.
1846.—Alfred H. Beers, M.D.,* Trinity, physician in Buffalo, N. Y.
1839.—George W. Beers,* Trinity, former member of the bar, Litchfield.
1786.—John Bird,* Yale, lawyer in Litchfield and Troy, N. Y.; member of Congress.
1851.—Edward Bissell,* Yale, lawyer in Fon du Lac, Wis.
1849.—Oscar Bissell,* Yale, pastor of a church in Westminster, N. H.
1833.—William Bissell, M.D.,* Yale, physician in Salisbury.
1833.—Noah Bishop,* Yale, pastor of a church in or near Springfield, Ohio.
1812.—John P. Brace,* Williams, teacher, author, editor.
1846.—Charles Loring Brace,* Yale, author, secretary Children's Aid Society, N. Y.
1850.—Jonathan Brace, D.D.,† Yale, now pastor of a church in Milford.
1843.—John J. Brandagee, Yale, former rector of St. Michael's, Litchfield.
1812.—Solyman Brown,* Yale, dentist, author, clergyman, New York City.
1836.—Frederick Buel, Yale, agent American Bible Society, California.
1826.—William P. Buel, M.D., Yale, physician on California steamer
1844.—Henry W. Buel, M.D.,* physician in his native town.
1805.—David Buel, Jr.,* Williams, of Troy, N. Y., lawyer, judge, regent university.
1836.—Joshua D. Berry, Middlebury, late president Shelby College, Kentucky.
1832.—Amos B. Beach, Union, late rector St. Paul's, Bantam Falls.
1827.—Horace Bushnell, D.D.,* Yale, pastor of North Church, Hartford, author, etc.
1833.—David Butler, D.D.,† Washington, former rector St. Michael's.
1787.—Joseph E. Camp, Yale, pastor church in Northfield.
1822.—Albert B. Camp,* Yale, pastor in Bridgewater, Ashby, Mass., etc.
1786.—Lynde Catlin,* Yale, merchant, and president Merchants' Bank, New York.
1839.—John Catlin,* Yale, teacher, etc.; resides in Northfield.
1751.—Judah Champion, Yale, second pastor of the First Church in this town.
1780.—Amos Chase, Dartmouth, pastor church in South Farms.
1803.—Samuel Church, LL.D., Yale, chief justice of Connecticut.
1844.—John Churchill,*† Yale, former pastor of a church in Woodbury.

* Born in this town.

1718.—Timothy Collins, Yale, first pastor of the First Church in this town.
1758.—Ambrose Collins,* Yale, went a missionary to the Indians, and died.
1758.—Thomas Davies, Yale, former rector of St. Michael's.
1811.—William Deming,* Yale.
1829.—George C. V. Eastman, Middlebury, former rector of church in Bantam Falls.
1822.—Samuel Fuller, D.D., Union, late president Kenyon College, Ohio.
1759.—Fisher Gay,* Yale, colonel Revolutionary army; legislator, magistrate.
1791.—James Gould, LL.D., Yale, judge Supreme Court, principal Law-School.
1827.—George Gould,* Yale, of Troy, N. Y., now judge Supreme Court, N. Y.
1824.—James R. Gould,* Yale, lawyer; died in Augusta, Ga., 1830.
1816.—William T. Gould,* Yale, judge Court of Oyer and Terminer, Augusta, Ga.
1839.—John M. Grant,* Yale, colporteur in Maryland, etc.
1844.—William H. Guernsey,* Yale, clergyman; died in Savannah, Ga., 1850.
1849.—Luther B. Hart, Union, late pastor Baptist Church, North Norfolk.
1820.—Laurens P. Hickok, D.D., Union, now vice-president Union College.
1851.—George A. Hickox, Trinity, now a practicing lawyer in this town, and editor and proprietor *Litchfield Enquirer*.
1840.—Gideon H. Hollister, Yale, lawyer, clerk of the courts, senator, foreign minister; deceased.
1784.—Uriel Holmes, Jr., Yale, lawyer, judge, member of Congress.
1816.—Uriel Holmes, Jr.,* Yale, died July 3, 1818, while member Theological Seminary, Andover.
1784.—Lemuel Hopkins, M.D.,† Yale, poet, etc.
1794.—Dan Huntington, Yale, former pastor of the First Church in this town.
1822.—Charles P. Huntington,* Harvard, judge Superior Court, Boston, Mass.
1806.—Jabez W. Huntington, Yale, lawyer, judge, member of Congress, senator.
1824.—William P. Huntington,* Harvard, pastor in Massachusetts and Illinois; artist, etc.
1843.—George J. Harrison, Union, now Congregational minister in Milton.
1792.—Isaac Jones, Yale, minister of St. Michael's parish.
1791.—Benjamin Judd, Yale, former pastor in Milton.
1837.—James Kilbourn,* Yale, pastor in Bridgewater, Middle Haddam, and Illinois.
1840.—John Kilbourn, Yale, teacher in State of New York.
1853.—P. K. Kilbourn,*† Union, author of "History of Litchfield."
1787.—Ephraim Kirby,*† Yale, lawyer, judge, author of "Kirby's Reports."
1844.—William H. Lewis, D.D.,*† Kenyon, rector of Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn.
1788.—Daniel W. Lewis, Yale, lawyer, State's attorney.
1770.—Samuel Lyman, Yale, removed to Springfield, Mass; member of Congress.
1783.—Lynde Lord, Jr.,* Yale, died in his native town in 1813.
1812.—Stephen Mason,* Williams, former pastor in Washington.
1748.—Reynold Marvin, Yale, lawyer, king's attorney, died here July 30, 1802.
1786.—Samuel Marsh,* Yale, lawyer in his native town, and in Norfolk, Va. Truman Marsh,* rector of St. Michael's twenty-seven years; died here in 1851.
1775.—James Morris,* Yale, teacher, magistrate, legislator, captain; died 1829.
1803.—James Morris, Jr.,* Yale, tutor University of Georgia; died in Sunbury, Ga.
1804.—Reuben S. Morris,* Yale, lawyer; died in Utica, N. Y., in 1832.
1848.—Dwight Morris,* Union, lawyer in Bridgeport, judge of probate, legislator, Secretary of State, etc.
1775.—Benjamin Osborn,* Dartmouth, pastor in Tinmouth, Vt., author; died 1818.
1779.—Isaac Osborn,* Dartmouth, farmer, teacher, deacon; died in Litchfield, 1826. Jeremiah Osborn,* Dartmouth, farmer; died in Litchfield in 1829.
1781.—Jacob Osborn,* Dartmouth, farmer and teacher, died in Litch-

* Born in this town.

field in 1821; Ethan Osborn, Dartmouth, pastor Fairfield, N. J., fifty-four years; died in his hundredth year.

1729.—Solomon Palmer, Yale, rector of St. Michael's; died in this town in 1771.

1750.—Benjamin Palmer, Yale; died in 1780.

1853.—John M. Peck, D.D.,*† Harvard, Baptist pastor in Illinois; author; died 1858. William G. Peck,*† Trinity (also at West Point), Professor of Mathematics, Columbia College, N. Y.

1842.—James Peck,* Union, merchant at La Crosse, Wis.

1807.—Amos Pettingill, Harvard, pastor church in South Farms, 1816–1822.

1837.—John H. Pettingill,* Yale, District Secretary American Board, Albany, N. Y.

1804.—John Pierpont, Yale,* clergyman in Boston, author, lecturer, poet.

1813.—Charles Perkins, Yale, lawyer; died in London, Eng., Nov. 18, 1856, aged sixty-four.

1763.—Tapping Reeve, LL.D., Princeton, chief justice of Connecticut.

1802.—Aaron Burr Reeve,* Yale, lawyer in Troy, N. Y.; died in 1809.

1829.—Tapping Burr Reeve;* died in Litchfield in 1829.

1833.—James Richards, D.D., Union, was principal Elm Park Collegiate Institute.

1858.—James Richards, Jr., Princeton, Professor Ancient Languages and Mathematics in Elm Park Collegiate Institute.

1831.—Rollin Sanford,* Yale, merchant in Brooklyn, N. Y.; candidate for Congress.

1797.—Horatio Seymour, LL.D.,* Yale, lawyer, U. S. senator from Vermont twelve years.

1824.—Origen S. Seymour, LL.D.,*† Yale, member of Congress, judge Superior Court, chief justice of the Superior Court of Errors.

1853.—Edward W. Seymour,* Yale, lawyer.

1730.—Elisha Sheldon, Yale, legislator and judge; died in Litchfield in 1779.

1800.—Elisha Sheldon, M.D.,* Yale, died in 1832; buried in Litchfield.

——. Richard Skinner, LL.D.,*† Middlebury, Governor and chief justice of Vermont.

1790.—Aaron Smith, Yale, lawyer, legislator, and merchant; died in this town in 1834.

1806.—Lucius Smith, Yale, merchant, colonel in war with Great Britain, clergyman.

1757.—Reuben Smith, Yale, physician, magistrate, county treasurer; died in 1804.

1815.—Truman Smith, Yale, lawyer, member of Congress, U. S. senator.

1761.—Jedediah Strong,* Yale, member Continental Congress, legislator, etc.

1823.—John S. Stone, D.D., Union, former rector of St. Michael's.

1838.—Benjamin W. Stone, Trinity, former rector of St. Michael's.

1857.—Storrs O. Seymour,* Yale, rector of St. Michael's.

1822.—William Sheldon,* Yale, merchant; died in France in 1826.

1844.—Benjamin L. Swan,† Yale.

1773.—Benjamin Tallmadge, Yale, member of Congress sixteen years.

1830.—Benjamin Tallmadge, Jr.,*† Yale, lieutenant U.S.N.; died off Gibraltar in 1830.

1811.—Frederick A. Tallmadge,* Yale, recorder New York City, member of Congress.

1778.—Uriah Tracy, Yale, lawyer, member of Congress, U. S. senator, general.

1778.—Joseph Vaill, Dartmouth, pastor in Hadlyme; died 1838, after a ministry of fifty-eight years.

1824.—Hermon L. Vaill,* Yale, pastor in East Lyme; also Seneca Falls, N. Y.

1848.—Louis F. Wadsworth,* Trinity, lawyer in New York City, deputy clerk assembly.

1837.—Charles Wadsworth, D.D.,* Union, pastor Arch Street Church, Philadelphia.

1795.—Holland Weeks,* Dartmouth, pastor in Waterbury and in Vermont.

1807.—William R. Weeks, D.D., Princeton; died 1848, aged sixty-six.

1778.—John Welch,* Yale, merchant, judge, legislator; died in 1844.

1805.—William Welch,* Yale, captain U.S.A.; died in the public service in 1811.

1827.—William H. Welch,* Yale, late chief justice of Minnesota Territory.

1747.—Oliver Wolcott, LL.D., Governor, signer Declaration of Independence.

* Born in this town.

1778.—Oliver Wolcott, Jr., LL.D.,* Yale, Governor, Secretary U. S. Treasury, etc.

1786.—Frederick Wolcott,* Yale, lawyer, legislator, judge of probate.

1779.—Ezekiel Woodruff,* Yale, lawyer, adjutant Revolutionary army.

1849.—Curtis T. Woodruff,* Yale, rector Episcopal Church in Woodbury.

1825.—George C. Woodruff,* Yale, lawyer, legislator, judge of probate, member of Congress.

1857.—George M. Woodruff,* Yale, lawyer, judge of probate, railroad commissioner.

1830.—Lewis B. Woodruff,* Yale, judge Superior Court, New York City, circuit judge U. S.

1809.—Simeon Woodruff,* Yale, clergyman, settled at the West.

1836.—Lucius H. Woodruff,* Yale, teacher in Insane Retreat, Hartford; died in 1852.

1803.—Samuel Whittlesey,* Yale, pastor at Washington and elsewhere.

1851.—Julius M. Willey, Trinity, former rector of St. Michael's.†

YALE.

Wm. Beebe, 1873; Wm. B. Clarke, 1849; Marshall R. Gaines, 1865; John T. Hubbard, 1880; T. Ephraim Mower, 1878; D. D. T. McLaughlin, 1834; Allan McLean, 1865; Dickinson W. Richards, 1880; George Richards, 1872; Wm. R. Richards, 1876; George D. Watrous, 1879.

PHYSICIANS.

The following is a list of physicians who have practiced in this town:

Timothy Collins, from Guilford, the first clergyman and physician in the town, preached and practiced here from 1721 till his death, in 1777; Thomas Little, Seth Bird, Daniel Huntington, Phineas Bradley, Samuel Catlin, Hosea Hulbert, Daniel Sheldon, Phineas Smith, Comfort Bradley, Partridge Parsons, Robert Catlin, Abel Catlin, John M. West, Reuben S. Woodward, Isaac Marsh, Joseph Parker, William Buel, Samuel Buel, Alanson Abbe, Manly Peters, Norman Landon, John W. Russell, Josiah Barnes, Moses A. Lee, Anson Wildman, John S. Wolcott, Reuben M. Woodruff, Charles Vaill, Garry H. Minor, Benjamin Welch, Jr., Caleb Ticknor, Samuel R. Childs, William Deming, James K. Wallace, George Seymour, A. Sidney Lewis, Eliada Osborn, David E. Bostwick, Orson Buel (botanic), E. B. W. Camp.

The practicing physicians at present are as follows:

Henry W. Buel, Willis J. Beach, William Deming, H. E. Gates, J. J. Newcomb, Litchfield; J. K. Wallace, Bantam; E. L. Blake, Northfield; Josiah G. Beckwith, Litchfield; Wm. Porter was here in 1873.

PRESENT LAWYERS.

Origen S. Seymour, George C. Woodruff, Henry B. Groves, George A. Hickox, Charles B. Andrews, Wm. L. Ransom, George M. Woodruff, Frank W. Wessells, Dwight C. Kilbourne, Henry H. Prescott, Edward W. Seymour.

CHAPTER XIV.

LITCHFIELD (Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Incorporation of the Town—First Town Officers Elected—Representatives from 1740–1882—Military History.

UNDER the original grant this section was called Bantam, and was incorporated as the town of Litchfield in 1724. The record of what appears to be the first town-meeting has no date. At this meeting a committee, consisting of John Buel and Nathaniel Smith, was appointed to hire a minister.

* Born in this town.

† The above list to name of Junius M. Willey is substantially as it appeared in Kilbourne's "History of Litchfield." It is impossible after such a lapse of time to continue the personal history of each person.

"The first meeting for the choice of town officers was held Dec. 1721, and resulted as follows: John Marsh, town clerk; John Buel, Nathaniel Hosford, John Marsh, selectmen; William Goodrich, constable and collector; Benjamin Gibbs and Thomas Lee, surveyors; Eleazor Strong and Samuel Root, fence-viewers; Daniel Culver, hayward; Joseph Bird, collector of minister's rate.

"The only person 'admitted an inhabitant' at this meeting was Mr. Joseph Kilbourn, from Wethersfield, who had recently purchased one-thirtieth part of the township,—being the original rights of Messrs. Mann and Peet.

"On the 6th of February, 1721–22, Messrs. Buel and Marsh were voted 'the use of the stream of Bantam River and thirty acres of land,' on condition that they would erect a grist-mill and keep the same in order; and Messrs. Jacob Griswold, William Goodrich, and Benjamin Gibbs were designated to lay out the land for their use.

"On the 8th of the ensuing May, Messrs. Buel, Marsh, Smith, and Hosford were appointed a committee, and fully empowered by the town to negotiate a settlement of the boundary line between Litchfield and Waterbury with a committee appointed by the proprietors of the latter town. At the same time Messrs. Buel and Marsh were directed to petition the General Assembly, on the town's behalf, 'for liberty to set up a church and society in Litchfield.'

"It had been one of the conditions of the several deeds of conveyance to the original proprietors, that the grantees or their sons should build a tenantable house on each home-lot, or division, not less than sixteen feet square, and personally inhabit the same by the last day of May, 1721, and for three years ensuing; and no one was permitted 'to leave or dispose of his share for five years thereafter, without the consent of the first planters.' This was a wise provision, growing out of the dependent and exposed condition of a settlement in the wilderness. Not only was each individual purchaser expected to encourage the settlement by his personal presence and labors, but his assistance in planning and executing the various projects designed for the promotion of the public welfare was deemed indispensable. His proprietorship in these 'western lands' was no sinecure, resorted to for purposes of speculation. He must bear his full share of the burthens and perils incident to the life of a pioneer. For divers reasons, several of the first purchasers, as has been intimated, failed to comply with these terms. On the 8th of June, 1722, in general town-meeting, it was voted that the following persons had 'forfeited their rights to lands in Litchfield by not performing what they were obliged to in the articles of the settlement mentioned in the grand deed,'—viz., Timothy Seymour, Timothy Stanley, Isaac Judson, Jacob Gibbs, John Stoddard, Nathaniel Smith, Paul Peck, John Hart, Philip Bump, Nathaniel Woodruff, Thomas Griswold, John Baldwin, and one of Ezekiel Sandford's rights. Messrs. John Buel, Nathaniel Smith, and John Marsh were appointed a committee to negotiate with the above-named individuals, with power to 'prosecute the forefeiture to effect,' in case the claimants should neglect or refuse to agree to the terms which might be offered them. Probably a compromise was effected with most of the delinquents. Some of them became active and useful men in the town.

"In October of this year the freemen, by a formal vote, expressed their desire to be annexed to Hartford County. They also voted that the tax for the support of the minister and for building the meeting-house should be laid 'one-half on the rights, and the other on heads and stock.'"

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1740–1881.

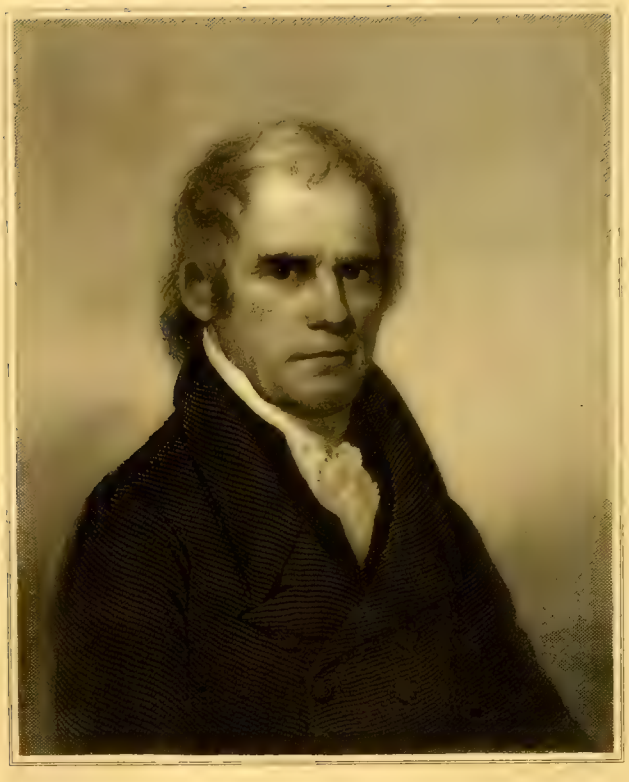
1740.—Joseph Bird, Ebenezer Marsh, John Bird, John Buel.
1741.—Ebenezer Marsh, John Buel, Samuel Culver.
1742.—Ebenezer Marsh, Jacob Griswold.
1743.—Ebenezer Marsh, John Bird, Joseph Bird.
1744.—Ebenezer Marsh, Joseph Bird, Edward Phelps.
1745.—Edward Phelps, Joseph Bird, Ebenezer Marsh, Isaac Baldwin.
1746.—Ebenezer Marsh, Joseph Bird.
1747.—Thomas Harrison, Joseph Sanford.
1748.—Ebenezer Marsh, John Bird.
1749.—Ebenezer Marsh, Joseph Bird, Thomas Harrison.
1750.—Ebenezer Marsh, Thomas Harrison.
1751.—Ebenezer Marsh, Thomas Harrison.
1752.—Ebenezer Marsh, Thomas Harrison, Joseph Kilbourn, Benjamin Webster.
1753.—Joseph Kilbourn, Benjamin Webster, Thomas Harrison.
1754.—Ebenezer Marsh, Benjamin Webster, Thomas Harrison.
1755.—Peter Buel, Benjamin Webster, Ebenezer Marsh, Elisha Shelden.
1756.—Ebenezer Marsh, Peter Buel.
1757.—Ebenezer Marsh, Peter Buel, Elisha Shelden.
1758.—Ebenezer Marsh, Elisha Shelden.
1759.—Jacob Woodruff, Elisha Shelden, Ebenezer Marsh.
1760.—Ebenezer Marsh, Elisha Shelden.
1761.—Ebenezer Marsh, Elisha Shelden, Isaac Baldwin.
1762.—Ebenezer Marsh, Isaac Baldwin.
1763.—Ebenezer Marsh, Isaac Baldwin.
1764.—Ebenezer Marsh, Isaac Baldwin, Oliver Wolcott.
1765.—Ebenezer Marsh, Isaac Baldwin.
1766.—Ebenezer Marsh, Isaac Baldwin, John Marsh.
1767.—Oliver Wolcott, John Marsh, Ebenezer Marsh.
1768.—Ebenezer Marsh, John Marsh, Oliver Wolcott, Jacob Woodruff.
1769.—Ebenezer Marsh, Abraham Kilbourn.
1770.—David Welch, Abraham Kilbourn, Oliver Wolcott.
1771.—Ebenezer Marsh, John Marsh, Jedediah Strong, Lynde Lord.
1772.—Jedediah Strong, Lynde Lord, John Marsh.
1773.—Jedediah Strong, David Welch.
1774.—Jedediah Strong, John Marsh, David Welch.
1775.—Jedediah Strong, David Welch, Abraham Bradley.
1776.—Jedediah Strong, Abraham Bradley, Andrew Adams.
1777.—Jedediah Strong, Andrew Adams.
1778.—Jedediah Strong, Andrew Adams.
1779.—Jedediah Strong, Andrew Adams.
1780.—Jedediah Strong, Andrew Adams, David Welch.
1781.—Jedediah Strong, Andrew Adams, Bezaleel Beebe.
1782.—Jedediah Strong, Bezaleel Beebe, Isaac Baldwin.
1783.—Jedediah Strong, Bezaleel Beebe, Abraham Bradley, Isaac Baldwin, Jr.
1784.—Ebenezer Marsh, Isaac Baldwin, Isaac Baldwin, Jr.
1785.—Jedediah Strong, Abraham Bradley, Ebenezer Marsh.
1786.—Ebenezer Marsh, Jedediah Strong.
1787.—Ebenezer Marsh, Ebenezer Benton, Jedediah Strong.
1788.—Ebenezer Marsh, Jedediah Strong, Uriah Tracy.
1789.—Jedediah Strong, Uriah Tracy, Tapping Reeve.
1790.—Ebenezer Marsh, Uriah Tracy, Julius Deming.
1791.—Julius Deming, Uriah Tracy, Ephraim Kirby.
1792.—Ephraim Kirby, Uriah Tracy, Solomon Marsh, Bezaleel Beebe.

1793.—John Allen, Uriah Tracy, Bezaleel Beebe.
1794.—Ephraim Kirby, John Allen.
1795.—Ephraim Kirby, John Allen, Moses Seymour, Bezaleel Beebe.
1796.—Moses Seymour, John Allen.
1797.—Moses Seymour, Ephraim Kirby.
1798.—James Morris, Julius Deming, Moses Seymour, Ephraim Kirby.
1799.—Moses Seymour, Ephraim Kirby, John Welch.
1800.—Ephraim Kirby, John Welch, James Morris.
1801.—Moses Seymour, Ephraim Kirby, John Welch.
1802.—James Morris, Frederick Wolcott, Moses Seymour, Ephraim Kirby.
1803.—James Morris, Frederick Wolcott, Uriel Holmes.
1804.—James Morris, Uriel Holmes.
1805.—James Morris, Uriel Holmes.
1806.—Moses Seymour, Norman Buel, Uriel Holmes, Aaron Bradley.
1807.—Uriel Holmes, Aaron Bradley.
1808.—Aaron Bradley, Aaron Smith, Nathaniel Goodwin.
1809.—Nathaniel Goodwin, Aaron Smith.
1810.—Moses Seymour, Aaron Bradley.
1811.—Aaron Smith, Moses Seymour.
1812.—Aaron Smith, Moses Seymour, Morris Woodruff.
1813.—Aaron Smith, Morris Woodruff.
1814.—Aaron Smith, Morris Woodruff, Uriel Holmes.
1815.—William Beebe, Morris Woodruff, Jonathan Buel.
1816.—William Beebe, Jonathan Buel.
1817.—Jonathan Buel, Ephraim S. Hall.
1818.—Stephen Russell, Ephraim S. Hall, Phineas Lord.
1819.—John Welch, Phineas Lord.
1820.—John Welch, Seth P. Beers.
1821.—Seth P. Beers, John Welch.
1822.—Seth P. Beers, John Welch.
1823.—Seth P. Beers, Phineas Miner.
1824.—David Marsh, Morris Woodruff.
1825.—David Marsh, Morris Woodruff.
1826.—Morris Woodruff, Reuben Webster.
1827.—Phineas Miner, William Beebe.
1828.—Jabez W. Huntington, William Beebe.
1829.—Phineas Miner, Morris Woodruff.
1830.—Stephen Russell, Morris Woodruff.
1831.—Stephen Russell, Truman Smith.
1832.—Truman Smith, Elihu Harrison.
1833.—William Beebe, Asa Hopkins.
1834.—Stephen Russell, Truman Smith.
1835.—Phineas Miner, Elihu Harrison.
1836.—Morris Woodruff, Phineas Lord.
1837.—Morris Woodruff, Phineas Lord.
1838.—Samuel Buel, William Ray.
1839.—Samuel Buel, William Ray.
1840.—Frederick Buel, E. Champion Bacon.
1841.—Frederick Buel, E. Champion Bacon.
1842.—Origen S. Seymour, Enos Stoddard.
1843.—Origen S. Seymour, Enos Stoddard.
1844.—Elisha S. Abernethy, Dan Catlin.
1845.—Charles Adams, Dan Catlin.
1846.—David Marsh, George Seymour.
1847.—David Marsh, George Seymour.
1848.—Samuel P. Bolles, William L. Smedley.
1849.—Origen S. Seymour, Christopher Wheeler.
1850.—Origen S. Seymour, Christopher Wheeler.
1851.—George C. Woodruff, Thomas M. Coe.
1852.—Josiah G. Beckwith, William Newton.
1853.—Josiah G. Beckwith, William Newton.
1854.—Frederick Buel, Samuel P. Bolles.
1855.—Philip S. Beebe, Samuel Brooker, Jr.
1856.—Josiah G. Beckwith, Garry H. Minor.
1857.—Josiah G. Beckwith, Edward Pierpont.
1858.—Henry B. Graves, William Bissell.
1859.—Edward W. Seymour, William Bissell.
1860.—Edward W. Seymour, Daniel Stoddard.
1861.—George H. Baldwin, Jacob Morse.
1862.—Philip S. Beebe, George A. Hickox.
1863.—George M. Woodruff, Everitt H. Wright.
1864.—E. H. Wright, T. R. Sedgwick.
1865.—George M. Woodruff, D. E. Bostwick.
1866.—George C. Woodruff, T. L. Saltonstall.
1867.—Henry B. Graves, Eli D. Weeks.
1868.—Henry B. Graves, T. Leander Jennings.
1869.—J. G. Beckwith, J. B. Hopkins.
1870.—E. W. Seymour, Henry Frisbie.
1871.—E. W. Seymour, N. W. Beach.
1872.—George M. Woodruff, Ransom Newton.
1873.—Julius Deming, Charles D. Wheeler.
1874.—George C. Woodruff, James B. Newcomb.
1875.—William Deming, Garner B. Curtiss.
1876.—William Deming, Henry B. Graves.
1877.—Eli D. Weeks, Henry B. Graves.
1878.—Charles B. Andrews, William Bissell.
1879.—Henry B. Graves, Leverett W. Wessells.
1880.—Gideon H. Hollister, Harry Clemens.
1881.—Origen S. Seymour, Frederick S. Porter.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Jacob Forfe, 1st Art.; enl. April 1, 1862; disch. March 16, 1865.
John K. Gordon, enl. Nov. 30, 1864.
J. Donohue, enl. April 6, 1862.
E. B. Smith, enl. May 20, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant; res. Oct. 26, 1863.
W. Wheeler, enl. May 20, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
E. Buxton, enl. May 20, 1861; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
W. W. Davis, enl. May 20, 1861; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
J. P. Nichols, disch. May 22, 1864.
R. H. Tompkins, L. A. Terryl, G. W. Wheeler.
C. O. Whaples, disch. Sept. 1, 1862.
C. W. Brewer, enl. April 12, 1862.
W. W. Mathews, enl. April 12, 1862; disch. April 17, 1865.
E. Lyman, enl. Aug. 4, 1863; died Aug. 10, 1864.
Henry Wade, 5th Regt.; enl. Nov. 29, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
John Daley, 5th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
H. G. West, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; wounded; disch. May 18, 1863.
E. A. Alvord, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; wounded; disch. July 19, 1865.
H. S. Gooley, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; died Aug. 22, 1862.
Charles Gooley, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1862.
William Somers, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.
O. Eaghen.
John Rogers, enl. March 5, 1864; disch. April 24, 1865.
O. Dorman, 6th Regt.; enl. July 31, 1863; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.
George Landers, enl. March 3, 1864.
A. Crowe, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.
George E. Castle, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 14, 1861; disch. Oct. 22, 1865.
M. Castle, died Oct. 17, 1862.
Alfonso Benza, 8th Regt.
Peter Guirard, 8th Regt.
John Moore.
C. L. Cartle, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; died Aug. 4, 1864.
I. Cohen, enl. July 29, 1864; disch. June 1, 1865.
James Kelley, enl. Feb. 23, ——.
Edward Wadhams, sergeant Co. E, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; killed May 16, 1864.
Seth F. Plumb, sergeant; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; killed Sept. 22, 1864.
S. M. Clark, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
George F. Booth, killed Sept. 17, 1862.
S. B. Fuller, disch. March 24, 1863.
George W. Baldwin, died March, 1862.
F. E. Barber, died Jan. 30, 1862.
W. H. Cable, must. out Aug. 23, 1865.
Charles Culver, must. out Aug. 12, 1865.
R. W. Cook, enl. Oct. 6, 1861; disch. Dec. 15, 1864.
Thomas Mason, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
W. D. Musson, disch. March 23, 1865.
F. A. Newcomb, died May 14, 1862.
Jerome Nichols, died Oct. 17, 1863.
Charles Perkins, disch. Feb. 14, 1864.
J. T. Peters, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 6, 1862.
Alva Sterne, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Feb. 22, 1863.
L. E. Sweet, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 20, 1862.
John Tompkins, enl. Oct. 10, 1861; died Sept. 7, 1862.
Joseph H. Vaille, enl. Sept. 27, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps, May 15, 1864.
William Brady.
C. H. Foster, enl. Feb. 24, 1861.
F. G. Gilbert, enl. Feb. 16, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
Charles M. Landa, enl. Feb. 17, 1864.
John McGowan.

* For list of Nineteenth Regiment, see Chapter V. For notice of soldiers' monument, see Supplement.



Julius Deming

John Clarke, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
E. Hamma, enl. July 27, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1864.
John Kelley, enl. Feb. 24, 1864; trans. to navy.
John Connor.
James White, 9th Regt.
William Brown, 9th Regt.; enl. April 28, 1864.
J. Bluecher, 9th Regt., enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
J. Johnson, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1864; disch. Dec. 16, 1864.
P. Gaffney, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
James McGraw, 10th Regt.
Charles J. Moore, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864.
George Flyn, 10th Regt.: enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
William Ryne, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
Charles Warren, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864.
William Moore, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
John Miller, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 21, 1864; wounded; died Sept. 18, 1864.
Jos. Martin, 11th Regt.; enl. March 7, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
Charles Barber, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died May 13, 1862.
E. B. Sanford, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. about May 25, 1863.
Frank Wells, first lieutenant 13th Regt.; com. Feb. 19, 1862; pro. to captain; disch. April 24, 1866.
C. C. Fisher, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. May 20, 1862.
S. S. Tuyler, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant; disch. April 24, 1866.
Charles Thomas, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. May 20, 1862.
J. Duffs, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
A. Bunnell, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1865.
William Baker, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; died Sept. 2, 1862.
H. Banker, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. May 19, 1865.
P. Banker, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; died May 6, 1865.
William Benedict, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. May 20, 1862.
C. Birge, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 29, 1862.
And. Bronson, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
M. Burke, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. April 25, 1866.
Charles Catlin, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; died Sept. 2, 1863.
A. Chapel, 13th Regt.; enl Jan. 11, 1862; died Feb. 23, 1863.
E. Cogswell, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
E. H. Curtis, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 28, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
I. A. Davidson, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Aug. 12, 1865.
Seth Frink, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862.
Loren Halleck, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. July 15, 1862.
W. H. Harris, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
P. Herbert, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. April 25, 1866.
S. Herbert, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. April 25, 1866.
L. Johnson, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan 11, 1862; disch. May 30, 1862.
J. Kelleher, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; died.
J. M. Kinley, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
Henry Mayo, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. May 20, 1862.
Thomas McGee, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. April 25, 1866.
O. Mungor, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. May 26, 1863.
W. H. Norris, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; pro. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Charles Ostrander, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862.
George Ostrander, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
W. R. Parker, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
C. Parmelee, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
P. Peacock, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
G. J. Pond, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. June 19, 1865.
R. Provost, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. Oct. 5, 1865.
E. S. Richmond, enl. Jan. 11, 1862; killed Nov. 7, 1862.
George Root, enl. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. April 25, 1866.
E. O. Thomas, enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. April 26, 1866.
George Starks, enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. May 30, 1862.
W. C. Wakefield, enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 29, 1862.
William Bradshaw, 14th Regt.; enl. June 25, 1862; died June 16, 1864.
T. H. Foster, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
Walter Hale, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; died May 3, 1863.
H. A. Barber, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
Monroe Throop, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
W. H. Bunnell, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862.
George Davies, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
C. J. Fish, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
Henry Payne, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
Lyman Taylor, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
A. C. Tracy, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
Frederick Nightingale, 25th Regt.; enl. Oct. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
William H. Yemmans, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. July 22, 1863.
Thomas Redding, 29th Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
A. Ward, 29th Regt.; enl. Feb. 25, 1864; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
R. Lampman, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863.
J. Edwards, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died March 4, 1865.
C. V. Lampman, 29th Regt.; enl. July 20, 1865; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
John Blakeman, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Charles Deliber, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. July 16, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
M. Deviney, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Plumb Johnson, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. July 5, 1863; capt. May 5, 1864.
Henry Smith, Co. F, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Levi H. Hull, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 3, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Charles Marshall, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864; disch. Sept. 10, 1865.
N. H. Burnes, Co. L, 1st Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Charles Black, 1st Cav.; enl. April 26, 1864.
William Carnell, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864.
William Crimple, enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
Nicholas Dimon, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864.
Jos. Dehaven, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864.
Charles Howe, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 29, 1864.
Charles Jones, 1st Cav.; enl. April 26, 1864.
E. Kelley, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 15, 1864.
P. Mackin, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864.
P. Macabe, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
Henry Marsh, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
Jule Parrit, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864.
W. Philips, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864.
P. Rober, 1st Cav.; enl. July 27, 1863.
Jos. Smith, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 25, 1864.
Charles W. Wentworth, 1st Cav.; enl. April 29, 1864.
William Welch, enl. Dec. 2, 1864.
William Arnold, 2d C. Bat.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
John Davis, 2d C. Bat.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864.
Jos. Hart, 2d C. Bat.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
W. S. Kimball, 2d C. Bat.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
M. B. Lawrence, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Eli Parmelee, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; disch. April 13, 1863.
Ezekiel Scovill, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Dec. 26, 1864.
Enos Tompkins, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; killed by lightning July 16, 1862.
James O'Brion, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Frank Parrit, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. July 27, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
F. C. Shumway, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. April 1, 1863; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
S. A. Wheeler, Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. April 1, 1863; disch. June 10, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JULIUS DEMING.

Julius Deming, an eminent merchant of Litchfield, was born in Lyme, April 15, 1755. He was the fourth in lineal descent from John Deming, named in the charter of Connecticut in 1662. After serving through the Revolutionary war as deputy commissary-general (with the rank of captain of cavalry) under his uncle, Gen. Epaphroditus Champion, of Colchester, he commenced business in Litchfield.

A gentleman of remarkable energy and enterprise, he soon visited London, and made arrangements to import his goods direct from that city, which probably was not true of any other country merchant in Connecticut. He is universally recognized by our citizens as the most thorough and successful business man who has ever spent his life among us. Prompt in his engagements, scrupulously upright in his dealings, and discreet and liberal in his benefactions, few men in any community ever enjoyed more implicitly

the confidence of all. Mr. Deming had little taste for public life. He was three times elected a member of the House of Representatives, and for several years was one of the magistrates of this county. From 1801 to 1814, he served in the office of county treasurer. His position and influence were such that, had he been an aspirant for political honors, there were few offices within the gift of the people of this State which he might not have filled. He died in this town, Jan. 23, 1838, aged eighty-three years.

GIDEON H. HOLLISTER.

Hon. Gideon H. Hollister was born at Washington, Conn., Dec. 14, 1817. He graduated at Yale College in 1840. He was the class poet, editor of the Yale Lit., and first president of the Linonian Society, then considered a great honor.

Studying with Judge Seymour, he was admitted to the bar at the April term of the county court, 1842. He began practice in Woodbury, but soon removed to Litchfield, where, in 1843, he was appointed clerk of the court, a position which he held, a single year excepted, till 1852. In 1856 he was elected to the State Senate, where he was largely instrumental in securing the election of Hon. James Dixon to the United States Senate, and for many years, during the time that Mr. Dixon was a power in Connecticut politics, Mr. Hollister exercised great political influence in this part of the State. Both sided with Andrew Johnson in his disagreement with Congress, and both retired from the Republican party with him. He was a delegate to the Peace Convention which met at Philadelphia at the close of the war of the Rebellion, and in 1868 he was sent as Minister to Hayti. On his return he lived for several years at Stratford, practicing law in Bridgeport. He returned to Litchfield in 1876, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1880.

Mr. Hollister is best known, no doubt, as the historian of Connecticut. His history, in two volumes, was published in 1855, and he had designed and partly written a revision of this work, which was intended to include the war history of the State, and a volume of historical sketches of its prominent men. Besides the "History of Connecticut," he had written a novel, "Mount Hope," in 1851, and, in 1866, "Thomas à Becket, a Tragedy" (a work of unmistakable power), and other poems. Of the latter some are very beautiful, particularly the "Phantom Ship," founded on incidents actually occurring in the early history of New Haven, and the "Bride Brook," also founded upon an incident of early Connecticut history.

At the bar Mr. Hollister was an uncommonly dexterous and forcible advocate, specially adroit in cross-examination of witnesses. As a natural consequence he was very powerful with a jury, often winning verdicts where success seemed hopeless. He was the most correct of speakers. His mere extempore speech, always clothed in pure and powerful English, was as elegant and complete in composition as good writing. Hence he could easily accomplish the difficult feat of delivering an address part written and memorized and part extempore, yet so thoroughly fused together, and so excellent and uniform of structure, that no one could separate the written from the extempore, nor detect any flaw at the points of junction. No doubt his thorough acquaintance with Shakspeare, Milton, and Tennyson, with Burke and Webster, contributed largely to the formation of a style of such unusual excellence, but much was also due to powers and aptitudes such as nature has bestowed upon few.

Mr. Hollister was a most interesting man in conversation. His original way of treating every-day subjects, of illuminating hard facts with irresistible flashes of wit, and again of rising without effort into the higher regions of fancy and poetry, as a hawk slants up a hundred feet in the air without waving a wing, gave him a truly wonderful power of fascination by talk. Nor was he in the least overbearing in conversation, as is often the case with good talkers, but added the force of unfailing politeness to marvelous powers of persuasion, such as one must have felt to have appreciated.

In 1847, Mr. Hollister married Miss Mary S. Brisbane, a native of Charleston, S. C., who survives him, together with one of several children, now a member of Trinity College, Hartford.

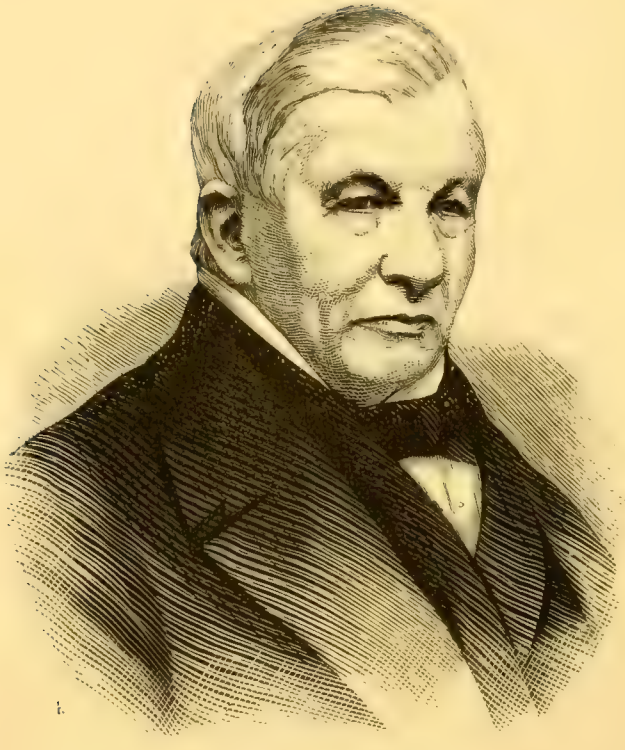
He was a consistent churchman, and a member of St. Michael's Episcopal Church. He died March 24, 1881.

REV. HIRAM STONE.

The Rev. Hiram Stone was born in Bantam Falls, town of Litchfield, July 25, 1824. He was the son of Russell Stone, and grandson of Thomas Stone, a non-commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war. His four ancestral lines are traced directly to England, one of which is known to extend back to the thirteenth century. His parents died, leaving him in orphanage at an early age. Supporting himself by secular employment, he at length realized the desire, cherished in his youth, of entering the ministry of the Protestant Episcopal Church. After several years of preparatory study in private, he became a candidate for holy orders in this diocese, and in October, 1851, entered the Berkeley Divinity School, then in its incipiency, at Hartford, and connected with Trinity College. Having completed his theological course, and in the mean time pursuing some studies in the college department, he was ordained a deacon, Oct. 2, 1853, by Rt. Rev. T. C. Brownell, in Christ Church, Hartford. The next six months were spent in South Glastonbury, Conn., as assistant to the Rev. Dr. A. B. Chapin. In April, 1854, he accepted the charge of St. John's Church, Essex, Conn., and on the 19th of November was therein ordained a priest by the



Hiram Stone



J. P. Bruce.

Rt. Rev. John Williams, assistant bishop. April 10, 1855, he married Miss Wealthy Ann Lewis, of Haddam, Conn.

In answer to an earnest appeal, he accepted an appointment from the Board of Missions, New York City, as the first accredited missionary to Kansas, his support being assumed by St. Paul's Church, New Haven. Resigning his parish, he left Essex May 12, 1856, for his field of missionary labor, which at that time was convulsed with civil discord heretofore unknown to American history. The settlement of Kansas was just begun, which inaugurated that period familiarly known as the "border ruffian times." A fierce controversy was being urged between the Free-Soil party of the North and the Pro-slavery of the South, each desperately determined on supplanting the other for partisan ends. While on his journey intelligence was received that the town of Lawrence had been sacked, throwing the whole Territory into the wildest alarm. Deeming it not prudent to enter Kansas in the midst of this scene of tumult and blood, he took temporary charge of a vacant parish in Waukesha, Wis., and there waited an abatement of hostilities.

In autumn, leaving his wife and chief effects behind, he resumed his route, arriving at Leavenworth City Nov. 24, 1856. He found things there in the most dire confusion. Thousands of desperate people had come to the territory armed with deadly weapons, every man prepared to take care of himself and carry out his purpose. Some had been murdered and others driven away, both parties inflicting vengeance without stint as occasion or opportunity offered. Hence the newly-organized Territory received the very pertinent title of "Bleeding Kansas." In the midst of these surroundings an organization was effected, Dec. 10, 1856, under the name of St. Paul's Church. This was the first Episcopal parish in the Territory, which at that time extended westward to the Rocky Mountains, and out of which several States and Territories have since been erected. The wife of the missionary joined him April 9, 1857. Religious services were conducted from the outset as opportunities admitted, sometimes in a business house or private dwelling, and occasionally in the open air. After considerable effort a church edifice was erected, and consecrated Nov. 7, 1858, by Rt. Rev. Jackson Kemper, missionary bishop. September, 1859, Mr. Stone was appointed post chaplain at Fort Leavenworth, distant three miles from the city, and, resigning his parish, he entered upon military service. During the four years of the war he discharged duty at this outpost, where it was greatly exposed on the border of a slave-holding State.

October, 1865, he attended the General Convention, in the city of Philadelphia, as a deputy of the Kansas diocese. Oct. 5, 1866, a son was born, named Lewis Hiram. June, 1868, by an order from the War Department, he was transferred to Fort Sully, Dakota, arriving there after a passage of three weeks, ascending by steamer the Missouri River. Here a daughter was born, Sept. 28, 1869, named Carrie Louisa. May 21, 1870, his wife died in garrison, after a distressing and protracted illness. Soon after this he went East on leave of absence, at the expiration of which he was transferred to Fort Totten, Dakota. Here he remained until June, 1872, when he was assigned to Fort Wadsworth, Dakota, where he entered on duty. January, 1876, he tendered his resignation, which was duly accepted by President Grant.

Having dissolved his connection with the United States army, in which he had served for more than sixteen years, he accepted the charge of St. Paul's Church, Bantam Falls, and Trinity Church, Milton, officiating in each of these on alternate Sundays. He is still in charge of these churches, residing at Bantam Falls, where he was born, and where his ancestors lived for several generations.

JOHN P. BRACE.

In losing Mr. John P. Brace, who died in Litchfield on the morning of the 18th of October, 1872, aged eighty years, the State lost one of those men who did, in a quiet way, so much to make Connecticut honored wherever education and intelligence are respected. His name is revered in thousands of families throughout the land, as one of the most successful teachers this "cradle of instructors" has produced. Mrs. Stowe—no mean authority on such a subject—speaks of him in the life of her father as follows (pp. 534–555):

"Mr. Brace was one of the most stimulating and inspiriting instructors I ever knew. He was himself widely informed, an enthusiast in botany, mineralogy, and the natural sciences generally, besides being well read in English classical literature. The constant conversation which he kept up on these topics tended more to develop the mind and inspire a love of literature than any mere routine studies. The boys were incited by his example to set up mineralogical cabinets, and my brother George (Beecher) tramped over the hills in the train of his teacher, with his stone hammer on his shoulders, for many delightful hours. Many more were spent in recounting to me the stores of wisdom derived from Mr. Brace, who, he told me with pride, corresponded with geologists and botanists in Europe, exchanging specimens with them. This school was the only one I ever knew which really carried out a thorough course of ancient and modern history. . . . The interest of these historical recitations, with a professor so widely informed and so fascinating in conversation as Mr. Brace, extended farther than his class. Much of the training and inspiration of my early days consisted, not in the things which I was supposed to be studying, but in hearing, while seated unnoticed at my desk, the conversation of Mr. Brace with the older classes. There from hour to hour I listened with eager ears to historical criticisms and discussions, or to recitations in such works as 'Paley's Moral Philosophy,' 'Blair's Rhetoric,' 'Alison on Taste,' all full of most awakening suggestions to my thoughts.

"Mr. Brace excelled all teachers I ever knew in the faculty of teaching composition. The constant excitement in which he kept the minds of his pupils—the wide and various regions of thought into which he led them—formed a preparation for teaching composition, the main requisite for which, whatever people may think, is to have something interesting to say. His manner was to divide his school of about a hundred into divisions of three or four, one of which was to write every week. At the same time he inspired an ambition by calling for volunteers every week, and there were some who volunteered to write every week

"I remember I could have been but nine years old, and my handwriting hardly formed, when the enthusiasm he inspired led me, greatly to his amusement, I believe, to write every week. The first week the subject chosen by the class was 'The Difference Between the Natural and Moral Sublime.' One may smile at this for a child nine years of age; but it is the best account I can give of his manner of teaching to say, that the discussion he held in the class not only made me understand the subject as thoroughly as I do now, but so excited me that I felt sure I had something to say upon it, and that first composition, though I believe half the words were misspelled, amused him greatly. It was not many weeks I had persevered in this way before I received a word of public commendation, for it was his custom to read all the compositions aloud before the school, and if there was a good point it was sure to be noticed.

"As you may see, our subjects were not trashy or sentimental, such as are often supposed to be the style for female schools. By two years of constant practice under his training and suggestion, I had gained so far as to be appointed one of the writers for the annual exhibition, a proud distinction as I then viewed it. The subject assigned me was one that had been fully discussed in the school in a manner to show to the utmost Mr. Brace's peculiar power of awakening the minds of his pupils to the higher regions of thought. The question was, 'Can the Immortality of the Soul be Proved by the Light of Nature?'"

Mr. Brace's acquirements were vast and multifarious. He was fitted thoroughly in the studies of the three professions—law, medicine, and theology—and could have entered any one with honor. His knowledge of ancient and modern history was both wide and minute. In mineralogy he had made extensive researches and collections; in botany he was a correspondent of De Candolle and other European botanists, and his valuable herbarium will be found a treasure-house of collections. Even in out-of-the-way subjects of investigation, such as heraldry, astrology, the deciphering of ciphers, and composing of music, he was singularly well versed. But his great talent and his services were in the comparatively unknown, but most useful, field of teacher.

Mrs. Stowe, in her novel of "Old Town Folks," has pictured some of his methods and himself under the name of "Rossiter." His ingenuity, invention, patience, and vast memory, with his passion for imparting knowledge, made him an unequaled teacher. So busy was his useful life that he never wrote any scientific or scholastic work, such as he easily might, but left his record and work in the minds and lives of thousands whom he educated, and who still love his memory.

Mr. Brace was first teacher of the famous academy of Litchfield, which was for so many years the leading educational institution for young ladies in New England, under the superintendence of the Misses Pierce. Subsequently (in 1832) he became principal of the Hartford Female Seminary, which, under his guidance, became equally celebrated. In these two institutions Mr. Brace trained many young ladies who have since become leading women in society, charities, or literature throughout the land; among them Mrs. H. B. Stowe, Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker, Mrs. Cyrus W. Field, Mrs. Cornelius Du Bois, of New York; Mrs. Wilson, of Brooklyn; Mrs. Marshall O. Roberts; Mrs. Bliss and Mrs. Van Lennep, of Hartford (the missionaries); Mrs. McCullough, the wife of the United States secretary of the treasury, and numerous others who became wives of ministers or missionaries. No teacher in the United States has ever had so many influential and intelligent pupils. Subsequently to these efforts Mr. Brace entered the editorial profession, and was for a number of years the editor of *The Hartford Daily Courant*. For the past nine years he has been living in quiet and comfort on the old homestead in the village of Litchfield, enjoying the treasures of his ample library, and the society of friends and pupils who gratefully remembered "the faithful teacher." To the last he preserved his exquisite feeling for nature; birds and flowers were his pleasure almost in his dying moments, and the last names he forgot were the botanical. Even historical dates were remembered by him when many a personal event had passed from his memory.

He died in a genial old age, tended with unceasing care by his devoted wife, and most sincerely mourned by this community.

The only original literary works that Mr. J. P. Brace left behind him were monographs on scientific subjects, and a few poems and works of fiction.

His great work—and one never to decay or pass away—is in the mental training he imparted to thousands of youthful minds throughout the country.

His first wife was from a family well known in Maine for talent and character, Miss Lucy Porter, sister of Mrs. Dr. Lyman Beecher and descendant of the Hon. Rufus King. By her his surviving children are C. L. Brace, J. P. Brace, Jr., and Mrs. J. W. Skinner. He married again—Miss Louisa Moreau, of this city. He was also connected through his sister with the Hon. Charles G. Loring, the late distinguished lawyer of Boston.

JOHN CATLIN.

John Catlin is of English ancestry, and was born in Litchfield, Conn., May 23, 1814. His father, Levi, was son of Thomas, and also was born in Litchfield. He (Levi) married Anna E. Landon, and had eight children, John being the fifth. He was a farmer, and lived three miles southeast of Litchfield village. He was a Whig in politics, and held several town offices. He was born Nov. 11, 1772, and died Oct. 16, 1841. Mrs. Catlin was born Jan. 6, 1779, and died Sept. 24, 1868. Thomas Catlin was a farmer, a soldier in the Revolution, was captain, reared a family, and died aged ninety-three years. The children of Levi were Seth, Daniel, Avis, Ellis, John, Achsah, Guy, and Levi. All save Achsah married and had children.

John Catlin received the advantages of a common-school and academic education, and wrought as a farmer during the summer until he was nineteen, when he determined to delve deeper into learning. He carried his determination into action, and was graduated from Yale College in 1839. Upon graduation he began to teach at Northfield, Conn.; then taught at



John Catlin



F. H. Catlin

Litchfield, then returned to Northfield and taught a private school, continuing there several years, working on the farm during the summer. Giving up teaching he became a merchant at Northfield, and continued in trade eight years. He was postmaster of Northfield many years, and held it under Lincoln's administration. In politics he was in early life a Whig. From the formation of the Republican party he advocated its principles. He was magistrate for many years and school visitor. He is director and a stockholder in the Northfield Knife Company. At the age of seventeen years he united with the Congregational Church, and is now deacon, which office was first given him over thirty years ago.

He married, May 19, 1840, Laura, daughter of Sherman and Polly (Tompkins) Humiston, of Northfield. She was a native of that town, and born Oct. 1, 1813. Their children were Frank H. (now president of Northfield Knife Company), Mary H. (died young), John Howard (secretary of Northfield Knife Company), and James P., a farmer on the homestead.

Sherman Humiston, son of John, was born in Northfield, Conn., Sept. 24, 1789. He married Polly Tompkins, who was born May 5, 1790. He was a thorough and successful farmer, and died March 1, 1828. His wife died Jan. 6, 1860. John Humiston came from West Haven or vicinity, and was among the very early settlers of Northfield. He was a farmer. The first house he built in Litchfield is still standing.

FRANKLIN H. CATLIN.

Franklin H. Catlin, son of John and Laura H. Catlin, was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 22, 1841. After fair educational advantages through boyhood, entered the village store in Northfield as clerk, remaining some five years; then attended the Litchfield Academy a short time, when he entered Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating in May, 1862.

In January, 1863, accepted the office of secretary of the Northfield Knife Company, which he held two years, when he was elected president and treasurer of the same corporation, taking entire charge of the business at the most critical period of its history, since which time his record has been closely identified with that of this company, and he has continuously held and still retains the office to which he was then elected.

He married, November, 1871, Julia M. Lyman, daughter of Rufus and Sarah Lyman, of New Hartford, Conn.

Politically is a staunch Republican; usually, however, not taking an active part in politics, personal attention to the extensive detail of the cutlery business leaving little time for other matters.

MYRON OSBORN.

Myron Osborn is of Welsh descent. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Osborn, came from East Hampton, L. I., and settled in Litchfield, Conn., with his family about 1736. He was born in 1692, and died in 1762. He was a farmer by occupation, and had much to do in shaping the public mind of his day. He married Elizabeth ———, and had the following children,—viz.: Benjamin, Jr., Samuel, John, Bethiah (wife of Ebenezer Beebe), and Rev. Sylvanus, who was a pastor of a Congregational Church in the town of Warren for many years; his widow married Rev. Mr. Day, of New Preston, and became the mother of Thomas and Noble Day.

Capt. John Osborn, third son of Benjamin and Elizabeth Osborn, was born in the town of Litchfield, Conn.; married Lois Peck, and had the following children: John, Ethan, Eliada, Heman (died young), Elizabeth, Rebecca, Anna, and Thalia, all of whom became heads of families. Capt. John Osborn rendered valuable aid to the American army during the Revolutionary war. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. After living an honorable and useful life as a farmer, he died Jan. 4, 1814, aged eighty-four years, and his wife died in 1819.

Eliada, son of John Osborn, was born in Litchfield, Conn., and was twice married.

His children were as follows, viz.: Myron, John, Rebecca, Elisha M., Nathan L., and Eliada, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, and what was more remarkable, there was not a death among the children until after the youngest was more than sixty years of age. Eliada Osborn was a farmer by occupation and a man much esteemed. He was for many years connected with the State militia, and was known as Capt. Eliada Osborn. In politics he was a Federalist and Whig. He died at the age of eighty-seven years, and his wife at eighty years. She was a member of the Congregational Church.

Myron Osborn, the immediate subject of this sketch, is the eldest son of Eliada, and was born on the 28th of September, 1796, hence is at the present time (1881) in the eighty-fifth year of his age.

Mr. Osborn remained at home on his father's farm receiving such educational advantages as the schools of his day afforded. At eighteen he commenced to work for one Orin Judd, as an apprentice to the carpenter's and joiner's trade. After three years he began to work for himself at one dollar a day, and the most he ever received was one dollar and a quarter a day. One of the first houses he built was his own, which was erected in 1822. He used to take contracts to build residences and other buildings, and many are the substantial houses in and around Litchfield that are standing monuments of his superior workmanship. In 1840 he began the manufacture of linseed oil at Bantam Falls, with Philip S. Beebe, which he followed some twelve years, since which time he has been engaged in agriculture.

Mr. Osborn has been successful in whatever he has undertaken. He is hale and hearty, genial, social, and hospitable. He owns a good farm west of the village of Litchfield. In politics he is a Republican. He married Emeline Goodwin, daughter of Capt. Erastus Goodwin, of South Farms, Conn., Dec. 22, 1824. She was born Sept. 25, 1800. Both Mr. and Mrs. Osborn are members of the Congregational Church, and have been a great many years. Their children are,—(1) Caroline M., wife of George Kenney, of Litchfield; (2) Cornelia, at home; (3) Elizabeth, died at six years of age; (4) Julia E., wife of George William Mason, an intelligent farmer in Litchfield; (5) Eliada G., was a sergeant-major in Company A, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and lost his life in front of Petersburg, March 25, 1865. He left one daughter, Katie Goodwin. His widow married ex-Governor Charles B. Andrews, of Litchfield; (6) Myron M., died young.

AMOS BISSELL.

Amos Bissell was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 15, 1798. He was the son of Benjamin Bissell, a Revolutionary soldier, who settled in Litchfield more than a century ago. He had a large family of twelve children,—seven daughters and five sons. All the daughters and four of the sons grew to adult age. He was an extensive farmer and large land-owner. He died at the age of seventy-one years.

Amos, the immediate subject of this sketch, spent his early life on the home-farm, and, after the death of his father, took charge of the farm and assisted his mother in the family. At her death the estate was distributed, and Amos received two hundred acres of land, near the old home, where he has since resided. He has added other lands, and now has a large and fine farm. He was married when twenty-eight years of age to Lydia Bridgman Hall, daughter of David Hall, of Litchfield. She died June 12, 1863, aged sixty-one years, having been the mother of seven children, five of whom are now living: Edward is a lawyer at Fon du Lac, Wis.; William is a physician in Salisbury, Conn.; Elizabeth died when a young woman; Julia is the wife of Dr. Allen, residing in the State of New York; Lyman died when a child; Dwight, who occupies the home-farm, and has the principal care of the family, married Elizabeth, daughter of Seymour Pickett, of Waterbury; they have three children, and have buried one; Mary, the youngest daughter, is unmarried and lives at home. And now, after a long and industrious life of more than fourscore years, we find this venerable citizen in the enjoyment of good health and the respect of all. He has been a consistent member of the Congregational Church many years.

THE BISSELL FAMILY.

It is probable that the Bissell family is of Huguenot descent, many of whom fled from France to England to escape the persecutions which followed the massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572. The family in England is little known, and has but one coat of arms, which is of a religious, rather than warlike, character. It is thus described in "Burke's Complete Armory":

"Bissell, Gu. on a bend, ar.; three escallops, sa. Crest, a demi-eagle with wings displayed, sa. charged on the neck with an escallop shell, or."

The family of John, who came to Windsor, Conn., is the only one of the name known to have come to this country. Tradition asserts that they came from Somersetshire County, England, to Plymouth in 1628.

John came to Windsor, where he first appears in 1640. Here he received the monopoly of the "Scantic Ferry," was the first settler on the east side of the Connecticut River, and the founder of a numerous, energetic, and honorable family even to the present day.

John Bissell, Sr., died Oct. 3, 1677, aged eighty-six; his wife died May 21, 1641.

Children,—John, born in England; Thomas, born in England; Mary, born in England, married Jacob Drake, 1649; Samuel; Nathaniel, born Sept. 24, 1640; Joice, married Samuel Pinney.

SECOND GENERATION.

John, Jr., married Izrel Mason, of Saybrook.

Thomas, married Abigail Moore, 1655; settled on the east side of the river, and died July 31, 1689. Children,—Thomas, born 1656; Abigail, born 1658; John, born 1660; Joseph, born 1663; Elizabeth, born 1666; Benjamin, born 1669; Sarah, born 1671; Isaac, born ——; Esther, born 1677; Ephraim, born 1680.

THIRD GENERATION.

Isaac Bissell, born 1673; married Elizabeth Osborn, May 2, 1706; moved to Litchfield and became the founder of the Litchfield branch of his family; died Nov. 6, 1744; she died June 15, 1761. He bought one-sixtieth part of Litchfield (about seven hundred acres) for four hundred and fifty pounds; also bought a lot in North Street for ninety pounds, April 16, 1730, on which he settled in 1730. The "old red house," built by him about 1740, was at the time of its demolition, in 1853, the oldest house in town. The Congregational parsonage now stands (1881) on the site of the "old red house" built in 1740.

Children,—Elizabeth, born Feb. 4, 1707, probably died young; Isaac, Jr., born March 9, 1709; Abigail, born Jan. 16, 1711, married Thomas Catlin, May, 1732; Sarah, born Feb. 3, 1713, married James Kilbourn, Sept. 11, 1733; Joel, born Jan. 1, 1714; Benjamin, born July 2, 1717; Roger, born March 24,



Myron Osborn



AMOS BISSELL.



Henry B. Bissell



Elnada Kilbourn

1718; George, born March 24, 1720; Joseph, born Sept. 7, 1722; Zebulon, born 1724.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Zebulon, born 1724, married Abigail Smith; was a soldier of the Revolution in Capt. Bezaleel Beebe's company;* was taken prisoner at Fort Washington; died at Woodbury on his way home, as was supposed from the effects of poison given to him, previous to an exchange of prisoners, by the British; was the oldest man in Capt. Beebe's company; estate settled in 1777.

Children,—Zebulon, Jr., born Oct. 3, 1751; Benjamin, born Jan. 15, 1754; Rhoda, born April 5, 1760, married Arunah Blakeslee; Abigail, married John Landon.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Zebulon, Jr., married Sarah Watkins, Jan. 13, 1774.

Children,—John, born Feb. 10, 1776, married Kate Marsh, of Litchfield; was a merchant in Utica and Albany; also built a house in Litchfield, on East Street, where he resided many years; died in 1856; had children,—Samuel (deceased), John, and Edward (lawyers in New York City).

Benjamin, born Jan. 15, 1754, married Esther Benton, Feb. 21, 1779; he died Feb. 28, 1825, aged seventy-one. She died Dec. 27, 1840, aged eighty-three.

Children,—Rebecca, born Feb. 9, 1782, married William Smith, of Chenango, N. Y.; Anna, born Dec. 14, 1784, married Levi Hoyt, of Cooperstown, N. Y.; Nathaniel, born Dec. 31, 1786, married, first, Anna Smith, of Middlebury, Conn.; second, Sarah Marsh, of Litchfield, and had children,—Erastus S., Henry B., Ralph, Frederick, Julia A., and Charles; Benjamin married Melissa Post, of Canaan, Conn., February, 1822, and had children,—Oscar, Benjamin, George, Augustus, Lawrence, and Melissa; Eunice, born Feb. 10, 1790, died unmarried; Abigail, born Feb. 19, 1792, married John Griswold, and had a daughter, Cornelia (married Dr. Charles Vaill); Rachel, born Sept. 18, 1793, married Jonathan North, of Greene Co., N. Y.; Dotha, born Oct. 18, 1795, married John Landers, of Broome Co., N. Y.; Herman, born Jan. 16, 1797, married Anna Peck, Nov. 30, 1820, and had children,—Leonard C., David O., Julius (deceased), Harriet, Frances J., Julius (2d); the family removed to Fon du Lac, Wis.; Amos, born July 16, 1799, married Lydia Hall, March 15, 1827, and had children,—Edward, William, Elizabeth, Julia, Dwight, Mary. Julia married Lyman J. Smith.

* It is related of Capt. Bezaleel Beebe, by his son, the late William Beebe, that in after-years he had many visits from the Revolutionary soldiers formerly of his company. Many of them, in spending the hours in visiting with their old captain, would recount the battles, marches, and imprisonments they had gone through together. While they talked the tears would roll down their aged cheeks, in telling of the hardships and privations they had endured in the camp and marches of that eventful period.

Henry B. Bissell, son of Nathaniel Bissell, was born April 10, 1814. He received a common-school education; married Clarissa M., daughter of Capt. Samuel Wright, of Milton, Conn., April 7, 1841.

They had nine children, of whom six are now living. He is by occupation a farmer. He is a member of the Congregational Church in Litchfield, and was chosen deacon May, 1858.

ELIADA KILBOURN.

Eliada Kilbourn is of English descent, and a lineal descendant of the seventh generation from Thomas Kilborne (as the name was formerly spelled), who was the ancestor of all the Kilbourns in Connecticut, and most of those in other States of the Union and in Canada. Said Thomas Kilborne was born in 1580, during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and with his family, consisting of wife, Frances, and children, viz., Margaret, Lydia, Marie, Frances, and John, embarked from London, England, on the 15th of April, 1635, in the ship "Increase," Robert Lea master. The family settled at Wethersfield, Conn. Thomas Kilborne died previous to Dec. 25, 1640, as appears from the Wethersfield Land Records, Book I., page 135.

SECOND GENERATION.

Sergt. John Kilborne, only son of Thomas and Frances Kilborne, was born in 1625, consequently was only ten years of age when he came to America with his parents. His name appears on the Wethersfield Records as early as Sept. 24, 1647, and was a landholder as early as May 20, 1649. Though history has neglected to chronicle his deeds, his name, nevertheless, appears conspicuous upon the "Old Colonial Records" for a period of nearly half a century. He seems to have been an active, energetic spirit in the little colony, and to have possessed in no small degree the confidence of his fellow-colonists. He married Naomi —— in 1650. She died Oct. 1, 1659, leaving three children, viz., John, Thomas, and Naomi. He then married Sarah ——, by whom he had Ebenezer, Sarah, George, Mary, Joseph, and Abraham. He died April 9, 1703, and his wife died Dec. 4, 1711, aged seventy years.

THIRD GENERATION.

Joseph Kilborne, third son of John Kilborne by his wife Sarah, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., about 1672, and was married to Dorothy, daughter of Deacon Samuel Butler, June 4, 1696. She died Aug. 19, 1709, and he married, for his second wife, Hester, daughter of Jacob Gibbs, of Windsor, June 29, 1710. By his first marriage he had the following children, viz., Dorothy, Joseph, Jonathan, and James. By his second marriage, Benjamin, Hester, Elizabeth, and Mary. Joseph Kilborne was one of the first settlers of Litchfield, Conn., and one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in Litchfield. On the 12th

of December, 1721, he was admitted an inhabitant of Litchfield, and on the 17th of December, 1722, he was chosen a selectman, and on the 26th of December, 1722, he was appointed, with two others, "A committee for building the meeting-house." He filled various offices of trust until his death, probably in the year 1744.

FOURTH GENERATION.

Capt. Joseph Kilbourn (the 2d), son of Joseph Kilbourn by his wife Dorothy, was born in Wethersfield, Conn., July 9, 1700, and emigrated to Litchfield, Conn., with his father in 1721, where he married Abigail Steckwell, Nov. 12, 1723. He held nearly all the offices of trust and honor in the town, and was a representative from Litchfield to the Colonial Legislature in October, 1752, and in May, 1753. On the organization of the Episcopal Society in Litchfield, he gave to said society "one-third of an hundred acre lot situated in South Farms." He was a farmer, as his ancestors had been, and lived one-half mile west of the village of Litchfield. He died in 1756, having survived his wife some eight years. His children were as follows,—Elisha, Benjamin, Jeremiah, Ruth, Solomon, Charles, Catharine, Anna, and Abigail.

FIFTH GENERATION.

Solomon Kilbourn, fourth son of Capt. Joseph Kilbourn, was born in Litchfield, March 1, 1736; married Anna Palmer, April 8, 1756, and died July 30, 1806. He was a farmer by occupation. His children were Rachel, Hannah, Jeremiah, Solomon, Anna Olive, Whitman, and Sibbil (also spelled Sybbel.)

SIXTH GENERATION.

Whitman Kilbourn, third son of Solomon Kilbourn, was born in Litchfield, Conn., April 12, 1772; married Thala, daughter of Capt. John Osborn, April 7, 1800. Their children were as follows: Myron, Ethan, Lewis, Eliada, Amanda, and James. His daughter, Amanda, married James B. Peck, of Litchfield. Mr. Kilbourn was a farmer by occupation and a Whig, or more properly now (1881) known as Republican, in politics. He died June 18, 1843, and his wife died May 8, 1865, in the eighty-ninth year of her age.

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Eliada Kilbourn was born in Litchfield, Conn., February, 1809. He remained at home with his parents till their death, when he became the owner of the "old homestead." He married Mary Ann, daughter of Deacon Charles Dudley, of Litchfield, Conn., Nov. 1, 1843, and to them have been born four children, viz., Myron E., born Nov. 1, 1844, married and resides in Wisconsin; Charles D., born April 22, 1847; Caroline, born March 25, 1850; and Florella M. A., born July 5, 1853. Caroline married Frank W. Griswold, a farmer of Goshen; Florella M. A. married Fremont M. Grunins, a farmer in Litchfield. Mr. Kilbourn has always been a farmer, and a man universally respected. In politics a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Kilbourn are members of the Congregational Church in Litchfield. His son, Charles D., has control of the home-farm, which consists of some two hundred acres, which is in a good state of cultivation. In politics he is a Republican, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married Matilda R. Norton, of Norfolk, Oct. 4, 1876, and has one son, Harry N.

NOAH GUERNSEY.

Noah Guernsey was a son of Noah Guernsey, who settled in Litchfield, near Northfield, Conn., at an early day, and was born on his father's farm, April 10, 1793. He married Amanda Crosby, May, 1816. She was born Jan. 29, 1795, and is still hale and hearty, and retains much of the vigor of youth, though she is in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Their children were William H. (deceased); Julia A., wife of Guy Catlin (deceased); Egbert, a prominent physician in New York City; Noah (deceased); and Harriet (deceased). Mr. Guernsey was a farmer by occupation, as his father had been before him. He took a deep interest in political matters, and often held the more important offices in his town. As a Whig, he was often a selectman of the town. Mr. and Mrs. Guernsey were members of the Congregational Church. He died April 16, 1873. He was honest, sober, industrious, and economical. He was esteemed and respected by all who knew him. His widow is residing with her only living daughter, Mrs. Guy Catlin, about one mile northwest of Northfield, Conn.

GUY CATLIN.

Guy Catlin, son of Levi Catlin, was born Oct. 9, 1819, on the farm in Litchfield, Conn., where he continued to reside till his death, Feb. 11, 1861. His advantages for an education were limited to the common schools of his day except a year spent in the Litchfield Academy. On the 23d of May, 1843, he married Julia A., daughter of Noah and Amanda Guernsey, of Litchfield, Conn., and to them were born Amelia G., a teacher in San Francisco, Cal.; Alice A., a teacher in New York City; and Austin H., a conductor on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Mr. Catlin was a successful business man and farmer, and although he died in the prime of life, he left his family in comfortable circumstances. He was a staunch Republican in politics. He was a quiet, unassuming man, courteous towards all, and charitable to those who differed from him. The Catlin family is one of the oldest, as well as one of the most highly esteemed families in Litchfield, and the subject of this sketch inherited some of the noble qualities of head and heart of his honored ancestors.



NOAH GUERNSEY.



Guy Carleton



Henry H. Bancroft

HENRY W. BUEL, M.D.

Henry W. Buel, M.D., son of Samuel Buel, M.D., who was a practicing physician of eminence in Litchfield for more than forty years, was born April 7, 1820. In 1840 entered Yale College, and graduated in 1844, receiving the degree of A.B., and in 1847 the degree of A.M. Immediately after leaving college commenced the study of medicine, at first with his father, and subsequently in the offices of Dr. W. P. Buel and Dr. Gordon Buck, of New York City, at the same time attending the courses of lectures at the College of Physicians and Surgeons of that city. Receiving the appointment of junior walker in the old New York Hospital he passed regularly through the grades of junior and senior walker, one year in each; and finally, after receiving the degree of M.D. from the college, was appointed house-surgeon at the hospital, and served the regular period of one year, remaining also a short time longer in that position, and receiving a certificate of recommendation from the governors and surgeons of the hospital. Upon leaving the New York Hospital, in 1849, was appointed resident physician of Sanford Hall, Flushing, L. I., which position he occupied five years. In 1854 returned to Litchfield; in 1856 revisited Europe; and in the year 1858 commenced the institution now known as "Spring Hill Home for Nervous Invalids." Has been president of the Connecticut Medical Society, of the Litchfield Medical Society, member of the State board of charities, and was also appointed by Governor Hubbard one of three commissioners to examine into and report upon the need of provision for the indigent insane of the State.

PAYNE KENYON KILBOURNE, A.M.

Payne Kenyon Kilbourne (son of Chauncey and Hannah Kenyon Kilbourne) was born in Litchfield, Conn., July 26, 1815. He was bred a printer, in the office of the late Nathan Whiting, Esq., long known as the editor of the *Religious Intelligencer*, the first and oldest religious newspaper in the world. At the age of eighteen years he commenced writing for the periodicals of the day, both in prose and verse, and soon achieved a respectable reputation in that department of literature. In the spring of 1836, Mr. Storer, proprietor of *The Literary Emporium*, offered a series of prizes for the best tales and poems that should be written for that paper. The committee of award consisted of Mr. Storer (the editor), David Francis Bacon, M.D., and the Rev. Oliver Ellsworth Daggett, D.D. Young Kilbourne (though still in his minority) determined to run his chance of success, and accordingly wrote and sent in an article in Spenserian stanzas, entitled "New England." The committee, after due deliberation, decided that the best poem presented for their examination was one written by the Rev. J. H. Clinch, A.M., of Boston, Mass., and the second best was that from the pen of the subject of this sketch. In December, 1837, when but little more than twenty-two years of age, he became the editor and proprietor of *The New Havener*, a weekly literary periodical. While under his supervision it numbered among its contributors Prof. Gibbs, of Yale College, Noah Webster, LL.D., Rev. J. H. Clinch, Mrs. Sigourney, and other writers of established reputation. During the autumn of 1839 he removed to Philadelphia, but soon after became associated with Mr. Naudain as joint editor of *The Delaware Sentinel*, a large tri-weekly political journal published in the city of Wilmington, Del. Here he remained through the "Harrison campaign," perhaps the most exciting one in our partisan annals, and had the satisfaction of believing that his services were generally acknowledged and appreciated. In the mean time he had been a frequent and well-known correspondent of several of the most popular magazines and literary papers in the Union, in the prospectuses of some of which his name had been widely heralded as a "principal contributor."

In the summer of 1841, Mr. Kilbourne left Wilmington with the intention of seeking his fortune in the West, but unforeseen circumstances changed his destination. He soon after became connected with E. B. Greene, Esq., in the editorship of *The New England Weekly Review*, in Hartford, Conn., a paper which had previously been edited by the celebrated poets John Greenleaf Whittier and George D. Prentice. In June, 1842, he published a volume of one hundred and eighty pages, entitled "The Skeptic, and Other Poems," which was well received by the public. "The Iron Horse," a poem, also from his pen, soon after made its appearance in pamphlet form. He remained in Hartford, as one of the editors of *The Review* and of *The Columbian*, until the summer of 1845, when he returned to his native town, and became the editor and proprietor of *The Litchfield Enquirer*.

During his residence in Litchfield Mr. Kilbourne was four or five times elected a member of the board of education. In 1847 his "Family Memorial," an octavo volume of one hundred and fifty pages, was published. In February, 1850, he was commissioned by Governor Trumbull as a notary public; and in January, 1851, he was appointed and sworn as a commissioner of deeds for the State of Vermont. During the year last named his poem entitled "Bantam" was given to the public in a pamphlet form, and his "Biographical History of Litchfield County" was published in an octavo volume of four hundred and sixteen pages. On the 24th of August, 1852, he was appointed by his excellency Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of that State, a commissioner, resident in Connecticut, with "authority to take the acknowledgment and proof of any deed, mortgage, or conveyance of any lands, tenements or hereditaments lying or being in

the State of Pennsylvania, or any other writing under seal to be used or recorded therein; with full power and authority also to administer oaths, take depositions, and examine witnesses under any commission emanating from any of the courts of said State relating to any cause depending or to be brought in any of said courts."

In consequence of too close application to business the health of Mr. Kilbourne ultimately became so impaired that, in March, 1853, he disposed of the *Enquirer* office to Mr. H. W. Hyatt.

At the annual commencement of Union College, N. Y., in August, 1853, the president and trustees of that institution conferred upon Mr. Kilbourne the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

In politics Mr. Kilbourne was uniformly recognized as a Whig. Though the life of a politician was far from being congenial to his tastes, his position as editor almost necessarily compelled him to take a somewhat active part in the contests of the day. He was often a delegate to Senatorial, Congressional, and State conventions; frequently officiated as secretary of these conventions, and on the committees on resolutions; and in March, 1855, he was president of the American Senatorial Convention which convened at Winsted, Conn.

In the summer of 1855 he took a trip to the Old World. An account of his tour through England and Wales, in several chapters, was published in the *Enquirer* in the summer and autumn of that year, under the general head of "Rides and Rambles in the Father-Land."

Mr. Kilbourne was a member of the Connecticut Historical Society; corresponding secretary of the Kilbourne Historical and Genealogical Society; secretary of the Litchfield County Historical Society; corresponding member of the Historical Societies of Massachusetts, New York, and Wisconsin; Fellow of the American Statistical Association; corresponding member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society, etc. Also clerk of the borough of Litchfield; clerk of the Court of Probate for the district of Litchfield; and commissioner of the Superior Court of Connecticut.

In 1856 he published "History of Kilbourne Family," one of the earliest and best-arranged genealogies published; was Governor Holley's private secretary in 1857; published "History of Litchfield," put in type by himself, in 1859. This publication is a valuable contribution to the historic literature of the State, and takes front rank among the standard local works of our times. Mr. Hollister, in the preface to his "History of Connecticut," vol. ii., gives Mr. Kilbourne a glowing tribute, closing, "I should have been unable to do even the little I have done without him, and am not willing to let this occasion pass without attempting to do him justice: as a genealogist, I have never seen his superior." He died July 19, 1859.

DANIEL SHELDON.

There is no prouder or more enduring personal record than that of a man who devotes his life-work to the advancement of a noble profession and the amelioration of the human race. Such a one is Dr. Daniel Sheldon, one of the first in date and in medical skill of the physicians of Litchfield, who enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of his fellow-townsmen. He was entirely devoted to his profession, which he practiced with judgment and sound common sense, detesting quackery and disliking the heroic treatment. Threatened at one time of his life with pulmonary consumption, his experience in his own case indicated a regimen which is still considered the best, if not the only, method of dealing with this dangerous disease. His reputation extended throughout the State and to the city of New York.

Dr. Sheldon's cheerful, kind, and disinterested character made him a general favorite. All his actions were directed by a strong sense of duty. He came of a sound Puritan stock, and was educated in those bracing Calvinistic doctrines which produced in the New England of his youth and manhood "a horror of sin, an enthusiasm for justice, purity, and manliness."

Dr. Sheldon was descended from Isaac Sheldon, an Englishman, who settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1634. He was born in Hartford, Conn., Oct. 19, 1750 (O. S.). Like many other New England boys his time was divided between farm work in summer and the grammar school in winter, where he acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek. At the age of seventeen he went to reside with his uncle by marriage, Dr. Bird, of Litchfield South Farms, and studied medicine. He commenced practice in Washington, Conn., and was married in 1777, to Miss Charlotte Judson, of Washington, by the Rev. Daniel Brinsmade. Mrs. Sheldon died in 1782, leaving two children. In 1784 he remarried with Miss Huldah Stone. The celebrated Dr. Lemuel Hopkins, whose wife was a sister of Miss Stone, was then practicing in Litchfield. It was arranged between them that Dr. Hopkins should move to Hartford, and Dr. Sheldon take his place in Litchfield. This was in 1784. Dr. Sheldon remained in Litchfield until he died, in April, 1840, at the age of ninety, having enjoyed excellent health to the end.

He had six children. His eldest son, Daniel Sheldon, Jr., was secretary of the United States Legation in France, and Chargé d'Affaires. He died in Marseilles in 1828. His second and third sons, Frederick and Henry, were successful merchants in New York. His daughter, Mrs. Lucy Beach, still survives him, in healthy, happy, and honored old age, and resides in the house he built in Litchfield, and in which she was born.



Dan.l Sheldon



S. W. Dudley



Herman Beach



CHARLES D. WHEELER.



RESIDENCE OF **CHARLES D. WHEELER**, LITCHFIELD, CONN.



VIEW OF BARNS OPPOSITE THE RESIDENCE OF **CHARLES D. WHEELER.**



RESIDENCE OF **LEVI COE**, LITCHFIELD, CONN.

SAMUEL H. DUDLEY.

Deacon Samuel H. Dudley was born in Litchfield, June 28, 1804. He is descended from William Dudley, who was an Englishman by birth, and the first of the family who emigrated to this country. He settled in Guilford, Conn., in 1639, and died at Saybrook, March 16, 1684. He was twice married; his second wife was Mary Stow, by whom he had nine children, of whom Joseph was born April 16, 1643. He married Ann Robinson; they had nine children, of whom William was born Dec. 17, 1678; married Ruth Strong, of Lyme, Conn., for his first wife, and Rebecca Fish for his second. He raised a large family, among whom was Medad, born Feb. 3, 1724; married Mary Fowler; they had nine children, one of whom was Charles, who married Ruth Hart, of Durham; they had five children, viz., Susan A., Lois, Samuel H., Frederick, and Ruth. The mother died Aug. 27, 1808. Mr. Dudley was again married, to Rhoda Baldwin, of Washington township; they had two children, Mary Ann and Charles. Mary Ann is the wife of Eliada Kilbourn.

Samuel H., the eldest son of Charles Dudley, resided with his father in Litchfield, and worked upon the farm until he was thirty years of age, where he was married, and settled on a farm near the old home. His wife died Dec. 22, 1873, leaving three children, Lucretia, Florence A., and Caroline E.

Mr. Dudley and his wife were consistent members of the Congregational Church, where he has officiated as deacon for more than forty years.

HEMAN BEACH.

Heman Beach was born in Litchfield, June 23, 1813. He was the son of Heman Beach, who was born on Beach Street, in the town of Litchfield, where the family have lived for several generations. The Beach family trace their genealogy to their ancestors who came from England and settled at New Haven at an early day.

Heman Beach, Sr., was a farmer on Beach Street. He married Clarissa Kilbourn, only child of Appleton Kilbourn, who was the son of James, and grandson of Joseph Kilbourn, one of the first settlers of Litchfield and one of the founders of the Presbyterian Church in that town. He was admitted an inhabitant Dec. 12, 1721 (see biography of Eliada Kilbourn). Heman Beach was a farmer in Litchfield; his wife died, leaving three children, two of whom are still living, viz., Marcia, married James C. Newcomb, a farmer on the old Kilbourn homestead; Milo is also a farmer. Mr. Beach was a second time married, to Phebe Landon.

Heman Beach (2d) came on to the place where he now resides when eighteen years of age, with his father, who owned the farm. Here he has lived for fifty years, and is one of the substantial and respected citizens of his town. He has been three times married. First, to Eliza Thomas. She died Dec. 10, 1849, leaving six children,—Algaman G., Thomas W., Eugene I., Charles T., Wesley H., Eliza J.,—three of whom are now living. Mr. Beach was again married, to Minerva D. Goslee. She died Jan. 29, 1853, aged twenty-four years. He was a third time married, to Mary K., daughter of Daniel Keeler, who came to Litchfield when seventeen years of age with his father, from Middlebury, and settled on a farm near the village of Bantam; their children are Edgar D., Frederick E., Oscar D., and Mary C.*

CHARLES D. WHEELER.

Charles D. Wheeler was born in Stonington, Conn., Nov. 18, 1817. He was the son of Christopher and Orinda (Gallup) Wheeler, who came to Litchfield in 1819, where they raised a large family of nine children, as follows: Emeline, Christopher P., Eliza O., Charles D., Emeline Ann, William C., Elizabeth H., Mary Jane, and David M. The father died Jan. 24, 1858, and the mother August 27th of the same year. Only three of the children are now living, viz., Charles D., Elizabeth H., wife of John Williamson, and Mary Jane, wife of Jacob Morse.

Charles D. Wheeler was married when twenty-five years of age to Mary E. Guild, daughter of Albin Guild, of the fifth generation in this country. The family trace their genealogy to John, Samuel, and Ann Guild, who emigrated to this country from Scotland in 1643.

Soon after Mr. Wheeler was married he moved on to the farm where he now resides, and for forty years has pursued the vocation of agriculture. He has large and commodious buildings, with such surroundings as indicate the thrifty farmer. Politically Mr. Wheeler is a Democrat, and has filled the office of assessor, selectman, and represented his town in the Legislature in 1873. Mr. Wheeler and his wife are members of the Episcopal Church. They have one daughter, Jennie Elizabeth, wife of Isaac H. Hutchinson. They have two children, Charles L. and Carrie M.

LEVI COE.

The Coes are of English descent, but very little is known by the historian of the ancestors in this country. Thomas was one of the first of the name to settle in Litchfield County, having come from Middletown, Conn. Married and had children, of whom Levi Coe, Sr., was a son, born in Litchfield, Conn.; married Deborah McCall and had ten children, viz., Dyer, Ira, Walter, Emeline, William, Elizabeth, Olive M., Levi, Maria D., and Thomas M.; the three youngest are living, all born on the old Coe homestead in Litchfield, Conn.

* Since writing the above, Mr. Beach was taken suddenly ill and died March 26, 1881.

Mr. Levi Coe, Sr., purchased this farm before his marriage. He was twice married, but the children are by his second wife. He died in 1832. Mr. and Mrs. Coe were members of the Congregational Church.

Levi Coe, son of Levi Coe and Deborah McCall, was born on the farm now owned by him, Sept. 14, 1810. He has always been a farmer on the old homestead, which he bought of the heirs after the death of his father. His farm consists of some two hundred acres well improved; the buildings are substantial, showing thrift and enterprise. He married Lavinia M., daughter of Samuel and Lavinia (Judson) McNeil, of Litchfield, May 22, 1838. Their children were Dwight McNeil, died at twenty-three; Frederick L., married Sarah C., daughter of William Norton, and has two children, Stanley L. and Philip F.; and Francis M., born Jan. 22, 1852, married Marion J., daughter of Sherman Platt, of Marbledale, Conn.

Mr. Coe is a Republican in politics. He has been magistrate of the town several years. Mr. and Mrs. Coe are members of the Congregational Church in Litchfield.

Samuel McNeil, son of Isaac, was born in Litchfield, was a farmer by occupation, married Lavinia Judson, and had eight children, viz., Isaac H., Lewis J. (deceased), Louisa B., Lavinia M., Mary Ann, Julia E. (deceased), Frederick D., and Charles L. (deceased). Mr. McNeil died at sixty-three years of age, and his wife survived him and died at ninety-two.

JACOB MORSE.

John Morse, of New Haven, born in England about 1619, emigrated and settled at New Haven, 1639, and removed to Wallingford, Conn., 1670. John Morse was one of that noble band who founded the colony of New Haven. His foresight, courage, and enterprise in embarking in the work; his wisdom and prudence; his self-denial, firmness, and perseverance in carrying it on, are well attested by records when read in connection with the history of his times and the privations and trials of his situation. He lived to honor God and do good. Of the time and place of John Morse's birth, and the date of his arrival in New England, we have no certain information. If he had attained his majority when admitted a member of the General Court, 1639–40, he was born as early as 1619, which would have made him eighty-nine years old in 1708, when he, as is alleged, removed from Wallingford. But as his removal at that age is improbable, and as none of his children or grandchildren are known to have attained so great an age, he was not probably born earlier than 1622. That he came unattended by relatives is improbable. Francis Morse and Christopher Morse, of Boston, were not improbably his brothers; and John Morse, who married into the family of Robert Kaine, of Boston, and owned a house in Shoe Lane, London, might have been of the same race. Hopkins, Eaton, and Davenport arrived in Boston June, 1637,—too intent on locating at New Haven to listen to proposals from the General Court to settle in Massachusetts. John Morse probably came in that company, and a careful perusal of all the wills of the first planters of New Haven establishes that fact. He was no common youth. Without regard to the tradition which makes him to have been a relative of the father of Bishop Morse, Sr., he must either have been of high family or extraordinary precocity. He doubtless arrived at New Haven in 1638. The first record of him was dated Feb. 18, 1639–40, when he signed a social compact as one of the proprietors and planters, and was admitted a member of the General Court. At this time he was probably a minor. "Upon the formation of the government he took an oath, July 1, 1644, to support the same." He resided in New Haven thirty years, when he went to Wallingford, Conn., and there resided till his death.

John (2), born Oct. 12, 1650, married Martha Lathrop, Dec. 12, 1677. He died March 31, 1717. His wife died Sept. 21, 1719. They resided at New Haven and Wallingford, Conn.

John (3), born Nov. 10, 1682; died May 14, 1755; married Elizabeth Hall, Feb. 25, 1708; resided at Wallingford. His wife died Jan. 17, 1754.

Levi (4), born Dec. 31, 1722; married Martha Fenn, Jan. 19, 1743–44; resided at Wallingford.

Amos (5), born Nov. 17, 1744; married first to Betsey Ives, second to Esther Andrews, of Litchfield, Conn. He died December, 1819; resided at Litchfield, Conn.

Jacob (6), born March 6, 1792; married Lucretia Gilbert, December, 1813. She died Sept. 18, 1818, and he married Harriet Morse, March 14, 1821, and had the following children, viz., Linus G., Lewis H., Lucretia, Jacob, and Albert (deceased). Mr. Morse was a farmer by occupation and a man much esteemed by all. He died Nov. 1, 1862.

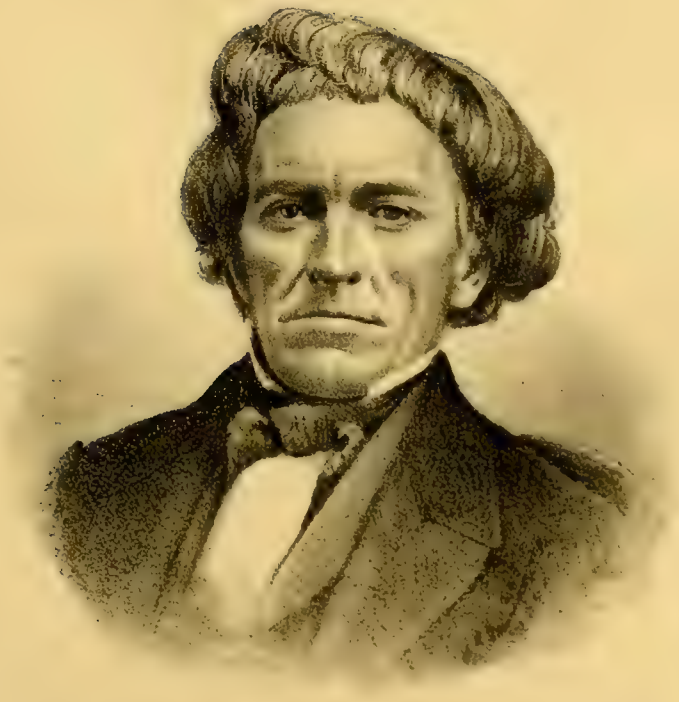
Jacob Morse, the immediate subject of this sketch, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Feb. 19, 1827. He was reared a farmer, which honorable occupation has been the chief business of his life. He has also been engaged as a trader in stock. His advantages for an education were such as the common schools afforded, supplemented with a few terms at the Litchfield Academy. On the 1st of April of 1863, he settled in the village of Litchfield, on the place formerly owned by Julius Deming. In politics he has always been a Democrat, and as such he has been constable and first selectman of Litchfield for more than twenty years, and in 1861 was elected to the State Legislature of Connecticut. On the 16th of October, 1848, he married Mary Jane, daughter of Christopher Wheeler, of Litchfield. She was born Nov. 28, 1825. Their children are Ella O. (deceased); Virginia, wife of Truman Catlin; Christopher W., died young; Harriet E.; Arthur J.; and Dermont L. (deceased).



Levi Coe



Isaac Shorr



DAVID M. GRANT.



Yours Truly, E. F. Plumb

Mr. and Mrs. Morse are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he is one of its principal men and main supporters.

DAVID McNEIL GRANT.

David McNeil Grant was born in the house where he now lives in Litchfield, Aug. 11, 1812. He is the representative of one of the pioneer families of Connecticut. He traces his genealogy to Matthew and Priscilla Grant, who came from Scotland on the ship "Mary and John," and landed at Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. Their descendants were: (2) John and Mary (Hull); (3) Joseph and Sarah (Cook); (4) Increase and Ann (Herford); (5) Ambrose and Hannah (Mason); (6) Charles and Hannah (McNeil); (7) David McNeil and Caroline B. (Judd).

The first Grants—Matthew and Priscilla—landed at Dorchester, Mass., but soon went to Windsor, Conn., with a colony of Scotch people, where the family resided for several generations. Increase Grant was the first of the family to settle in Litchfield County. He came to Torrington as early as 1730. His son Ambrose was the pioneer in Litchfield, and settled in the north part of the town, where he built a large and substantial residence in 1795. Here the family have since resided. He had a family of seven children,—five sons and two daughters. His son Charles succeeded him on the farm. Charles married Hannah McNeil. They had four children,—three sons and one daughter, Harriet Lucretia. She is unmarried, and resides at the old home with the only surviving son, David McNeil Grant. He married Caroline B. Judd in 1860. She died in 1865, leaving two children, Charles H. and Fanny L.

THE PLUMB FAMILY.

The historian is not in possession of any facts relative to the history of the Plumb family prior to their settlement in Litchfield Co., Conn. They are of Scotch origin, however, and the first of the name in America of whom we have any knowledge was Ezra Plumb, who was born probably somewhere in New England, and was one of the early settlers in Litchfield County. He had two sons,—perhaps more children,—Ezra and Ebenezer.

Ezra Plumb (the second) was born in Litchfield, Conn.; married Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Woodruff, and had a son, John. Ebenezer Plumb was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 23, 1747, married Deborah Griswold, daughter of Elijah Griswold and granddaughter of Capt. Jacob Griswold; Deborah was born May 6, 1746, and died July 2, 1836. They had a daughter, Deborah. Ebenezer Plumb died Sept. 5, 1829.

John Plumb, son of Ezra, was born in the town of Litchfield, Conn., July 4, 1777, and married Deborah, daughter of Ebenezer Plumb. She was born Feb. 26, 1772, in Litchfield, Conn. They had two children,—viz., Frederick W. and Charlotte. Charlotte married Asa Slade, of Kent, Conn., and is still living, and is a widow, eighty-one years of age.

John Plumb was a blacksmith, and a man in moderate circumstances. In politics a Whig. He died in early manhood, aged thirty-four years, and his wife died at forty-eight years of age.

Frederick W., only son of John and Deborah Plumb, was born in the town of Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 28, 1801; married Huldah Seymour Landon, daughter of Capt. Seth Landon, of Litchfield, Conn. (See history of James Landon, of Salisbury, Conn., for history of Landon family.) Mr. Plumb was a substantial farmer, and at his death left his family in good circumstances. In politics he was a Republican. While he always manifested a great deal of interest in political matters, he never aspired to official honors. Mr. and Mrs. Plumb were members of St. Michael's Church, at Litchfield, Conn., and he was a warden of the same. Mr. Plumb was a man universally respected. He died Sept. 25, 1877; his wife died July 19, 1854, leaving to her children the legacy of a Christian character. Their children are as follows, viz.:

(1) John L., born Dec. 14, 1831, married Lucy Fields, daughter of Lyman Fields, of Watertown, Conn., and has five children,—(1) Frederick L., (2) Anna G., (3) Edward L., (4) Willey S., and (5) John F. He is a farmer and florist by occupation, and resides on the old Plumb homestead.

(2) Seth F., born Aug. 27, 1836, received a common-school education, working on his father's farm summers and attending school winters. He taught school several winters until the breaking out of the great civil war, when he enlisted as a private in Company E, Eighth Connecticut Volunteers, July, 1861, and was with his regiment during their three years of service. He re-enlisted with rank of first sergeant, and came home to get recruits for his regiment. Soon after his return to his regiment he was commissioned lieutenant by Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut. He continued with his regiment, taking part in all the engagements of the same, until he was killed at Chapin's Farm, Va., Sept. 29, 1864.

From the Connecticut war record we quote the following:

"One other name I must mention among our honored dead. Our rolls record him only as an enlisted man, with rank of sergeant, for although having been commissioned, he had never been mustered as lieutenant. But fairer character never graced a soldier's uniform, and he lives embalmed in the affections of home and in the hearts of his comrades. He led in the closing prayer of that last meeting before the fight, and his last words as the column moved for the charge were respecting 'that good meeting' and the preciousness of Christ to the soldier. Even the casket in which such a jewel has been carried is prized, and as we write here in camp, on the burying-ground of Litchfield, Conn., weeping friends are preparing the grave of our dear comrade, Seth F. Plumb."

(3) Lemira E., born June 29, 1838, and resides with her brother William H.

(4) William H., born Sept. 17, 1840. He enlisted

Aug. 9, 1862, in the Litchfield County regiment, known as the Nineteenth, served three years, and was honorably discharged with his regiment, July 12, 1865. At the present time (1881) he is a farmer on the "Old Landon Homestead," in Litchfield. He married Emma T., daughter of Ferdinand Buell, of Litchfield, Conn., and they have three children, viz., (1) Ida E., (2) Anna B., and (3) Frederick B.

(5) Charles E., born March 17, 1845, married Emma, daughter of William E. Camp, of Philadelphia, Pa. They have two children,—William Edgar, born August, 1870; Fanny, born September, 1873. He is engaged in business in Philadelphia.

PHILIP S. BEEBE.

Samuel Beebe came to Litchfield in 1721, within three years of the settlement of the town. In Kilbourne's "History of Litchfield" he is recorded as one of the forty-seven "first settlers." From that time to 1867 one male member, and but one of each of six successive generations resided there.

Concerning the antecedents of Samuel Beebe, until recently nothing has been known, and the information herein contained came quite by accident in the way of the writer, and is on the excellent authority of Lucius M. Boltwood, Esq.

The second volume of the probate records of Hartford* contain the record of the will of John Beebe, made at sea in the year 1650, with this preamble:

"I, John Beebye, husbandman, late of Broughton in County of Northampton, being by God's good hand, brought on a voyage toward New England to sea, and there smitten by the good hand of God, so that my expectation is for my change, yet through mercy as yet in perfect memory and understanding."

He names seven children, viz., John, Thomas, Samuel, Nathaniell, Rebecka, Mary, and Jeames, and divides his estate of seventy-three pounds equally among them, and appoints the four eldest, John, Thomas, Samuel, and Rebecka, executors, and his loving friends, William Lewis and John Cole, overseers.

The maker of this will died on the voyage, May 18, 1650. His children settled in New London and Stonington, Conn., and from them probably all of the name in this country are descended.

James Beebe, the youngest son, born about 1641, married, first, in Hadley,† Mass., Mary Boltwood, Oct. 24, 1667; second, in Stratford, Conn., Sarah Benedict, Dec. 19, 1679. His son by his first wife was Samuel, who settled in Litchfield, born June 26, 1672, in Hadley, Mass., whence he removed with his father before 1678. James Beebe, several years after leaving Hadley, resided in Danbury, Conn., where he died in 1728. Samuel Beebe, with Hannah, his wife (of Danbury), removed to New Milford. They are there recorded as members of the First Church of that town. He went to Litchfield by 1721, when the town was first laid out. The records of the town were kept in Hartford at the first, and he is there noticed twice, once as assigned, with others, to the duty of building the "West Fort" of the town, for defense against the Indians, and once as making affidavit in behalf of Matthew Woodruff, who petitions the Legislature for the bounty offered for having killed an Indian. He died between 1728 and 1734.

He had seven children, all born before he removed to Litchfield,—viz., Mary, born 1699, married Enoch Buck, of New Milford, whose descendants still live in that town and Kent; Samuel, born in 1701, settled in Sheffield, Mass.; James, born in 1704, married Abigail Culver; John, born 1706, married Sarah Culver; James and John both removed to Canaan; Sarah, born 1713; Hannah, born 1714; Ebenezer, born Jan. 8, 1716, in New Milford, and removed with his father to Litchfield, to a location near the north shore of Bantam Lake, near which place his descendants lived until 1867. He married (1) Rebecca Webster; (2) Bethia Osborn, daughter of Benjamin and Abigail (Talmage) Osborn, born in East Hampton, L. I., Oct. 17, 1722. By her he had three children, viz., Rebecca, Bezaleel, and Ebenezer. Bezaleel married, July 11, 1764, Elizabeth Marsh, daughter of John Marsh.

The following sketch of his life is taken from Kilbourne's "History of Litchfield:"

Col. Bezaleel Beebe was born in Litchfield, April 27, 1741, and spent his life in his native town, except when absent in the service of his country. At the age of seventeen he enlisted as a soldier in the French war and marched with Capt. Evart's company to Fort George, where he was for some time stationed. He was afterwards a member of Maj. Rogers' celebrated corps of rangers, an account of whose exploits was published in London by their heroic commander; and, with Rogers, he participated in the engagement which resulted in the capture of Maj. Israel Putnam. During much of the succeeding year he was stationed at Fort Miller, under Capt. Whiting. In 1760 he enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. McNeile, of Litchfield, and continued in the service for three years. On the breaking out of the Revolutionary contest he was once more summoned to the field, having been commissioned as a lieutenant in the first recruits raised for that service, April, 1775. He forthwith marched with his company to Boston, and thence, after a short detention, to Crown Point, where

* This book of records has but recently been accessible to the present generation. It contains the following appended note:

"This volume, after having disappeared for many years, was discovered by me, in the city of New York, on Friday, the 6th day of December, 1861. CHAS. J. HOADLEY."

† The probate records of Hampshire Co., Mass., show why James was separated from the rest of the family. By William Lewis, overseer of his father's will, he was apprenticed to Thomas Stanly, of Hartford and Hadley, who, in his will, bequeathed five pounds "unto James Beebe, my servant, to be paid unto him aft he hath p'formed that tyme of service wch was promised by William Lewis, Senior, that he is to be with me until he is twenty and five years old."



WILLIAM BEEBE.



Philip S. Beebe

he was transferred to the quartermaster's department. In November, 1776, a company of thirty-six picked men were sent, under command of Capt. Beebe, to aid in the defense of Fort Washington. Here, on November 16th, he was taken prisoner, with all of the garrison of two thousand six hundred men, after a disastrous conflict in which the British lost twelve hundred men, and the besieged about four hundred. The honorable terms on which the garrison surrendered were disregarded, and the prisoners suffered in the prison-ships a cruelty so severe that when, on December 27th of the same year, an exchange was effected, only six of Capt. Beebe's thirty-six picked men survived the effect of starvation and disease to return home.

It was this cruelty that led Ethan Allen to make to Capt. Beebe the well-known remark, "There *ought* to be a hell for such scoundrels as Lowrie." Capt. Beebe was allowed the freedom of the city on parole, and was able to do much to alleviate the sufferings of his soldiers, but he was detained as a prisoner of war for nearly a year.

From this time onward he was in actual service until the spring of 1781, at which time he applied for and received an honorable discharge, and once more returned home. He enjoyed in an eminent degree the confidence and respect of his superiors in office, as well as of the soldiers under him.

While chief commander of the coast-guard of this State, he performed the duties and received the pay of a brigadier-general. A commanding figure and a peculiar dignity of character and manner, united to an innate kindness of heart and a courage equal to any emergency, contributed to render him an efficient and popular officer.

He was elected a member of the Legislature for the first time in the autumn of 1781, and several times afterwards, and was much employed by the Court of Probate in settling the estates of persons deceased. He departed this life May 24, 1824, aged eighty-three.

Col. Beebe had six children, viz., Sarah, died unmarried; Elizabeth, married Joshua Garrett; Rebecca, married Reuben Rockwell, of Colebrook; Ebenezer, married Catherine Fair Knox, of New York, was major United States army; James, married Abi McEwen and settled in Winchester; William, born March 24, 1782, resided at the homestead in Litchfield, where he died Nov. 18, 1861.

During a long life, spent wholly in Litchfield, he was identified with all its public affairs. He served it in both houses of the Legislature and in many offices of trust. By probity of character, strength of will, and earnestness of convictions, he filled a large place in the community and in the church, of which he was a consistent and useful member, and gained in an unusual degree the confidence and esteem of his associates. He bore worthily the unblemished name of his ancestors, and bequeathed it as their chief inheritance to his descendants.

He married Clarissa Sanford, daughter of Joseph Sanford, of Litchfield. Their children are:

1. Eliza, married Dr. John W. Russell, and immediately after their marriage removed to Mount Vernon, Ohio, where Dr. Russell still (1881) resides.

2. Rebecca, married Alexander Howard, and lived in Mount Vernon until a short time before her death, in 1865, at Davenport, Iowa.

3. Philip Schuyler, born March 13, 1812, remained on the homestead in Litchfield until 1866. He married, first, Catherine E. Hall, of Newark, N. J., Oct. 10, 1838. She died Nov. 29, 1843, leaving one child, Harriet, who married Rev. Henry S. Kelsey. She died Aug. 4, 1865.

Philip S. married, second, Lucy Beebe Robbins, of Canaan, his third cousin. She died April 27, 1876, at Vineland, N. J. Their children are:

1. Sarah Holley, born Nov. 10, 1848; married Moses Lyman, Jr., of Goshen, and lives at Waverly, N. Y.

2. William, born Sept. 4, 1851, graduated at Yale College in 1873; married Elizabeth Febiger, of Wilmington, Del., June 22, 1880, and lives in New Haven.

The other children of William Beebe are: Harriet, died in 1837, unmarried; Olive, married Sheldon W. Peck, resides in Beloit, Wis.; Clara, married Joshua H. Darling, of Warsaw, Wyoming Co., N. Y.

CHAPTER XV.

WINCHESTER.

Geographical—Topographical—List of Proprietors of Winchester—Allotment of Lands—Survey, etc.—Indian History—First Conveyance of Land—First Roads—The Pioneers—Their Locations—Incidents of Pioneer Life—Initial Events—Reminiscences of Mrs. Swift—The First Forge—The Pioneer Grist-Mill—The First Saw-Mill—The Revolution—Names of Soldiers, etc.—Assessment Roll of 1783.

THE town of Winchester lies in the northeast corner of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Colebrook, on the east by Barkhamsted, on the south by Torrington, and on the west by Goshen and Norfolk. It is situated in the "Evergreen district of the State," and is hilly and mountainous. The soil is a coarse gravelly loam and well adapted to grazing. The territory embraced within the limits of this town was granted by the Colonial Legislature in January, 1686, to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, and subsequently, Feb. 11, 1732, by a dissolution of the partnership between the two towns, it came under the sole proprietorship of Hartford.

THE PROPRIETORS OF WINCHESTER.

By a law of the General Assembly it was enacted that the owners of each township should have a corporate existence under the title of "Proprietors," vested with authority "to survey and allot to each individual his *pro rata* share according to the lists of

1720 of the land in the township to which he was assigned."

The first meeting of the proprietors of this town was held May 14, 1744, and was organized by choosing William Pitkin as moderator, and Thomas Seymour as clerk and register of deeds.

The following is a list of the names of the original proprietors, "with the several sums annexed to their names by which the respective rights and shares of said proprietors of the township of Winchester aforesaid are to be apportioned and holden, or divided to and amongst them, their heirs and assigns, according as the same is sett and apportioned in the deed of partition made of that part of those lands called the Western Lands, which was sett out to and among the inhabitants of Hartford," viz.:

	£	s.	d.
William Pitkin, Esq., heirs	251	0	0
Mr. Richard Lord's heirs	161	0	0
Rev. Mr. Thomas Buckingham	100	0	0
William Whiting, Jr.	21	0	0
Peter Pratt	41	0	0
Nathaniel Jones	39	10	0
Daniel Smith	23	0	0
Samuel Burnham	24	0	0
Thomas Hopkins	97	0	0
Jacob Merrill's heirs	64	0	0
Aaron Cook's heirs	171	0	0
John Pratt, Jr.	55	10	0
John Ensign	38	10	0
William Roberts, Jr., heirs	29	0	0
Joseph Easton	40	10	0
Timothy Phelps' heirs	71	0	0
Joseph Keeney	44	0	0
John Porter	33	0	0
William Cole	52	0	0
Capt. Thomas Seymour	206	0	0
Joseph Well's heirs	20	10	0
Samuel Church's heirs	31	0	0
Stephen Andrus	35	0	0
Henry and John Arnold	93	0	0
Wilterton Merrill	134	0	0
Thomas Burr	91	0	0
Col William Whiting	35	0	0
Capt. Joseph Wadsworth	44	10	0
Mr. John Whiting	125	0	0
John Pellett	21	0	0
William Williams	105	10	0
John Cole	40	0	0
Thomas Wells	79	10	0
Jonathan Barrett	49	0	0
Thomas Pellett	46	0	0
Joseph Keeney, Jr.	49	0	0
Isaac Kellogg	48	0	0
Richard Olmsted	73	0	0
John Shepard	64	10	0
Jonathan Olcott	41	0	0
Ensign Nathaniel Goodwin	124	10	0
James Ensign	121	10	0
Edward Dodd's heirs	22	0	0
Thomas Judd's heirs	61	10	0
Ebenezer Webster	38	10	0
Thomas Day's heirs	38	0	0
James Bidwell's heirs	18	0	0
John Skinner	138	0	0
Joseph Root	1	0	0
Thomas Meekin's heirs	24	0	0
Joseph Sedgwick	28	0	0
Jonathan Burnham	21	0	0
Richard Goodman	77	0	0
Caleb Watson	21	0	0
Lemuel Deming's heirs	15	0	0
Obadiah Spencer	161	0	0
Thomas Dickinson's heirs	51	0	0
Aaron Cook's heirs	51	10	0
John Kellogg's heirs	54	0	0
Thomas Burnham, Jr., heirs	29	0	0
James Porter	27	0	0
Richard Gilman	58	0	0
Caleb Benton	41	10	0
John Camp's heirs	2	0	0
Rev. Mr. Benjamin Colton	100	0	0
Thomas Burr, Jr.	51	10	0
Joseph Gilbert	53	0	0
Samuel Hubbard	25	0	0
Thomas Hosmer	193	0	0
Richard Burnham, Jr.	56	0	0
Thomas Whaples	26	10	0
Ephraim Tucker	32	0	0
John Hazletine	21	0	0
Richard Seymour	61	10	0
William Day	23	0	0
John Goodwin	52	10	0
John Williams' heirs	46	0	0
William Pratt	31	0	0
Jacob Webster's heirs	38	0	0
Mr. John Haynes' heirs	121	0	0
John Benjamin, Jr.	18	0	0
Thomas Burnham's heirs	51	0	0
Jonathan Bull	44	10	0
Jonathan Ashley	52	0	0
John Bantry	109	0	0
Caleb B. and Thomas Bunce's heirs	115	0	0
Joseph Cook	77	0	0
David Forbes	75	0	0
James Williams, Jr.	43	0	0
John Burnham, Jr	30	0	0
Samuel Burr	45	10	0
Joseph Farnsworth	25	0	0
John Butler	29	0	0
John Easton's heirs	90	0	0
Charles Kelsey	38	0	0
Samuel Spencer	60	10	0
Joseph Butler	66	10	0
John Abby	27	0	0
Phebe Russell	8	0	0
Ozias Goodwin	78	0	0
Ichabod Wadsworth	62	10	0
Timothy Porter	52	0	0
John Kilborn	51	0	0
James Poisson	18	0	0
Jonathan Tayler	27	10	0
Thomas Day, Jr., heirs	18	0	0

"The next meeting of the proprietors was held at Hartford, Oct. 8, 1750, which appointed a committee 'to proceed to and view the lands and make report to the next meeting, and to warn the Indians not to set fire on any of the lands upon peril of suffering the penalties of the law in case they so do.'

"The next meeting, held in January, 1751, voted, 'That whenever twenty proprietors should signify their wish to proceed to the settlement of the township, the clerk should call another meeting.' The next meeting, held in October, 1753, appointed a committee to form a plan for dividing and settling the township, but without result. More than two years later, Jan. 22, 1756, another committee was raised to view the lands, survey and renew the bounds and corners thereof, and to report to the next meeting a plan of laying out and settling the same. The plan reported and adopted at the next meeting, November, 1757, was to lay out two acres on the pound to each of the proprietors in two divisions, and that Col. Samuel Talcott, Capt. Thomas Seymour, William Pitkin, Jr., and Mr. John Robins, Jr., be a committee, before the next meeting, to adjust and make up the interests of each of the proprietors, for the more speedy settling and laying out of said two divisions; and in January, 1758, a committee was appointed 'to make and draw a lot for the proprietors, for their precedence and succession in laying out the two divisions in manner and form following, viz.: By making so many uniform papers as there are to be allotments, and on each of said papers write the name of the proprietor to have his share or allotment governed or laid out by said draft, and in a just and proper manner cause said papers to be drafted out of some covered instrument, as Providence shall direct, the lots No. 1, 2, 3, etc., in order as they come out, and make a return thereof to the proprietors under their hands;' and any proprietor owning by purchase or otherwise, to have all his rights added together in one allotment.

"The committee was intructed to divide the township into six tiers, running northerly and southerly, parallel with the eastern line of the township; the first five to be one mile and six rods wide (including a reservation for a six-rod highway northerly and southerly, where it will best accommodate), and the sixth, or westernmost tier, so broad as to take up the rest of the land. They were then to begin at the southwest corner of the township and lay out the lot first drawn by lines at right angles to the tier lines, and so proceed northward, in course, as the lots were drawn (each lot containing one acre to the pound of the proprietor's interest), not less than three and a half miles, unless the next lot will extend more than three and three-quarters miles northward; and then begin at the south end of the next tier east, and then to proceed northward, as in the first tier; and then to proceed with the third tier east in the same manner.

"In laying out the second division the committee were to begin at the northeast corner of the township, and lay out the first lot to the same proprietor who had the first allotment in the first division; and then to proceed southerly, laying out lots to the proprietors of the corresponding lots in the first division, in successive tiers, of the same extent southward as those in the first division were to extend northward.

"In the first division the committee were instructed to locate the rights of Caleb Beach, Landlord Mott and his son Mott, and of Ebenezer and Joseph Preston, so as to take into their allotments the lands and buildings then occupied and improved by them. They were also to reserve in the second division two mill lots of six acres each,—one on the Still River, embracing the Gilbert Clock Company's works, and the other 'The Old Forge Privilege,' on the lake outlet, now owned by the Winsted Manufacturing Company.

"On the fourth Monday of May, 1758, the committee reported their action, and exhibited a plan of their survey and allotments of the two divisions to a meeting of the proprietors, which was accepted and ordered to be recorded.

"The third and final division of lands in the township was ordered in November, 1763, and the committee reported their laying out of the same December 1st following, which report was accepted and ordered to be recorded. The undivided land in the northwest, or Danbury quarter, was laid out in three half-mile tiers, and one tier of one hundred rods, running northerly from the first division lands to Colebrook line, parallel with the west line of the town and reaching easterly to the third or westernmost tier of the second division, and allotments of one acre to the pound were made on a new drawing of lots beginning at the southerly end of the westernmost tier and proceeding northerly to Colebrook line; then beginning at the north end of the second tier and proceeding to the south end; then proceeding northerly on the third tier, and returning southerly on the one-hundred rod tier to its southerly end. The remaining allotments were made on the west, south, and east shores of Long Lake, so as to appropriate all the undivided lands of the township, except a section about a mile square at the southeast corner of the township afterwards taken on execution by parties who had made the 'Old North Road' by order of the General Assembly, and known as the 'Henshaw Tract.'

"Reservations of six-rod highways were made running northerly and southerly, 'where they would best accommodate,' in all the tiers, and located reservations four rods wide were made easterly and westerly, at irregular intervals, across the tiers; but the reservations in the aggregate fell far short of the requirements of the town.

"So far as the general plan and mechanical execution of this survey is concerned it seems excellent. The tier lines—except a blunder in their bearings in the first division—were accurately laid out and well defined. The lines of marked trees between the lots and on the tier lines are still readily found and traced wherever the primitive forest remains. The centre bounds, with stones containing the initials of the original owners, are generally still to be found in sections outside of the villages. But the system of triple division of owners' rights operated very unfairly on the small proprietors, and this injustice was aggravated by the width of the tiers on which the rights were laid. This operation may be illustrated by examples.

"Joseph Root had a proprietary right of one pound on the list of 1720. It entitled him to three acres of land. One of these was set to him unless he had sold his right to some larger proprietor in a strip of land in the first division one mile long and half a rod wide; another acre in the second division, of the same dimensions, and the third acre in a strip half a mile long and one rod wide. John Camp's heirs had a two pound interest, which in like manner was allotted to them in two detached strips of one rod wide and a mile long, and a third of two rods wide and half a mile long. In this way all the small proprietors found their allotments made in three detached driblets instead of in one salable plot, and only eighteen out of one hundred and six proprietors had allotments in parcels of one hundred acres or more.

"The reservations for northerly and southerly highways could be located within each tier where the road would best accommodate, but the located reservations for easterly and westerly highways could not be used unless the nature of the ground was adapted to a traveled road. As a consequence of this, so hilly and precipitous is the territory of the town, that scarcely one of its reservations has been opened for public travel, and not one in its whole extent. The result is that probably no town in the State has afforded as little encouragement to its settlers in the matter of highways.

"In another respect there was a meanness in the allotment of the land which it is to be hoped is unparalleled. It had been the uniform custom of township proprietors to make a liberal reservation of lands to aid the settlers in the support of the gospel and of common schools. Our stepfathers gave not a rood of land for support of schools at home or abroad, and as to religious endowments, they allotted three hundred acres each to two of their own resident clergymen, who, not being subject to taxation, could not regularly come in for their shares of the ill-gotten spoil.*

INDIANS—THOROUGHFARES.

"The Green Woods section of Litchfield County, though abounding with game, seems not to have been a permanent abiding place of the Indian, save along the Tunxis or Farmington River on the east, and the Housatonic on the western border. The Scaticoke Indians dwelt along the Housatonic, their chief residence in Kent. The Weatogues, of Simsbury, crowded out from the Tunxis valley by the white settlers, took refuge on the meadows of the Housatonic in Canaan.

"On the east a small tribe, or fragment of a tribe, probably crowded out of Farmington, took up their abode in New Hartford, near the gorge where the Farmington River breaks through a mountain ridge, which spot was designated by the early settlers as 'the Kingdom,' and eventually by the specific name of 'Satan's Kingdom.'

"A portion of this tribe moved up the Farmington to the foot of Ragged Mountain in Barkhamsted. Modern wiseacres assert that their council-fire was the mythical 'Barkhamsted Light-house,' of which so much has been said and so little known. The head man, or the last man of this tribe, named Chaugum, lived and reigned to near the close of the last century. His descendants in the female line, a race of bleached-out, basket-making, root-gathering vagabonds, with high cheek-bones and bow-and-arrow eyes, have continued to dwell on the Ragged Mountain domain and kept up the council-fires until a very recent period. A daughter of Chaugum married a runaway servant of Secretary Wyllys, of Hartford. They settled in the Danbury quarter of Winchester, and their descendants are the only known representatives of the aboriginal race in this town.

"Not a single mountain, lake, or river bears an Indian name. The flint arrow-head is occasionally found on the intervale lands, and in considerable numbers along the south shores of Long Lake, together with some other stone implements, indicating a resort there for fishing and hunting. There was also a cleared spot around a copious spring of water on the east shore of the lake, on land of Deacon Joseph W. Hurlbut, where numerous arrow-heads have been found."

The oldest conveyance of land recorded in Winchester bears date Nov. 28, 1729, by which John Kilbourn, of Hartford, conveys to Jonathan and David Hills, of Hartford, "all (his) right, title, share, and interest in and to a large Tract of Land, commonly known as the Western Lands, belonging to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, as it abuts on the Towns of Woodbury and Litchfield, west on the Colony Land, north on the Colony line, and east on Farmington and Simsbury, or however butted and bounded."

The first road through this town was the trail followed by the settlers *en route* to the lands at Goshen, Norfolk, and Canaan. Where it was located is unknown, but for a long time it continued to be the traveled path to the West.

"The General Assembly, at its May session in 1758, 'being advised that the road or way now often traveled through the towns of Simsbury, New Hartford, and Norfolk, to and through the northwestern parts of Canaan, towards Albany, is in many respects ill-chosen and unfit for use, and that some new and better road through said towns, or some of them, or the towns adjacent, may probably be discovered more direct and convenient, as well for carriages as traveling, to the great accommodation and benefit of his Majesty's subjects, and especially in time of war, occasionally traveling or marching, either from the eastern or central parts of the colony;' therefore

"*Resolved*, That Col. John Pitkin, of Hartford, Seth Wetmore, of Middletown, Mr. Wells, of Glassenbury, and Col. David Whitney, of Canaan, be appointed a committee, as soon as conveniently may be, to repair to and through said towns (and towns adjacent if need be), and with all care and diligence to view and observe said roads now used; and also, with the utmost care to explore and find out how and where any other shorter and better way, in whole or in part, may be practicable, and their full description thereof, with their opinion thereon, to make report to the Assembly at their session in October (then) next."†

"This committee," says Mr. Boyd, "at the May session in 1759, reported a new line of road, not departing in any instance more than two miles from a straight line, extending from the court-house in Hartford to Col. Whitney's in Canaan, and a plan of the intervening towns, with the line pricked thereon.

"The Assembly accepted this report, and directed the committee 'to lay out and make plain and certain the said new country road from the mansion-house of Samuel Humphrey, in Simsbury, to Col. David Whitney's in Canaan.' In May, 1760, the committee having discharged their duty, the Assembly ordered the way to be cleared and made passable for traveling before Nov. 20, 1761, by the towns and proprietors of townships through which it ran, and in case of non-compliance by any such towns and proprietors, the committee was to take such other measures to that end, at the expense of the delinquents, as would without fail accomplish the service before May 1, 1762.

"This thoroughfare, known to a former generation as 'The North Road,' and now almost a myth, had in its day an importance and renown which justifies

* Boyd's History.

† Colonial Records, vol. ix., pp. 94–95.

our detailed history of its origin and progress. According to tradition, it was a wonder of the age that a direct and practicable route could be found and opened through the jungles and over the succession of steep rocky hills and mountains of the Green Woods for travel, and the movement of troops and munitions between Hartford and Albany. It soon became, and continued until 1800, the great and almost the sole thoroughfare of the colony in the direction of Albany. Continental troops passed over it for frontier service. Detachments of Burgoyne's army, as prisoners of war, marched over it to the quarters assigned them.

"There is a tradition that Col. Ethan Allen, while on military service in the Revolutionary war, presumed to desecrate the Sabbath by traveling over this road, instead of spending the day in sacred meditations at the hostelry of Landlord Phelps, or Roberts, on Wallen's Hill, or of Landlord Freedom Wright, further westward, when a little bushy-headed grand juror of our town emerged from his log cabin on the roadside, seized the bridle-rein of the colonel's charger, and attempted to arrest him as a Sabbath-breaker. The colonel, sternly eyeing the legal dignitary, drew his sword, and flourishing it aloft, irreverently exclaimed, 'You d—d woodchuck! get back into your burrow, or I'll cut your head off!' Grand Juror Balcomb, finding what a Tartar he had caught, prudently abandoned his captive and retired to his cabin.

"It should not be inferred from the amount of travel that this road was an Appian Way. On the contrary, direct as it was, it went up and down the highest hills, on uneven beds of rocks and stones, and passed marshy valleys on corduroy of the coarsest hemlock log texture. Commencing at the North village in New Hartford, it ran westerly up a steep hill, then turned northwesterly through the Bourbon region, crossing the Green Woods turnpike a little west of the toll-gate; then northerly by zigzags to the top of a lofty hill; then over Wallen's Hill, by the northeast school-house, down to Still River, near Daniel Wilson's; then up Dishmill Hill and onward by the Rowley Pond to Colebrook, and onward through Colebrook Centre to Pond Hill, in Norfolk, and thence by Norfolk Centre and Canaan toward Albany.

"Another bridle-path entered the township from the vicinity of Burrville and passed northwesterly by Landlord Mott's tavern to the south part of Norfolk before any settlement was made. In 1762 a committee of the Assembly, previously appointed, reported a highway along this route, 'beginning at a rock about three rods west of the fore door of the house belonging to Rev. Mr. Gold in Torringford, and running in a northwesterly direction a little more than a mile to Still River, about a hundred rods south of Yale's mill (at Burrville), thence in a northwesterly direction, by Spectacle Pond and Mott's house, to a stake and stones in Norfolk line.'

"This was the South road, by which emigrants from the southeastern towns wended their toilsome way to the western townships, in process of settlement. It was so 'hard a road to travel' that good Landlord Burr, living near the Hayden brickyard, used, as it was said, to detain his traveling guests until after morning worship that they might have the benefit of his prayers in aid of their arduous efforts to get up the old dug-way road, west of Burrville, an aid greatly needed.

"The first of these roads was for many years the only way of access from the east to the Winsted section of the town. By the second, many, but not all, of the immigrants came into the 'Old Society.' Several of the earliest pioneers came in from Torrington and Goshen, at the extreme southwest corner of the township, and located in Hall Meadow and the Blue Street region."

The first settler within the present bounds of Winchester was Caleb Beach, who purchased lands in May, 1750, and erected the first house in the town. This pioneer dwelling stood on the east side of the Hall Meadow road, about one-half mile north of the Torrington line, and near the line of Goshen.

In the proprietors' vote of January, 1758, ordering the survey and allotment of the first and second divisions of land, the committee were instructed "to lay out to Mr. Caleb Beach, or his assignees, his share or allotment in the division where his house now is, so as to take in his house, barn, and orchard, if his allotment shall be wide enough to take [them] in." The lot set out to him or his assignees under the instructions is a lot of sixteen and two-thirds acres, within Lot No. 6, in the first division. He conveyed away his right to this allotment March 18, 1756, and probably soon after moved back to Goshen, where he died Jan. 13, 1760, aged sixty-one years. His will was probated and recorded in the Litchfield Probate Court, and contained the following bequests of his earthly possessions:

"Imprimis, to my present beloved wife, Hannah, I give and bequeath one chest and one bed, and one great spinning-wheel, and one double spinning-wheel, to be her own and at her dispose.

"Item, To my eldest daughter, Sarah Andros, the wife of Elon Andros, of Wallingford, I give and bequeath to her, out of my estate, but five shillings; she having received her portion of my estate before.

"Item, To my sons Caleb and Hezekiah Beach, of Goshen, I give and bequeath my plough-irons, and drag teeth, and plows haius, viz. to my eldest son, Caleb, two-third parts, and to Hezekiah one-third part, to be their own and at their dispose.

"Item, To my son, Joel Beach, of Torrington, I give and bequeath three steel traps, with the chains belonging to them, and my shaving-knife, to be his own and at his dispose.

"Item, To my daughter, Margit Beach, I give and bequeath three chests, one table, six puter platters and plates, three puter basins, four puter porringers, one pair of tongs, one fireshovel and one trunnel, one pair of andirons, one brass warming pan, one brass skillet, a brass kettle, one iron kettle and three iron pots, to be her own and at her dispose."

Mr. Beach was grandson of Thomas Beach, an early planter of Milford, son and youngest child of Deacon John, of Wallingford, and brother of Deacon John, of Goshen, from whom Beach Street took its name. He was born at Wallingford in 1699, where

he married the first of his three wives. Thence he first removed to Goshen, and afterwards to Winchester.

Caleb Beach was born at Wallingford in 1699; died Jan. 13, 1761. He married, first, May 26, 1726, Eunice Tyler. She died Jan. 10, 1733. He married, second, Oct. 4, 1733, Margaret Thompson. He had a third wife, named Hannah.

Joel Beach, third son of Caleb, and inheritor of his traps and shaving-knife, came into the town with his father at about fifteen years old, and is named as of Winchester in the record of his first marriage, in 1757. He afterwards lived in Torrington until 1761, when he purchased his lifelong residence on Blue Street, a little south of the stone school-house.

He is described by a cotemporary* as "a conservative of the first water,—conservative in his dress, in his food, and in all his habits,—six feet four or five inches high, gaunt and erect, with a pock-marked, weather-beaten face, large hands and feet, clothed in butternut-colored coat, vest, and small-clothes, garnished with long pewter buttons, stockings of black and white sheep's wool, cow-hide shoes of enormous size, crowned with a broad-brimmed, round-topped hat of dubious color; his customs on week-days, Sundays, and training-days were always the same, from early manhood to extreme old age. His fare was simple, consisting of bears' meat, venison, and wild turkey, when game abounded, and beef, pork, and mutton in after-years, with toast and cider, mush and milk, and bean porridge as his only luxuries."

He was, withal, a mighty hunter, never failing to bring down the deer, fox, or wild turkey with his six-foot shooting-iron.

He was also a fish fancier, and had stoned up a tank around a copious spring on the side of the road in front of his house, in which he kept a speckled trout of great size. There is another legend that a neighbor, with a long hooked nose, tinged at the end with deep red, coming along the road one day stooped down to drink from the tank. The trout, seeing the red protuberance as it touched the water, and fancying it a gaudy insect, sprang upwards and seized it. The nose recoiled, but too late. The fish was drawn out of the water, and dropped on dry land. Great was the rage of the man of the nose for a few moments, but as he surveyed the poor floundering fish, and reflected that he had got the worst of it, pity superseded wrath. Looking around and seeing no witness of his successful angling, he kindly restored the fish to the water and went on his way a happier man for his magnanimous act.

Mr. Beach's wife was also a dead shot. One day, near sunset, she discovered a panther in a tree near the house. Her husband was away, but his loaded gun was at hand. She seized and primed it, took deliberate aim, and lodged a bullet in its brain.

Mr. Beach died Nov. 28, 1820, aged eighty-four, leaving his original farm neither increased nor diminished by a single acre.

Samuel Gilbert, from Coventry, became a landowner and resident of the town in 1752.

Ebenezer Preston, from Wallingford, and Joseph Preston, from Farmington, became owners of an undivided right of land in 1754, under which they entered upon and improved a small tract of land adjoining Torrington line, extending from Blue Street road eastward to the north, and South road in the second tier, which, under a vote of the proprietors, was allotted to them in the division of 1758. Here was their first dwelling-place. They afterwards lived, in various parts of the town, to a good old age, leaving sons and daughters.

Joseph Preston, Sr., died in 1774.

Joseph Preston died in Winsted in 1824, aged eighty-five. He is believed to have been son to Joseph, the pioneer. He and his wife, known as "Uncle Joe" and "Aunt Keziah," lived early in this century in a log shanty on Sucker Brook. They were a simple-minded couple, who lived by basket-making and renovating splint-bottomed chairs. They once lost the day of the week, and made Sunday a day of labor. They started for meeting on their old pillioned horse on Monday, and learning on the way their unintended desecration of the Sabbath, returned home and spent the rest of the day in penitential and devotional exercises.

Jonathan and John Preston, father and son, from Waterbury, were here in 1767.

Samuel Preston, son of Ebenezer, owned and occupied a part of his father's land in 1768, and afterwards, until 1790, lived in the extreme southwest corner of the town.

THE PIONEER TAVERN.

Landlord Adam Mott, originally from Windsor, erected his hostelry on the bridle-path that preceded the old South road as early as 1754. It stood opposite the Hurlbut Cemetery, and on or near the site of the house of John Neth. The building was neither imposing nor spacious. Its walls were of unhewn logs, its roof of hemlock bark, with an opening in the ridge for the escape of smoke from the capacious stone chimney which ascended to the level of the garret floor. The landlord had two strapping boys who slept under the roof, and occasionally worked off their superfluous animal force by a wrestling match before getting into bed. One cold winter night, when the hearth was all aglow with coals and embers of the consumed firewood, the boys, in their shirt tails, grappled for a trial of strength. They struggled long and vigorously. At length one of them got the dead lock of the other at the edge of the yawning chimney. Both of them went headlong down the crater into the coals and embers in the fireplace. Whether the fare of the next day was called pork or bear's meat tradition does not say. It is presumable, however, if it was of the last night's roast that it *was done brown.*

* Rev. Abel McEwen, D.D., of New London.

How a tavern could be sustained in this uninhabited region is hard to conceive. Landlord Mott, however, took courage and made the best of his business. To an inquiry as to how he succeeded in retailing his first keg of rum, he replied that he was doing remarkably well; that hunters, when they came along, would fill their bottles, and that nearly every day he bought a glass of tanzy bitters of his wife, and that she would then buy one of him with the same fourpence-halfpenny.

The bark-roofed tavern, in the course of years, gave way to a red lean-to mansion of the old Windsor order of architecture, and this in its turn to a pleasant modern cottage, drawing its water from the original well.

Landlord Mott became poor, and died in his native Windsor. He had children (as appears by deeds on record): Jonathan, Adam, Jr., Lent, and Eunice, wife of Aaron Neal, of Farmington, and may have had others.

Jonathan Mott, son of Adam, Sr., came into the town with his father, and lived in a house on the slope of the hill, southeast of the tavern, which has long since disappeared. He died in 1818, aged one hundred and three, and was buried at the town's charge.

Adam Mott, Jr., succeeded his father in the homestead until 1767, and afterward lived west of the old Everitt tavern. He went to Ticonderoga in 1775, in Capt. Sedgwick's company; served in Capt. Beebe's company in 1776, at Long Island, and was in other service during the Revolution. He removed to Vernon, N. Y., in his old age, where he was frozen to death at the age of about one hundred years.

Lent Mott, son of Adam, Sr., had land from his father near the old Everitt tavern, on which he early resided. He served in the Northern campaign, in 1775, and probably did other service.

Loammi Mott, son of Adam, Jr., married, April 18, 1795, Polly, daughter of Samuel Clark, of Winchester, and moved with his father-in-law, about 1800, to Stockbridge, Mass.

Ira Mott, son of Adam, Jr., owned land on the Brooks Street road in 1784, and on Blue Street in 1788.

Moses Miller and Joshua Merrills were here prior to 1758, and owned land on Hall meadow.

William Filley, called in the deed "late of Torrington, now of Winchester," bought in 1761 seventy acres of land on Hall meadow, which included the land and house previously occupied by Caleb Beach, the first settler. He was drowned in a deep pool called the tub, in the West Branch, Aug. 3, 1774, aged thirty-nine.

Deacon Abraham Filley inherited a portion of his brother William's estate, and resided in the town most of his life. In 1772 his homestead was a part of the Col. Ozias Bronson farm. In 1774 he was of New Hartford, whence he removed to Winsted and had charge of Doolittle's mill; and afterwards lived and died in Old Winchester. He is said to have made a wooden clock with a penknife. In his later years he became a maniac, and was confined in a detached building.

Remembrance Filley, brother of William, also lived here, and served in the Revolutionary war. Thomas Hosmer, Jr., came into the town soon after 1761. Cornelius Merry and John Smith, Jr., were also here about this time.

David Austin, Jr., built and resided in the house adjoining the pond outlet.

Benoni Hills was born in Suffield in 1701; removed to Durham in 1724–25; to Goshen about 1740; afterwards to Torrington, and finally to Winchester, where he died, "ripe for Heaven," June 24, 1793, in his ninety-second year. Several years before his death he selected two rough stones of mica slate, and shaping them to his liking, engraved in rude letters on one of them, "Benoni Hills, this is my house;" and on the other, "O eternity, death is come;" to which is added, "June 24, 1793, B. H. æt. 93." Working at these stones was the special enjoyment of his leisure hours. He brought them with him from Torrington, and gave special directions to have them placed over his grave, where they now stand, in the old Winchester burying-ground.

Seth Hills, "of Winchester," is grantee in a deed of Oct. 9, 1765, conveying to him fifty acres bordering on Torrington, in the third tier, first division, which he had probably occupied earlier. Mr. Hills was first deacon of the church, and first representative of the town; a man of hardy constitution, indomitable energy, sound, good sense, and sincere piety; his integrity without a stain. He served as wagon-master in the Saratoga campaign; was present at Burgoyne's surrender, and assisted in clearing the field of the dead and wounded when the battle was ended. He died at Vernon, N. Y., June 3, 1826, aged nearly ninety years.

Capt. John Hills was here Dec. 6, 1776, and doubtless earlier. He lived in a house that stood in or adjoining the Hurlbut Cemetery. He was a gunsmith by trade, and his shop stood near his house. He sold his homestead to James Atkins in 1781, and afterwards removed to Charlotte, Vt., where he died March 15, 1808, aged seventy-six. He was great-grandfather of Deacon Abel S. Wetmore, now a resident of this town.

Beriah Hills came into the town after 1769, and lived on Torrington line on the east side of the road, in the third tier, second division, running north from Fyler's. He was for several years appointed "to read the psalm" in the old meeting-house, and died March 25, 1778, in his fifty-second year.

Medad Hills, of Goshen, third son of Benoni, a gunsmith, who made muskets for the State during the Revolution, was a large land-owner in Winchester, and resided at one period in the Norris Coe house. He

had a son, Hewitt, who came into the town in 1788, and became one of its most prominent citizens.

Jesse Hills, son of Deacon Seth, lived on the farm recently occupied by Samuel Hurlbut (second), which he sold to Elijah Blake in 1798.

Chauncey Hills, second son of Beriah, a noted stammerer, lived in his father's homestead bordering on Torrington line until about 1802, when he sold out to Luke Case and William Bunnell, and removed to Litchfield, Herkimer Co., N. Y.

Benoni Hills, oldest son of Beriah, had no real estate during the life of his father.

In 1751, Capt. Josiah Avered, of Woodbury (Bethlehem Society), became the owner of undivided lands in Winchester, and was soon after disabled by the kick of a horse, and confined to his bed until his death in 1765. His property being almost exhausted during his protracted confinement, his widow, Mrs. Hannah (Hinman) Avered, or Everett, as now spelled, soon after his death removed with her aged mother and seven children to the wilds of Winchester while there were as yet but three families in the central part of the old society. They stayed in a house on the farm now owned by Deacon Abel S. Wetmore until a clearing had been made and a house erected on their land about two miles north of the Centre, on the old South country road, as it then ran toward Norfolk.

REMINISCENCES OF MRS. SWIFT.

"It is evident," says her granddaughter, Mrs. Swift, in her reminiscences, "that my grandmother removed from Bethlehem in 1765; and with her children came also her mother, Mrs. Mary Noble Hinman, who died in Winchester at ninety-two years of age. The date of her death is not known. Her grave is on the left hand of her daughter's, as you face the headstone of the latter.

"She is said to have been born in Northampton, and to have removed to old Milford at the age of sixteen, and that soon afterward, on a Sabbath morning, she and her sister went into the forest to collect thorns with which to dress themselves in order to attend church at New Haven. This sister was ancestress of President Day.

"During the severe winters of that period the hungry wolves howled in the little enclosure of my grandmother's cottage during the nights, and were seen to jump over the fence when any one opened the door. Many are the incidents related in my childish ears of the sufferings of the family during the Revolutionary war, particularly in the 'hard winter' of 1783.

"No grinding could be done at the mill; snow fell every other day for six weeks, and the wind and drifting seemed only a continuation of the storm. Grain and corn were *boiled* for family use. Wood was drawn on the tops of the drifts on a hand-sled by my Uncle Andrew (the youngest son) on snow-shoes, and received by his sisters through a window at the back of the house. My Uncle Noble at this period was a chaplain in the army, and my father (Josiah) also away getting his profession, and afterwards in command of a company on the Canada frontier.

"During the hard winter a piece of check-woolen for soldiers' shirts was put into the loom, but it was impossible to weave it on account of the cold; so it was all wound out in balls, then doubled (one thread white and the other blue) and twisted on the 'great wheel'; and thus prepared, my grandmother and her four daughters sat in a circle,—enclosed by blankets suspended from the joists overhead around the high fireplace—and knitted the yarn into stockings for the army. One night during these times my grandmother and her children sat up amid the howlings of the winter blasts in consultation whether they should break up housekeeping and each take care of themselves. After retiring and passing the remaining night sleepless, grandmother arose in the morning, and told her family that 'by the help of God they would keep together.'

"When she was eighty-four years old she often rode on horseback from her home, two miles, to the village, went to the store, then stopped at my father's to rest, and then rode home alone. She was eighty-nine at her death.

"During the war my Aunt Diana, one Monday morning, received an invitation to a wedding just one week from that evening; she must, therefore, have a 'new gown.' The only store in the town was south of the burying-ground, near Torrington line, nearly four miles distant. My grandmother rode over the hills to the store, where she found a pattern of chintz which she could have for eleven and a half yards of checked woolen shirting for soldiers' wear; but could not buy it with 'Continental bills.' The old lady returned about one hour before 'sundown' and told her story. 'We had,' says my aunt, 'wool, cards, wheel, net, loom, and blue dye all in the house, but not a thread of yarn. That night, before I went to bed, I carded, spun, washed, and put into the dye-tub one run of yarn, and so the work went on; the cloth was wove, the 'gown' pattern purchased, made up, and worn to the wedding at the week's end. I have often seen this gown; and in 1843 I slept under a bed-quilt, made principally from its remains, in a good state of preservation.

"On another occasion, years afterwards (within my own memory), this Aunt Diana, being engaged at her cheese-tub, heard the cry of a chicken at the open door; looking out she perceived a large hen-hawk pounced on a poor fowl, her back towards her. With a long cheese-knife in her hand she sprang lightly forward and sat down over the hawk, took him by the head and, with her knife, cut it off. 'He acted as if he felt ashamed when I was doing it,' she said, when she told me the story. Often have I played with its great talons.'

"Aunt Diana, afterwards wife of Deacon Theophilus Humphrey, of Canton, was almost ninety-one years old at her death, Dec. 11, 1843. She was remarkable for her piety and talents; was educated beyond what was common at that early period; had spent three years at school in New London."

Dr. Josiah Everitt was probably the first physician in the town. He studied medicine with Drs. Bird, of Bethlehem, and Hall, of Woodbury, and settled in Winchester as a physician, living first in the store building, recently torn down, that stood in front of Mr. Theron Bronson's new store at Winchester Centre, and afterwards, through his remaining life, in the house now occupied by his son, Noble J. Everitt, a quarter of a mile south of the Centre. He served as captain of a company of Connecticut troops in the Northern army in the first year of the Revolutionary war. He died, Feb. 5, 1829, aged eighty.

Andrew Everitt resided with his mother in the old homestead until her decease, and continued to own and occupy it until 1809, when he sold it, and removed to Vernon, N. Y., where he died.

Jonathan Coe, of Torrington, purchased one hundred acres of land at the south end of the third tier, first division, lying immediately north of the farm of Deacon Seth Hills, in 1764, which remained in his family ninety-nine years. In 1765 he conveyed one-half of this lot to his son Oliver, and the other half to his son Robert.

Oliver Coe moved on to the south half of the above lot at or soon after the date of his deed, and occupied the same until his death, Dec. 31, 1775, at the age of thirty-seven. He served in the Continental army, under Capt. Sedgwick and Col. Hinman, at Ticonderoga, in 1775; was discharged November 20th; was taken sick on his way home near Lake George; procured a horse on which he reached home November 28th; and was confined to his bed with the camp or typhoid fever until his death, five weeks afterwards.

Robert Coe settled on the north half of the hun-

dred-acre lot aforesaid, and remained until 1768, when he sold out to his brother, Jonathan Coe, Jr.

Jonathan Coe, Jr., known as Ensign Jonathan Coe, moved with his father and mother in 1768 on the farm until then occupied by Robert Coe, where Jonathan Coe, Sr., died. He removed to Winsted in 1796, and resided until near his death in the house afterwards occupied by Col. N. D. Coe. Ensign Coe may be considered the father of the Methodist denomination in the town, having been perhaps the earliest convert and a consistent and earnest supporter of the order through his life.

Oliver Coe, Jr., owned and lived on the Henry Drake farm, near Torrington line, in the second tier, first division, from 1805 to 1814, when he moved to Hudson, Ohio, and died there Aug. 14, 1825, aged sixty-one. He served on several tours of duty in the Revolutionary war, and on the breaking out of the Indian war again enlisted for three years, and served in Gen. Harmer's campaign down the Ohio, and was one of seven survivors of Col. Harden's detachment which was cut off by the Indians on the headwaters of the Scioto in the fall of 1791. He also served as military guard of the surveying party that surveyed the Ohio Company's purchase; after which he returned to the place of his nativity and became a thrifty and wealthy farmer, enjoying in a high degree the respect and confidence of the communities in which he lived.

Gershom McEwen and family, consisting of Mary, Sarah, Robert, Samuel, and Gershom, came in to this town from Stratford, Conn., in 1766, when he bought of David Austin the farm now owned by Marcus Munsill, about a quarter of a mile south of Winchester Centre. He was called of "Winchester" in 1773. He owned and occupied land next south of Sylvester Platt's farm until his death, Aug. 31, 1794.

Enoch Palmer, from Farmington, came to Winchester in 1767, and lived in the late homestead of Adam Mott, Jr., which stood on the site of Noble J. Everitt's house, next north of the Robert McEwen house, now owned by Marcus Munsill, until 1773, when he removed to a farm on the old north country road, near the Wallen's Hill school-house, where he died in 1795.

Simeon Loomis was here in 1767.

Aaron Cook, from Torrington, purchased in 1767, and occupied during his life, the lot at the southeast corner of the second tier, first division, immediately north of the Preston reservation, and lived on the south part of Blue Street. He died May 19, 1804, aged fifty-nine.

Eleazer Smith had a child born in Winchester in 1768, but is named of Barkhamsted in a deed of June 22, 1770, conveying to him land at the angle of the old road to Winchester Centre, north of Sylvester Platt's. He built and occupied the old house recently torn down that stood east of the north and south road, opposite the turn westward of the road to the Centre. In 1791 he sold to Thomas Spencer, Jr., after which his name disappears. He had ten children born in the town.

Noah Gleason, from Torringford, bought a house and lot of John Smith in 1769, on the east side of Blue Street, near Torrington line, which he occupied until about 1776.

Noah Gleason, Jr., owned and occupied land adjoining his father, on the west side of Blue Street, from 1783 to 1787, and afterwards on the Brooks road.

Daniel Grover, of Stratford, a shoemaker, bought in 1769 a lot of land at the parting of the Norfolk and Brooks Street roads, in first tier, first division, which he occupied, living in a house near N. T. Loomis, until 1785. He had six fingers on each hand, and six toes on each foot.

Joseph Hoskin, from Torrington, came to Winchester probably in 1769, and lived on a road bordering on Torrington line, at the south end of the third tier, first division. He served as trumpeter in the cavalry detachment that went down from Litchfield County to Long Island, whose gaunt appearance, rusty equipments, and pacing horses excited the ridicule of Washington's army, until their good service in the battle and retreat from Brooklyn Heights made them better appreciated. He was a kind-hearted, jovial man, as was indicated by his lifelong sobriquet of "Uncle Joe." He died in Winsted, December, 1818, aged eighty-two.

Reuben Tucker, from Bolton, bought lands adjoining Norfolk line on both sides of Mad River in 1769, on which he resided after 1770 until his death in 1811, at the age of sixty-four. He left a large family of children, most of whom removed from the town early. His son, Isaac Tucker, lived in the town as late as 1830. Mr. Tucker built the first saw-mill on the site near the Norfolk line, now owned by the Brooks'.

Timothy Grover, brother of Daniel, owned land south of and adjoining Daniel's, which he occupied until his death, in 1780.

Capt. Jonathan Alvord, of Chatham, came into the town in 1770, and lived in a house, long since taken down, near the northwest corner made by the Dugway road where it turns west to Winchester Centre, until he sold out to Rev. Joshua Knapp, in 1773.

Eliphaz Alvord, Esq., son of Jonathan, above named, came to Winchester in 1770, and following the marked trees to the land he had purchased, cleared and planted a garden and built a log house in three weeks, and then returned and moved his family and effects to his new home, carrying one child in his arms and another behind him on one horse, his wife riding another horse with an infant in her arms, while their effects were drawn on an ox-cart. He afterwards built, opposite his first log house, on west side of the Dugway road, a red lean-to house, a little north of the line of the road westerly to the Centre, in which he resided during his remaining life.

Both houses have long since disappeared, and no new structures mark their sites.

He was chosen town clerk at the organization of the town in 1771, and continued to hold the office, with the exception of two years, until his voluntary resignation in 1819. His records are a model of accuracy and penmanship, and the vote of thanks for his faithful services was well merited. In 1779 he was appointed the first justice of the peace in the town, and held the office until disqualified by age, discharging the duties with equal ability and rectitude. If in doubt as to the law of any case before him on trial, he almost invariably went to Litchfield and consulted Judge Reeve or some other able counsel before deciding the points. His cases were invariably recorded at large, with great precision, and in perfect legal form, even to the taking of recognizances and administering of oaths. His records give a better insight to the prevailing habits, customs, and vices of his day than can be obtained from any other source.

Warham Gibbs, from Litchfield, came into the town in 1770, and lived on the east side of a road, now discontinued, running southerly from Winchester Centre, by the first meeting-house, to the Luther Bronson place. The road, the house of Mr. Gibbs, and the old meeting-house, and all other traces of civilization in that vicinity, except a few ancient apple-trees, have disappeared for near half a century. Mr. Gibbs was moderator of the first town-meeting, and the first constable of the town; also frequently appointed "to assist in reading the psalm" on Sundays, and to discharge other public trusts and duties. He went to Ticonderoga and Canada in 1775 and 1776 as lieutenant and captain, and did other service in the Revolutionary war. He removed from the town in 1780.

Lewis Wilkinson, from New Milford, with his sons, Jesse and Levi, came to Winchester in 1770, and lived until 1773 on the farm on the Brooks road,—afterwards owned by Abram Andrews,—and afterwards, until 1784, on the farm on the west side of the Brooks road recently owned by Nathan Tibballs.

Jesse Wilkinson, son of the above, lived on lands adjoining his father's, in a red lean-to house.

Levi Wilkinson, son of Lewis, lived between his father and his brother Jesse, on the west side of Brooks road, until 1789.

Samuel Wetmore was born in Middletown, Middlefield Society, March 13, 1692; married, June 21, 1722, Hannah Hubbard, born July 21, 1700. He came to Winchester at the age of seventy-nine years, in 1771, and settled with his son, Samuel Wetmore, Jr., on the farm now owned and occupied by his great-great-grandson, Deacon Abel Samuel Wetmore. He died Dec. 30, 1773, aged eighty-one, and is said to have been the first person whose remains were deposited in the Winchester burying-ground.

Dr. Truman Wetmore, married, Oct. 18, 1799, Sylvia Spencer, daughter of Thomas; she died March 27, 1800, and in her memory he added the name "Spencer" to his Christian name, Dec. 27, 1800; he married (second) Elizabeth Jarvis; she died May 7, 1844, aged fifty-eight; he died July 21, 1861, aged eighty-seven. Soon after the death of his first wife he began the study of medicine, under Drs. Woodward, of Torrington, Moore, of Winsted, and McEwen, of Albany, N. Y. Receiving his diploma in 1802, he commenced practice in Vermont, but in 1806 returned to Winchester, and in the following year, on the breaking out of the spotted fever in this county, he was the first who treated it successfully. He was a well-read and successful physician of the old school, a poet of local celebrity, a musical composer (some of his tunes being still retained in the worship of the churches), a man of genial humor and tender feelings, and a chronicler of olden times to whom the compiler is largely indebted. He continued in practice until the age of seventy-five. His residence until about 1828 was on the south side of Cooper lane, about half a mile west of the Centre, and during his remaining life in the old parsonage house now owned by his son-in-law, Leonard B. Hurlbut.

David Goff's name is on the petition for incorporation of the town, dated Aug. 4, 1767, but it does not appear that he was ever a land-owner, nor is his residence ascertainable. He was an early member of the church, and is occasionally named on the records as holding subordinate town offices. From an affidavit of Col. Aaron Austin, accompanying a petition of Goff for compensation for military service, it appears that he served as sergeant in Capt. Griswold's company, in an expedition to Canada in 1775, and that in 1776 he and his son enlisted in the company of which Austin was captain, and that in the retreat from Canada in that year he was the means of saving the army from destruction, by devising and carrying out a plan of getting the boats up the Chamblee rapids by means of drag-ropes, with men on the shores to tow them, instead of carrying them and their freight a circuit of some miles by land, as had been the custom, which it was impossible to do without teams, of which the army was destitute. It appears by the same document that he was afterwards a lieutenant in the Continental army. It also appears by Sedgwick's "History of Sharon" that he resided in that town during a part of the Revolutionary period.

Capt. Benjamin Benedict, from Danbury, was here in 1771, and was chosen a surveyor of highways at the first annual town-meeting. He built a saw-mill on the south side of Mad River, above the bridge, nearly all traces of which have now disappeared.

Capt. Timothy Benedict, from Danbury, named in his first deed, Timothy Benedict, Jr., bought in 1771 the eastern half of the lot originally purchased by Capt. Benjamin Benedict, lying on both sides of Mad River, and inclosing the Danbury school-house, on which he resided until his death. His wife, Mrs.

Lydia Benedict, died in this town Feb. 21, 1824, aged ninety-five. The land records show that he had three sons, Timothy, Jr., William, and Joshua, who came with him to Winchester and to whom he conveyed portions of his land.

Timothy Benedict, Jr., owned land on both sides of Mad River east of the highway and running south from the Danbury school-house, and lived on the east side of the road, nearly opposite the Danbury burying ground, until his decease.

Timothy Benedict, son of Timothy, lived and died (March 29, 1820) on the easterly side of the turnpike above the toll-gate.

Deacon Nathaniel Dutton came here from Woodbury in 1771. He remained two years, and then returned to Woodbury.

Daniel Platt and John Bradley were here in 1771.

Lemuel Stannard, Jr., from Saybrook, is a signer of the petition for incorporation of the town in 1771. He was born April 13, 1750.

Abel Stannard, supposed to be the son of Lemuel, Sr., bought in 1779 a lot lying immediately north of the Little Pond, and built and lived in a square-roofed house on the road running along the east side of the pond.

Lemuel Stannard, Sr., from Saybrook, is grantee, in 1778, of a lot in second tier, first division, near Reuben Chase's, which he conveyed to his son William in 1789, describing it as his homestead. In 1796 he is alluded to in a deed as "Lemuel Stannard, late of Winchester, deceased."

William Stannard occupied his father's homestead until 1790, when he sold out to Col. Ozias Bronson; and afterwards owned land in Danbury Quarter, which he conveyed to his father-in-law, Peleg Sweet, in 1800.

Seth Stannard married, Nov. 13, 1785, Martha Preston.

Ezra Stannard, son to Lemuel Stannard and Ruth, his wife, owned in 1793 and 1794 the Humphrey farm, on the east side of Long Pond, south of the Pratt farm, which he sold to Levi Ackley and Ozias Spencer.

In 1771 all the inhabitants, with the exception of some half-dozen families, were west of the old South country road, a section not exceeding one-sixth part of the township. The whole population, as stated in the petition of April 4, 1771, is twenty-eight families and one hundred and seventy-nine souls within the society of Winchester, and only four families without the society and within the town. The "Danbury Quarter," embracing the four half-mile tiers in the northwest corner of the town, is, as yet, nearly unoccupied. The four families located without the society are on the North country road, at the northeast corner of the town, and will be again referred to.

The following new inhabitants are found on the records of this year in Old Winchester Society: Thomas Spencer, Alexander Leach, John Corey, Levi Bronson, Roswell Coe, Elisha Smith, Samuel Hurlbut, and Reuben Thrall.

Thomas Spencer, from Saybrook, in 1772 moved on to the farm recently purchased of Bronson and Munsill by Rufus Eglestone, lying north of his homestead, and bordering on the west side of the Long Pond south of Sucker Brook. The house which he built and occupied during his remaining life remained standing until the winter of 1862–63, and then yielded to the wintry blasts. He was a prominent man of the town, and nine of his children became heads of large and influential families; but of more than twenty of his descendants now residing in this town not one bears the name of Spencer. He was born Jan. 16, 1736, O. S., and died May 1, 1807, aged seventy-one.

John Spencer, oldest son of Thomas, in 1784 bought of David Austin thirty-nine acres of land in the heart of the west village of Winsted, embracing all of Main Street from Camp's Block southerly and easterly to Clifton Mill bridge, and the whole of High Street, Elm Street, the Green Woods Park, and adjacent streets. He entered on this purchase, cleared a few acres, and built a log house, on the flat near the corner of Elm and Main Streets, before any bridge had been erected across Mad River at Lake Street, or any road opened south of the bridle-path now known as Hinsdale Street. Despairing of ever having access by a road and bridge to the civilized part of the town, and unwilling to rear a family in this savage region, he sold his purchase for three dollars an acre, and bought a two-hundred-acre farm in Danbury Quarter, lately owned by Edward Rugg, then a well-populated section of the town, on which he lived until 1799. He died in Oneida Co., N. Y., Feb. 14, 1826.

THE PIONEER FORGE.

Thomas Spencer, a millwright by trade, lived until about 1795 in a house that stood on the east side of the Dugway road, nearly opposite a road that turns west to Winchester Centre village. In 1795, in company with Benjamin Jenkins and James Boyd, he built the first forge in the town, on the "Old Forge Site," on which the grinding works of the Winsted Manufacturing Company now stand. He also built a store, in which he traded in company with Hewett Hills, on the depot grounds of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, on the north side of Lake Street; and also the rear part of the tenant-house on south side of Lake Street, directly opposite the store-building, in which he lived until his removal to Vernon, Oneida Co., N. Y., about 1801 or 1802. He died at Vernon, N. Y., about 1828.

Capt. Grinnell Spencer settled in Winsted, and first lived on a high hill about one hundred rods west of the Spencer Street road, adjoining his original orchard, which can be seen from the west village of Winsted. About 1808 he built and occupied until his death the house on Spencer Street road now owned and occupied by his son-in-law, Amos Pierce. He improved more than two hundred acres of land as a dairy-farm, and for many years spent his winters

in Charleston, S. C., as a dealer in cheese. He was an energetic, public-spirited, warm-hearted man, always the foremost to turn out and break the winter roads, to attend upon the sick, or to relieve the misfortunes of his neighbors. He died March 5, 1843, aged seventy-four.

Alexander Leach, a Scotchman, came from New Haven to Winchester, and owned a farm in the Danbury Quarter, immediately north of the Edward Rugg farm. He died in 1777.

Alexander Leach, Jr., lived on the homestead as late as 1791.

William Leach also lived on the homestead for many years, and afterwards in other parts of the town. He served in the Continental army, and drew a pension. He died, probably, after 1830.

John Corey, from Goshen, owned and occupied in 1772–73 a part of the W. F. Hatch farm on the Little Pond, and probably soon after left the town.

Lieut. Thomas Hurlbut, immigrant, ancestor of Capt. Hurlbut, of Winchester, belonged to the first company that garrisoned the fort at Saybrook in 1636. He served and was wounded in the Pequot war in 1637; settled in Wethersfield, and is supposed to have died soon after 1671.

Capt. Samuel Hurlbut, from Newington Society (Wethersfield), came from Torrington to Winchester, and first purchased, with his brother-in-law, Levi Bronson, the Artemus Rowley farm, near Torrington line, in the third tier, from whence he removed in 1774 to the Centre, and built the red lean-to house which stood on the site of his grandson's (Samuel Hurlbut) present dwelling, where he lived until his death, March 23, 1831, at the age of eighty-three. He began the world as a carpenter and joiner; afterwards became a tavern-keeper, at a period when "the landlord" stood next in rank after the minister and merchant, at the same time managing a large farm and a saw-mill, and in later years engaged with his sons Samuel and Lemuel in country trade.

Gen. Leonard Hurlbut, oldest son of Capt. Samuel, lived and died in the house recently occupied by his son-in-law, William H. Rood, about a mile northeasterly from Winchester Centre. He was a large dairy-farmer.

Samuel Hurlbut, Jr., second son of Capt. Samuel, went into trade at Winchester Centre in early life with Chauncey Humphrey, and afterwards, in company with his brother Lemuel, continued the business until his death, at the age of seventy-four.

Lemuel Hurlbut, youngest child of Capt. Samuel, was endowed with a hardy constitution, a manly person, pleasing address, and a sanguine temperament. His perceptive faculties predominated over his intellectual, and his tastes ran to fine animals and highly-cultivated lands. Though a large trader, he was rarely seen at the desk or behind the counter. His department of the business of the brothers S. & L. Hurlbut was to receive and market the cheese, of which they were extensive purchasers, and to cultivate and improve their lands.

Stephen Hurlbut, born Dec. 12, 1760, half brother of Samuel, from Wethersfield, Newington Society, came into the town about 1782; he bought and settled on a lot of land south of and near Rufus M. Eggleton's. He died April 14, 1807, aged forty-six.

Martin Hurlbut, from Wethersfield, came, when a boy, to live with his half-brother, Capt. Samuel, and continued to reside in the town until his death, April 5, 1810, at the age of forty-seven.

THE PIONEER MERCHANT.

Deacon Levi Bronson, from Berlin, married, Oct. 25, 1769, Hannah Hurlbut, sister of Samuel, and came with him to Winchester. He built the Artemus Rowley house, in which he lived until about 1795, when he moved to Catskill, N. Y. A cotemporary says of him,—

"Mr. Bronson was a large and prosperous farmer, and withal a merchant. His goods for trade he mainly bought of Sheldon Leavitt, of Bethlehem. He made a large amount of potash. His store was in his dwelling-house,—the first, and for many years the only, store in the town."

Capt. Roswell Coe came from Torrington and bought a farm in the southwest part of the town, which he occupied until 1789, when he returned to Torrington.

Elisha Smith, Esq., from Torrington, bought of Enoch Palmer the Noble J. Everitt place, about a hundred rods south of Winchester Centre, which he occupied until 1776, when he sold to Martin North and returned to Torrington, where he spent his remaining life as a farmer and trader, occupying a high position as a magistrate and representative of the town.

Reuben Thrall, from Torrington, bought and occupied until his death, May 23, 1777, a farm immediately north of Roswell Coe's, in the southwest part of the town, afterwards a part of the Wade farm. He died May 20, 1777.

The new-comers of the year 1773 were Abram Andrews and his sons, Theophilus, Abram, Jr., Daniel, and Eli, John Austin, Rev. Joshua Knapp, Hawkins Woodruff, Reuben Miner, and Gideon Wilcoxson.

Capt. Abram Andrews, Sr., from Danbury, bought a farm of eighty acres, lying north of the old Everitt house, in the Danbury Quarter, now in part belonging to Mr. Tibball's farm, a part of which he occupied until his death.

TRAVELING TINKER.

Theophilus Andrews, son of the foregoing, is described by a cotemporary as "a Yankee dyed in the wool; by profession a tinker, he traversed the northern part of the county, with his kit of tools in a pair of leather saddle-bags swung over his shoulders, mending brass kettles and molding pewter spoons and buttons." He continued his peregrinations as late as 1810, and afterwards went to live with a son in Central New York.

Abram Andrews, Jr., is described by the same cotemporary as "a Yankee diverse from 'Theof.,' but of equal doodle. Both were wiseacres, but neither of them added more than a cubit to his ten-acre patrimony." He removed to Central New York after 1805.

Ensign Daniel Andrews, third son of Abram, Sr., "was a man of sense, energy, industry, and uprightness." He built and occupied until his death, July 20, 1828, aged seventy-nine, the lean-to house a little east of the Danbury school-house.

Eli Andrews, fourth son of Abram, Sr., lived on a part of his father's original farm until his removal to Central New York after 1801.

Daniel Andrews, son of Ensign Daniel, married Sarah Platt; she died Dec. 16, 1848, aged seventy-two; he died Oct. 4, 1854, aged eighty-two.

John Austin bought this year of David Austin thirty-five acres of land within the present village of Winsted, and sold the same to John Walter in 1779.

Rev. Joshua Knapp, from Danbury, the recently ordained pastor, purchased and lived on a lot next south of the homestead of Eliphaz Alvord, Esq., at the northwest corner made by the parting of the east and west road to Winchester Centre, from the north and south Dugway road.

Hawkins Woodruff bought and lived a few years on the farm now owned by Frederick Murray, on the old road from Winsted to Winchester.

Reuben Miner came from New London, was a blacksmith by trade, and first built a house and shop near the original meeting-house, from whence he removed in 1775 to the centre of the township, and built and occupied until his death the old house now owned and occupied by Joel G. Griswold, on the old road from Winsted to Winchester. He was a man of earnest piety and zeal and an estimable citizen.

Jonathan Sweet first owned the B. B. Rockwell farm, between the two ponds, and afterwards a tract of land on Blue Street, adjoining Goshen line.

Gideon Wilcoxson, from Stratford, owned and is supposed to have lived on land lying north and northeast of the Little Pond, probably the Daniel Beckley place. He served in the Revolutionary war, and died while a prisoner in the Sugar-House in New York.

The new-comers of this year (1774) were Ozias Brownson and his sons, Ozias, Jr., Levi (second), Salmon, Asahel, Abijah P., and Isaac; Joseph Frisbee, Phineas Griswold, Ambrose Palmer, Joel Roberts, Peter Corbin and his sons, Peter, Jr., and Daniel; John Videto and his son John, Jr.; Stephen Wade and his son Amasa; Ichabod Loomis, William Castel, Benjamin Preston, and Gideon Smith.

Col. Ozias Brownson lived on the farm now owned by Reuben Chase, about a mile and a half southerly from the Centre. He was a blacksmith and a farmer, and is described by a cotemporary as a "professor of religion, somewhat fierce and overbearing, industrious and thrifty, abounding in horses. He had children, —one daughter and six sons. These sons were of gigantic strength, and the colonel worked the five oldest to a great profit." He served as a lieutenant and captain of militia in several tours of duty during the Revolution. He died March 12, 1810, aged sixty-eight.

Ozias Brownson, Jr., built the house at Winchester Centre now owned by Rev. Frederick Marsh, in which he lived until 1802, when he sold out to Rev. Archibald Bassett, and soon after removed to Amsterdam, N. Y. He married, Jan. 12, 1792, a daughter (Grace) of Daniel Coe Hudson, of Torrington,* and called his eldest son George Washington Jefferson, a name which somewhat dumfounded Parson Robbins at the baptism. "He could build a house, a cart, or a plow, or any other article of wood and iron. He worked all day at the anvil or on his land, and journeyed two-thirds of the nights. At length he pulled up stakes and moved to the German Flats to grow hemp."

Levi Brownson, second son of Ozias, Sr. (known as Levi Bronson, second), owned and occupied until his death an extensive farm near the southeast corner of Norfolk, living in the red house near the Norfolk line.

Salmon Brownson, third son of Col. Ozias, lived and died on the farm now or lately owned by his son, Luther Bronson.

Asahel Brownson, fourth son of Col. Ozias, lived and died in the house on Blue Street lately occupied by Archibald Dayton, now deceased, who married his widow.

Abijah Peck Brownson, fifth son of Col. Ozias, lived on Brooks Street, north of Nelson T. Loomis, until his removal to Vernon, N. Y., about 1800. "He was the Anak of the family, —a man of pleasant temperament, and brimful of courage and fortitude." Many a strong wild colt did he shoe; many a wild steer did he yoke; and many a time did he bind his neighbor, John Lucas, a respectable man, but strong and occasionally crazy.

Isaac Bronson,† youngest son of Col. Ozias, and the only one born in the town, built and resided until his death in the house at the Centre now owned by his son Theron. He was the largest land-owner in the town. He was also a trader for many years, and a large dealer in dairy products from his own farms, and purchased from others. He was a prominent and influential man in the town, —a justice of the peace,

* The compiler heard Mr. Brownson relate an incident of his marriage illustrating the customs of that day. On the morning after the wedding he started from Torringford to Winchester in a sleigh, with his bride and a two-gallon bottle of rum, and on his way home found the road fenced up in three successive places, with gatherings of neighbors at each fence prepared to salute his wife or bottle before allowing him a passage homeward.

† The "w" was retained in the name of the Winchester Brownsons until after 1810, by some of them, as appears by their recorded deeds, as late as 1825.

and three times a representative to the General Assembly.

Lois, daughter of Col. Ozias Brownson, married, Dec. 9, 1779, Seth Wetmore, and in advanced life Maj. Benoni Bronson.

The family of Bronson, once the most numerous with one exception in the town, has but few representatives remaining.

Ensign Joseph Frisbie, from Torrington, first lived on Lot 6, in the southwest corner of the town, and afterwards, in 1782, removed to a lot opposite the original meeting-house, with a saw-mill thereon, probably erected by him.

Elijah Frisbie, son of Joseph, in 1791 owned the Silas Hoskin place in Winsted, which he sold to Benjamin Whiting in 1793, and afterwards owned and occupied the Samuel A. McAlpin place, about a mile south of Winchester Centre, until his removal to Vernon, N. Y., about 1800.

Phineas Griswold, from Wethersfield, lived until 1784 near Torrington line, on the old South country road.

Ambrose Palmer, son of Job, of Litchfield, lived on a part of the John J. Fanning farm, in the Danbury Quarter, until 1791, when he returned to Litchfield.

Benjamin Preston, from Goshen, lived near the Widow Everitt place on Brooks Street, in Danbury Quarter. He was a cripple from his birth, and lived by making baskets, birch brooms, and splint chair-bottoms.

Joel Roberts owned and lived on a farm now absorbed in the B. B. Rockwell, J. G. Griswold, and Emory Coe farms until his death in 1780.

Capt. Peter Corbin, with his sons Daniel and Peter, Jr., came from Danbury, and lived on the Asaph Brooks farm in the Danbury Quarter. His house stood on the east side of the way, opposite Mr. Brooks. He removed to Colebrook in 1805, and spent his remaining life with his son Peter, Jr. He was captain of the first company of the Alarm Regiment of Connecticut in 1780.

Peter Corbin, Jr., lived in the old part of the house of Asaph Brooks, above mentioned, until his removal to Colebrook, about 1805.

Daniel Corbin lived on a hill, west of Asaph Brooks, about half way to the house of Lloyd Humphrey, in Norfolk.

John Videto, a foreigner, came from Danbury, and lived on the old South country road, next south of the Widow Everitt farm, until his death, Nov. 29, 1799, at the age of eighty-five years and eighteen days.

John Videto, Jr., came with and lived in the same house with his father until his removal to Austinburg, Ohio, in 1807, with his son Jasper.

Stephen Wade moved to Branford, where he married Maria Abigail Hoadley. He came with his son Amasa to Winchester in 1774, where they settled on the farm recently occupied by Isaac Wade, in the southeast part of the town. He died Feb. 8, 1817, aged ninety-three.

Amasa Wade resided on the same farm until his death, Aug. 30, 1838.

Stephen Wade lived on Brooks Street, Danbury Quarter, until his removal to Vernon, N. Y., about 1825.

Amasa Wade lived on a farm adjoining his father's, and, in partnership with his brother Isaac, owned and carried on the tannery afterwards owned by the Elmores.

Ichabod Loomis migrated to this town from Torrington in 1774, and died July 31, 1785. He lived on a farm in the Danbury Quarter, lying on a road parting northeasterly from the South country road, a little south of the Widow Everitt house.

Thaddeus Loomis lived near Goshen line, north of the Norfolk road, on land that was afterwards a part of the farm of Levi Bronson (second). He removed in 1802 to Salisbury, Herkimer Co., N. Y., where he was for many years a justice of the peace, and for four years an assistant justice of the County Court. He married, May 26, 1789, Lois Griswold, daughter of Phineas. She died in 1827; he died in Holley, N. Y., June 14, 1832.

Capt. Abiel Loomis lived in Winsted, on Spencer Street, in a house that stood on the site of Widow Lucy Coe's residence, until about 1809, when he removed to the farm now owned by William Johnson, on the Dugway road, in Old Winchester. About 1815 he purchased the Dudley tannery in Winsted, and removed to the house on Main Street next west of the tannery, where he died Oct. 16, 1818, aged forty-five.

David Alvord (brother of Eliphaz), from Chatham, came from Torrington in 1774, as appears by the records of births. In 1776 he bought the lot on which the parsonage house of Rev. Mr. Booge was afterwards erected, on which he lived until 1785.

William Castel, from Ridgefield, owned land and resided in the old society.

Elijah Castel, son of William, owned and lived on land south of the Edward Rugg farm in Danbury Quarter.

John Beach came into town this year from Torrington, and lived on the farm recently owned by Artemus Rowley, near the south end of third tier, first division, until 1781, when he returned to Torrington.

The new-comers of 1774 in Winchester Society were Lemuel Bassett, Daniel Loomis, James Sweet, Jonathan Sweet, Reuben Sweet, Hezekiah Elmer, John Miner, and Elisha Wilcoxson.

Lemuel Bassett, from New Haven, first owned seventy-three acres of land, embracing a considerable portion of Winchester Centre village, which he sold in 1777, and afterwards bought and lived on a small lot near Col. Ozias Bronson's.

Daniel Loomis, son of Ichabod, of Torrington,

lived on the old country road, immediately north of his brother Ichabod, and south of Widow Everitt's.

James Sweet, supposed from Goshen, owned a lot on Blue Street, north of the stone school-house.

Reuben Sweet owned the lot next south of James Sweet's, which he conveyed to Jonathan Sweet in 1777, and moved to Wallen's Hill in Barkhamsted, near the first Winsted meeting-house.

Jonathan Sweet owned lands adjoining those of James and Reuben, and also a part of the B. B. Rockwell farm, between the two lakes, all of which he disposed of in 1771 or earlier.

John Miner, from New London, brother of Reuben, of Winchester, came from Torrington, and settled and died on the farm lately owned by Emory Coe, deceased.

Hon. Phineas Miner, second son of John, lived in the old parsonage of Mr. Booge until his removal to Litchfield in 1816. He died in Litchfield in 1839. Mr. Miner, with only a common-school education, studied law under Judge Reeve, of Litchfield, and entered on the practice in Winchester in 1798. By close study and faithful preparation of his cases, as well as by his ardor in trying them, he early attained a good standing at the bar, and eventually ranked among the ablest advocates in the county. He was by nature unfitted for legal trickery, or for any dishonorable act. He repeatedly represented Winchester, and afterwards Litchfield, in the Legislature, having served in this capacity during eleven sessions. He was chosen to the State Senate in 1830 and 1831; was elected a representative in Congress during the sessions of 1832 and 1833, and was judge of probate for Litchfield district at the time of his death.

William Miner, third son of John, owned and lived in the Daniel Murray house, on the Dugway road, until his removal to Ohio in 1816.

Capt. Elisha Wilcoxson, from Stratford, was here in 1775.

The new-comers of the year 1776 were Philip Priest, Daniel Forbes, Martin North and his sons, Martin, Jr., and Rufus, Truman Gibbs, Joseph Agard, and Gershom Fay.

In 1777 the following came into the society: Nathan and Peter Blackman, Samuel Clark, Joseph Dodge, Timothy Fay, William Fay, James Stevenson, Joseph Sweet, and Jonah Woodruff.

The new-comers of this year (1778) were Lemuel Stannard, Sr., Seth Griswold, James Hale, and William Barbour.

In 1779, Elijah Hubbard, Daniel Clark, and Christopher Whiting came.

In 1780 came Stephen Spencer, Simeon Hurlbut, John Church, Thomas Cannon, Stephen Scovil, Benjamin Woodruff, William Barnstable, and Prince Negro.

1781.—Elijah Andrews, and his son, Elijah, Jr., James Adkins, Isaac Adkins, Richard Coit, Aaron and Joseph Agard.

1782.—Daniel H. Cone, John Deer, Jonathan Deer, John Marshall, Levi Norton, Samuel Roberts, Chauncy Smith, Elijah Thompson, and David Ward. The freemen admitted this year were Reuben Miner, William Barbour, Jonah Woodruff, and Jonathan Alvord.

1783.—The new-comers of the year were Benoni Brownson, William Chamberlin, and William Chamberlin, Jr., Jedediah Coe, Timothy Cook, Joseph Elmore, and Joseph B. Elmore, his son, Isaac Filley, Benjamin Judd, Joseph Platt, Samuel Smith, and Benajah Smith, his son, Ephraim Smith, Samuel Stancliff, Josiah Wade, Daniel Ward, Hopkins West, Nathaniel White. The freemen admitted this year were Capt. Peter Corbin, Levi Brownson, David Ward, Ichabod Loomis, Stephen Spencer, Samuel Smith, William Fay, David Austin, Jr., John Church, Benoni Brownson, and Levi Norton.

1784.—David Gaylord, Samuel Hawley, Didaymus Shepard, Peleg Sweet.

1785.—Salmon Hawley, Charles Kent, Zeba Meacham, Simeon Moore, Jr., Capt. John Nash, Abraham Nash, Daniel Sandifouk, Nathan L. Wade, Justus Wright.

1786.—William Keyes, London, a negro.

1788.—Zalmon Benedict, John Benedict, Nathan Broughton, Ephraim Foot, Roswell Grant, Hewitt Mills, Jacob Kimberly, Jacob Kimberly, Jr., David Murray, and Heman Smith. Roswell Grant joined the Continental army when seventeen years old, and endured hard service with characteristic fortitude. When Baron Steuben was selecting his corps for special discipline, he passed in front of Grant's company while on parade. Grant was surprised to find himself the only man taken from the company, being, as he said, "such a little nubbin' of a fellow, I had no idea he would take me." While in the Highlands, he was posted as guard on one of the bleakest points in extremely cold weather; the army moved without recalling him, but he stuck to his post until relieved two days after. Going to Litchfield in his advanced life on foot, a neighbor intrusted him with a letter to be delivered there. He had reached within a mile of his home, after dark, on his return, when he discovered that he had brought the letter back. He immediately turned and walked fourteen miles to Litchfield, delivered the letter, and came home before daylight the next morning.

1789.—Francis Bacon, John Bacon, Levi Brownson, David Deers, John Lucas, Deacon Levi Platt, Sylvester Platt, Daniel Thompson.

1790.—Isaac Skinner.

1791.—Adna Beach, Rev. Publius V. Booge, Nathan Brown, Levi Coy, Silas Fyler, Roman Fyler, Theodore and Russell Goodwin, Capt. Moses Hatch, Simeon Hatch, Josiah Hull. The freemen admitted and sworn this year were John Spencer, Elijah Frisbee, Levi Brownson, Salmon Brownson, Silas Hurlbut, Roman Fyler, Jonathan Deer, Ezra Stannard, Elisha

Hills, Peter Corbin, Jr., Noah Benedict, Zebina Smith, Chauncey Mills, Nathan Wheeler, and Benjamin Wheeler.

1792.—John B. Hall, Elind Taylor, Waite Hill.

1793.—William R. Case, Reuben Marshall, John McAlpine, Jr., Samuel Wheaden, Rufus Crane, John Joles.

1794.—Maj. Lloyd Andrews, Francis Bacon, David Bebee, Dr. Nath. Elmore, Gillett Hinkley, Epaphras Loomis, Deacon Lorrain Loomis, Orange Mott, Daniel Wells, Erastus Thrall.

1795.—Roger Coe, Joshua Beach, William Crocker, Phineas J. and Mathew Griswold, Luther Holcomb, Levi Marshall, Loami Mott, Daniel Phelps, Daniel Phelps, Jr., John C. Riley, Seth Holmes, Ezra Holmes, Silas Taylor, D. T. S. Wetmore, Reuben Tucker, Jr., Miles Wilkinson.

1796.—Roger Barber, Ephraim Bowers, Levi Daw, William Gray, Sylvester Hall, Nathaniel Hoyt, Deacon Micajah Hoyt, George Kingsbury, David Strong, Elijah Starkwether.

1797.—Eli Frisbie, Clark McEwen, Stephen Gaylord. The freemen admitted and sworn were Daniel Corbin, Thaddeus Loomis, Daniel Wells, Sylvester Hall, Asahel Bronson, Asher Loomis, Eli Frisbie, Israel Douglass, Roger Coe, Amos Tolles, Seth Lucas, and Daniel Eggleston, Jr.

1798.—Elijah Blake, Elijah Blake, Jr., Jonathan Blake, Henry Blake, Ithnel Blake, Deacon Allen Blake, Capt. William Bunnell, Chauncey Humphrey, Asahel Wells. From 1810 to 1813 he kept tavern in the yellow store building, recently torn down, that stood in front of the new store of Theron Bronson. During the war of 1812 he was connected with the introduction of British goods to the States from Canada, a quantity of which were seized at Hartford as smuggled, thereby reducing him to poverty.

1799.—John Breden.

1800.—Benjamin Wheadon, Eliakim Benedict, Lent Mott, Jr., Silliman Hubbell, Josiah Cowles, Augustus Humphrey, Caleb Beach, Arah Loomis, Isaac Wilcox, Jr.

1801.—Richard Beckley, Roger Cook, Abel Pibballs, Nehemiah Bailey. The following new electors were admitted this year: Abijah Wilson, Jr., William Filley, James Gilbert, Newell Haydon, Eli Andrews, Levi Daw, Levi Filley, Jonathan Douglass, Elijah Benedict, Lorrin Sweet, Cyrus Butrick, Anson Cook, Reuben Rowley, Joseph Ellsworth, Levi Fox, Joel Wright, Jesse Porter, John C. Riley, Obadiah Platt, Levi Hoyt, Reuben Scovill, Joseph Mitchell, Luther Holcomb, Daniel Wilcox, David Holmes, Ebenezer Rowley, Stephen Knowlton, Samuel Wetmore (third), Orrin Bronson, Stephen Hart, John C. Barber, Moses Hatch, Nathaniel Hoyt, Micajah Hoyt, John Wetmore, Joseph Cook, Isaac Bronson, Chauncey Bronson, Eden Benedict, Joseph Preston, Amasa Wade, Andrew Pratt, Anson Allen, Lyman Doolittle, Ozias Spencer, Zenas Wilson, Stephen Hurlbut, Abel McEwen, Levi Coy, Lloyd Andrews, Asahel Morse, Isaac Wade, Eliphalet Mills, Nathaniel Smith, William Westlake, and William Chickley.

1802.—Mathew Adams, Theodore Bailey, Timothy Bailey, Ithamar Bailey, James Barton, William Chickley, Jonas Ellwell, Benjamin Paine, Phineas Warren (second), Jesse Horton. The freemen admitted and sworn this year were Deacon Josiah Smith, Nathaniel Balcom, Michael Grinnell, Silliman Hubbell, Abel Stannard, Levi Ackley, Gideon Hall, Asher Rowley, Levi Norton, Jr., John Wetmore, Jr., David Coe, Moses Camp, Samuel Camp, Salmon Treat, Horace Eggleston, Reynold Wilson, Josiah Apley, Arah Loomis, John Deer, Elijah Starks, Hawley Oakley, Fisher Case, Rufus Grinnell, James Henshaw, Ezra Rockwell, Truman Smith, Phineas Warner, Rufus Holmes, and Roswell Grant.

1803.—John Hamilton, Jupiter Mars, Oliver Smith, Daniel Rice. The electors admitted and sworn were as follows: Phineas Reed, Amos Hungerford, Joel Kimberly, Elisha Kimberly, Samuel Hoadley, Ransley Bull, Ithamar Bailey, Jacob Seymour, Stephen Wade, Stephen Gaylord, James Barton, William Phillips, Nathan Potter, Timothy Bailey, and Eli Marshall.

1804.—Elihu Everitt, Isaac Jacklyn, Seth Porter, Isaac Sweet.

1805.—James Beebe, Jared Curtis, Levi Hoyt, Elijah Pinney, Isaac Tucker, Chauncey White.

1806.—Wait Loomis, Daniel Murray, Roger Root, Roger Root, Jr., Gurdon Root, Asahel Smith.

1807.—Samuel W. Baldwin, Levi L. Hatch, Zenas Neal, Lancelot Phelps, Sr., Roger Starkweather.

1808.—Asaph B. Brooks, Asher Case, Samuel Cone and Warren Cone, sons of Daniel Hurlbut Cone, Erastus G. Hurlbut, Ammi Murray, John Storer, or Story, George Tuttle. The electors admitted this year were Elijah Blake, Jr., Jonathan Blake, Joseph Coit, Jesse Clark, Elisha Rowley, Reuben Baldwin, Asa Mallory, Lemuel Hurlbut, Eben Coe, William Miner, Isaac Tucker, John Westlake, and Elisha Smith.

1809.—Fisk Beach and Noble J. Everitt. The electors admitted this year were William Chamberlin (2d), Asher Case, Lyman Strong, Daniel Burnham, and Roger Starkweather.

1810.—Capt. Eli Richards and William Crum. The electors admitted this year were Ira Preston and Riley Whiting.

The following were here prior to 1830: Apollos Dean, Joseph Eggleston, James Bragg, Dr. Zephania Swift, Luman Whiting, Moses Drake, Moses Drake, Jr., Edward Griswold, Phineas Griswold, Jr., Lewis Hart, Samuel D. Gilbert, Ebenezer Cowles, Joel Clark, Henry Dayton, Benjamin Phelps, Frederick Phelps, Jonathan Saxton, Salmon Bail, Jonathan F. Baldwin, Randall Covey, George Chase, Dudley Chase, Reuben Chase, Sheldon Miller, Hiram Church, Samuel Bandle, Willard Hart, Rufus Drake, Harvey

Ford, John M. Galagher, Archibald Dayton, William S. Marsh, Daniel Beckley, Norris Beckley, Oliver Loomis.

THE FIRST GRIST-MILL.

"David Austin's name first appears as grantee in a deed from Cornelius Merry, of 1764, in which he is described as of Winchester. He probably came from Suffield. For thirty years or more he was, perhaps, the most prominent and enterprising citizen of the town. His first residence was on the Pantry lot. In 1769 he purchased the Ensign lot, extending east and south from the outlet of the Long Pond so far as to embrace the pond stream and all the village of Winsted between Lake Street Bridge and Clifton Mill, a region then literally a howling wilderness, unapproachable by reason of its jagged mountain ridge, and heavy growth of timber, shrubs, and brambles. In 1771, he opened a cart-path through the forest, down to Sucker Brook, and thence over the hills west of the pond to its outlet, by which he conveyed the materials for the first grist-mill in the town. This mill, and a saw-mill contiguous, were erected at the turn of Lake Street, near the summit of the hill. The mill stood where the road now runs, a little northeastward of the Henry Spring Company's shop; the road as first opened running down the hill close to the old white dwelling now known as the Factory House. The water of the lake was raised some three feet above its natural level, by a frail dam of hemlock logs and plank, about three rods south of the present causeway, and let out by a new channel through a bulkhead,—the decayed parts of which are still to be seen in their place,—and conveyed across the road nearly opposite the old stone-chimney mill-house, and thence on the east side to the junction of Rockwell and Lake Streets, and then again turned across Lake Street and poured on the wheel of the mill.

"This mill was for about twenty years the eastern terminus of civilized habitation towards Mad River valley. Mr. Austin's first residence in Winsted was in a log house nearest to the pond outlet. He subsequently built the stone-chimneyed lean-to house now known as the mill-house already mentioned. In one of the rooms he kept a small store of goods, at the same time personally attending his mill and saw-mill and his other concerns. A cotemporary says of him,—

"'The deacon commonly tended his own mill. In times of drought, when other mills failed, he ran his day and night, and had so disciplined himself that he would turn a grist into the hopper, lie down to sleep on a bench, with his old turnip watch ticking at his head, and wake at the precise moment when the last kernel was running out.'"

FIRST SAW-MILL.

Sept. 25, 1779, it was "voted that Deacon Samuel Wetmore, and the owners of the saw-mill by the meeting-house, shall have the privilege of the dam by Capt. Hill's, as agreed."

This saw-mill was the first erected in the town. It originally stood near the county road, at the foot of the hill, north of the burying-ground, and was carried by means of a dam on the east side of the road, which flooded the meadows east and northeast of the road. It was probably at this time moved down the stream to the vicinity of the old meeting-house, in order to get a better head of water. It was eventually removed down to the site of the mill and cheese-box factory recently owned by the McAlpines.

An incident connected with this mill has been handed down, which pleasingly illustrates the characters of the first two deacons of the Winchester church. Deacon Wetmore sawed the logs of his neighbors in regular order, according to their priority of claim. A certain day was fixed for sawing the logs of his bosom friend and colleague, Deacon Seth Hills; but in the morning, before Deacon Hills had come to draw his logs on to the logway, another neighbor came, who was in pressing and immediate need of some lumber, and prevailed on Deacon Wetmore to let him draw in the logs he required to be sawed. Some of the logs were drawn in when Deacon Hills arrived. Irritated at finding himself superseded, he made some sharp remark, which was sharply replied to by his colleague. Both of them fell from grace to wrath. "I'll never draw another log to your mill," says Deacon Hills. "And if you do, I'll never saw it for you," says Deacon Wetmore. Other defiant words were bandied back and forth, until their wrath, by repeated blowing off, came down from high to low pressure. Several world's people were listening to their unedifying abjurations. A pause ensued. One of the deacons beckoned the other to follow him. They retired to a neighboring clump of bushes, whence the voice of penitent prayer arose. Grace prevailed over passion, and on returning to the mill, Deacon Hills assisted in drawing in his neighbor's logs, cheerfully postponing his own turn until his neighbor could be accommodated.

"THE COLD SUMMER."

The spring of 1816 was cold and backward, and the summer cold and dry. Frosts prevailed in every month of the year. The mowing lands yielded less than half an average crop. Scarcely an ear of corn in the town came to maturity. Potatoes were few and small, and dairy products were as scant in quantity as low in price. Much apprehension prevailed of a famine winter, which was measurably averted by a provident planting of turnips when it was perceived that other crops were to fail. This crop was large, and thereby the lack of hay was partly made good in wintering such stock as was not killed or sold off in the preceding fall.

THE REVOLUTION.

The first record relating to the Revolutionary struggle is under date of 1775, as follows:

"That the troopers be freed from paying anything for their colors."

"To raise two-pence half-penny on the List of 1775, to purchase a town

Stock of powder and lead, and also to pay other necessary charges arising in the town."

The following soldiers from this town went to Ticonderoga in 1775, in Capt. Sedgwick's company, Col. Hinman's regiment:

Warham Gibbs, lieutenant, Charles Wright, Jr., Adam Mott, Ebenezer Shepard, Stephen Arnold, Freedom Wright, Nathan Balcom, Hawkins Woodruff, John Derby, David Goff, Peleg Sweet, Oliver Coe, Sr., William Stannard, Lemuel Walter, Noah Gleason, Jr., Abraham Wilkinson, Elisha Smith.

Charles Wright and Ebenezer Shepard marched to the relief of Boston on the Lexington alarm.

Samuel Hurlbut, John Sweet, and Lemuel Stannard served in the Seventh Regiment in 1775.

Daniel Hurlbut Cone and William Lucas served in Col. Meigs' regiment in 1775.

Benoni Brownson served in Capt. Hooker's company in 1775.

Stephen Knowlton served in 5th company, Third Regiment.
Judah West " 8th " Second "
Gideon Wilcoxson* " 10th " Seventh "
Shubael Cook " 4th " Eighth "
Ebenezer Rowley " 9th " " "

Nathan Blackman served in Capt. Smith's company, Eighth Regiment.

David Beebe served in Capt. Smith's company, Eighth Regiment.

Truman Gibbs served in Maj. Weld's company.

Benjamin Palmer served in Maj. Weld's company.

Josiah Adkins served in Capt. Arnold's company, Wooster's regiment.

John Arnold served in Capt. Denny's company, Hosford's regiment, in 1776.

William Leach served in Col. Ducher's (Fourth) regiment in 1779; also in Capt. Converse's company, Seventh Regiment, in 1780.

Lemuel Walter, served in Capt. Alden's company, Col. Butler's regiment, in 1780.

Samuel Roberts, served in Capt. Alden's company, Col. Butler's regiment, in 1780.

John Balcom, served in Capt. Alden's company, Col. Butler's regiment, in 1780.

Daniel Walter served in Col. Swift's regiment in 1780.

Oliver Coe, Jr., served in Capt. Porson's company, Col. Butler's regiment, in 1780.

Samuel Mott served in Capt. Porson's company, Col. Butler's regiment, in 1780.

Peter Corbin served in Sherman's company, Eighth Regiment, in 1780.
Daniel Wright " " " " " " "
Ebenezer Coe " " " " " " "

The following other men served in the Continental army prior to 1780, as appears by a certificate of the selectmen:

George Hudson, Peabody Stannard, Jonathan Preston, Prince Negro, John Fay, Stephen Hurlbut, Levi Wilkinson, Stephen Schovil, Adam Mott, Remembrance Filley, Gershom Fay, William Fay, Timothy Fay, Seth Stannard, Jesse Wilkinson.

Of these, Remembrance Filley, Gershom Fay, and William Fay belonged to Capt. Beebe's Litchfield company.

Oliver Coe, Jr., and Wait Loomis also served under Gen. Harmer, in the Indian war in Ohio.

David Austin, Daniel Corbin, and William Leach belonged to Capt. Medad Hill's company, enlisted in 1776.

William Stannard served in Capt. Morris' company, Bradley's regiment, in 1781.

Richard Coit served in the Sixth Troop in 1781, and in various regiments during the war.

David Goff and his son served in the Northern army in 1776.

* He served in Capt. Beebe's company in 1776, and died while a prisoner of war in the Sugar-House, New York.

The town records refer, in 1777, to "those who went out with Ensign Ozias Brownson last April, with Sergt. Timothy Benedict in August, and with Lieut. Benedict;" in 1778, "to Sergt. Freedom Wright, and John Balcom, Jr., for doing a tour of duty last year in the Northern army;" in 1780, "to those men who are or may be detailed with the army between the 1st day of June last and the 1st of January next." In 1781 it was voted to try to get Dolphin's son (a negro) "to count for Winchester," and "to make application to Gen. Parsons, or some other general officer, to try to procure a pardon for Jonathan Preston, on account of his deserting the army," and "to raise a man to supply the place of George Hudson in the Continental army." In 1782 it was voted "to hire the men now called for, for the guard at Horse-Neck, and to fill the deficiencies in the Continental army till December next."

Many other inhabitants, not named in any of the pay-rolls or votes of the town referred to, are known to have been in the service.

John Church served in the Canada invasion under Arnold, and was in the battle at Saratoga.

Deacon Seth Hills served at Saratoga, and was present at Burgoyne's surrender.

Joseph Hoskin served as a trooper on Long Island, and was in the rear-guard at the retreat from Brooklyn Heights.

Capt. Moses Hatch enlisted at sixteen, and served through the war.

A company, of which John Hills was captain and Ozias Brownson lieutenant, served at New York while Gen. Putnam commanded in that department.

MUSTER ROLL OF CAPTAIN JOHN HILL'S COMPANY.

Capt., John Hills; Lieut., Benjamin Benedict; Ensign, Ozias Brownson; Sergts., Elisha Wilcoxson, Jonathan Coe, Eliphaz Alvord, Joseph Frisbee; Corps., Samuel Hurlbut, Abel Wetmore, Josiah Smith, John Wright; Fifers, Belah Hills, Levi Brownson; Drummers, Joseph Dodge, Andrew Avret, John Austin; Privates, Daniel Andrus, Eli Andrus, Steven Arnold, Joel Beach, Nathan Balcom, Jonathan Balcom, John Balcom, Jr., John Beach, Timothy Benedick, Azariah Bradley, Aaron Cook, Hezekiah Elmer, Remembrance Filley, Daniel Grover, Zimri Hills, Chauncey Hills, Seth Kellogg, William Kies, Ichabod Loomis, Samuel McCune, Gershom McCune, Jr., Reuben Miner, Samuel Preston, Joseph Plat, Philip Priest, William Fay, Phineas Griswold, Ambrose Palmer, Reuben Sweet, Peleg Sweet, William Stannard, Reuben Palmer, Lazarus Palmer, Lemuel Stannard, Jr., Jesse Wilkinson, Reuben Wilkinson, Reuben Tucker, David Alvord, Lemuel Walter, John Walter, James Stevenson, Richard Coit, Thomas Spencer, Amasa Wade, Joel Roberts, Timothy Fay, Steven Hurlbut, Phineas Potter, Preserved Crissee, Abraham Andrews, Jr., John Austin, Jr., Samuel Mott, Phineas Smith, David Mills, Daniel Corbin, Simeon Hurlbut, Samuel Roberts, Elijah Castel, Benjamin Palmer, Silas Filer, Peter Corbin, Jr., Samuel Castel, Moses Derbye, William Leach, Isaac Filley, John Spencer, Moses Roberts, Jacob Palmer, Daniel Loomis, Abner Coe, John Church, —— Palmer.

At the annual town-meeting, 1776, in addition to the routine business, the selectmen were instructed to provide the camp equipage ordered by the Assembly, viz., three tents, six pots, and nine bottles or canteens for the town.

Sept. 25, 1777, it was "voted to provide the articles

mentioned in the Governor's proclamation for the soldiers at the town's cost, and to give them to them, viz., to the soldiers," and "that Gen. Samuel Wetmore and Sergt. David Austin be a committee to procure the above-mentioned articles and to take care of them." It was also voted that Gershom McCune, Jonathan Alvord, and Martin North be a committee to provide for the families of those men that are enlisted into the Continental army according to the Act of Assembly.

December 1st, of the same year, Samuel Wetmore, Gershom Fay, Capt. John Hills, David Austin, and Jonathan Coe were appointed a committee for supplying the families of such soldiers belonging to this town, now in the Continental army, with such clothing and provisions as may be necessary for their support.

It was also voted, "that those men that went volunteers to the Northward and Southward shall receive five pounds each out of the treasury;" and "that those men who went with Ensign Brownson last April, and with Sergt. Timothy Benedict in August, and with Lieut. Benedict, shall receive five pounds for going volunteers."

At a town-meeting, Jan. 13, 1778, the Articles of Confederation of the thirteen United States were presented for approval, and by vote on each successive article were accepted; and thereupon the oath of fidelity to the State of Connecticut was administered to those present and certified in the records. The names of others who took the oath afterwards were also recorded. We subjoin the names in alphabetical order, giving the dates of administration only of those taking the oath subsequent to January 13, 1778.

David Alvord, Eliphaz Alvord, Jonathan Alvord, Abraham Andrews, Daniel Andrews, David Austin, John Austin, Lemuel Bassett, Joel Beach, John Beach (Feb. 12, 1779), Benjamin Benedict, Timothy Benedict, Levi Brownson, Ozias Brownson, William Castel, John Church (July 18, 1782), Samuel Clark, Jonathan Coe, Robert Coe, Roswell Coe, Daniel Hurlbut Cone (Dec. 2, 1782), Richard Coit, Peter Corbin, Daniel Corbin, Joseph Dodge, Hezekiah Elmer, Noble Everitt, Andrew Everitt, Mrs. H. Everitt (Jan. 18, 1782), Gershom Fay, Remembrance Filley, Joseph Frisbee, Warham Gibbs, Phineas Griswold, Bela Hills (Dec. 2, 1782), Seth Hills, John Hills, Benoni Hills, Joseph Hoskin, Samuel Hurlbut, Rev. Mr. Knapp, William Keyes (Feb. 12, 1779), David Loomis (Dec. 2, 1782), Ichabod Loomis, Robert McCune, Samuel McCune, Gershom McCune (Dec. 4, 1778), Reuben Miner, John Miner, Adam Mott, Lent Mott, Martin North, Ambrose Palmer, Joseph Platt (Feb. 5, 1778), Ebenezer Preston, Samuel Preston, Benjamin Preston, Philip Priest, Chauncey Smith (Dec. 2, 1782), Eleazer Smith, Thomas Spencer, William Stannard (Dec. 2, 1782), Lemuel Stannard, Jr., Abel Stannard (July 25, 1782), Lemuel Stannard (March 10, 1782), James Sweet, John Sweet, Jonathan Sweet, Peleg Sweet, Reuben Tucker, John Videto, Jr., Amasa Wade, Samuel Wetmore, Abel Wetmore, Elisha Wilcoxson, Jesse Wilkinson, Reuben Wilkinson, Jonah Woodruff.

Sergt. Freedom Wright and John Balcom, Jr., were allowed five pounds each for doing a tour of duty the previous year in the Northern army.

It was voted, that if the committee on trial cannot procure a sufficiency of provisions for the families of those men who are gone into the Continental army, the selectmen shall be empowered to lay the matter before the Governor and Council, or Assembly, and pray them to point out some way for our relief; and also to pray for a tax on non-resident proprietors to support the country roads.

Ensign Ozias Bronson, Joseph Hoskin, Samuel Hurlbut, Roswell Coe, Ambrose Palmer, Samuel Preston, and Phineas Griswold were appointed a committee to provide for the families of the soldiers.

ASSESSMENT ROLL, 1783.

WINCHESTER SOCIETY.

Names.	Amount of Taxable Property. £	s.	d.
Daniel Andrus	50	5	0
Abram Andrus	31	8	6
David Alvord	33	11	6
Theophilus Andrus	15	0	0
Abram Andrus, Jr.	26	5	6
Eliphaz Alvord	68	0	0
Isaac Adkins	49	11	0
Jonathan Blackman	38	13	9
Levi Brownson	59	15	9
Timothy Benedict	49	7	6
Capt. (Ozias) Brownson	98	4	0
William Benedict	26	5	6
Benoni Brownson	39	2	6
Peter Blackman	40	3	0
Joseph Bown	21	0	0
Lemuel Basset	6	2	6
Capt. Benedict	81	8	6
Timothy Benedict, Jr.	48	1	6
Joel Beach	44	0	0
Elijah Castle	22	8	0
Aaron Cook	51	7	6
Richard Coit	3	8	3
Abner Coe	30	3	0
Capt. (Peter) Corbin	56	16	0
John Church	35	1	6
Peter Corbin, Jr.	21	0	0
Jedediah Coe	21	0	0
Jonathan Coe	70	15	0
Samuel Clark	30	14	0
Robert Coe	52	9	9
Samuel Castle	21	0	0
Daniel Cone and David Ward	78	7	3
William Chamberlain	25	15	6
Rezel Coe	91	17	6
William Castle	31	2	0
Timothy Cook	22	16	6
Daniel Clark	29	1	1
Joseph Dodge	33	4	6
John Dear and Salmon Hoskin	50	5	0
Eli Dolphin	37	14	0
Andrew Everit	36	19	0
Hannah Everit	14	1	6
Joseph Elmer	42	0	0
Josiah Everit	30	10	0
William Fay	24	10	6
Remb. Filley	1	18	6
Isaac Filley	27	0	0
Abraham Filley	79	1	6
Joseph Fridge	51	2	0
Daniel Grover	23	19	6
Phineas Griswold	47	2	0
Seth Griswold	51	0	0
Joseph Hoskins	39	7	6
Stephen Hurlbut	20	15	0
Elijah Hubard	24	15	6
Samuel Hurlbut	93	17	6
Seth Hills	84	6	0
Widow Mary Hills	5	7	3
James Hale	29	11	6
Benjamin Judd	17	2	0
Seth Kellogg	38	2	0
Ichabod Loomis	66	13	6
Daniel Loomis	34	0	6
Widow Leach	2	9	6
William Leach	12	15	0
John Marshall	26	8	9
Lent Mott	32	2	6
Gershom McCune, Jr.	56	1	0
Adam Mott	22	6	6
John Minor	43	18	3
Samuel McCune	62	2	6
Gershom McCune	49	13	6
Robert McCune	94	19	6
Reuben Miner	34	0	6
Martin North, Jr.	23	17	6
Martin North	49	13	6
Levi Norton	40	8	6
Joseph Platt	37	6	6
Benjamin Preston	4	16	0
Ambrose Palmer	51	0	0
Samuel Preston	59	1	0

Names.	Amount of Taxable Property. £	s.	d.
Ebenezer Preston	34	2	0
Moses Roberts	21	0	0
Samuel Roberts	33	2	0
Ephraim Smith	22	0	0
Ephraim Smith (deaf)	19	13	0
Samuel Stanclift	0	12	0
Eleazer Smith	32	19	6
Lemuel Stannard	27	3	7
Abel Stannard	28	2	0
Chauncey Smith	25	13	6
Samuel Smith	14	15	3
Stephen Spencer	37	8	3
Thomas Spencer	69	13	0
William Standard	20	10	6
Reuben Tucker	45	18	0
Elijah Thomson	42	4	6
John Videto	28	16	6
Jonah Woodruff	36	17	6
Nathan White	38	0	6
Daniel Walter	23	0	0
Christopher Whiting	48	0	9
Samuel Wetmore	61	0	9
Elisha Wilcoxson	74	7	9
Abel Wetmore	47	0	0
Amacy Wade	60	17	9
Lewis Wilkinson	23	7	3
Jesse Wilkinson	27	18	3
Levi Wilkinson	24	12	0
Hopkins West	46	0	0
Total, Winchester Society	£4242	14	10

WINSTED SOCIETY.

Names.	Amount of Taxable Property. £	s.	d.
David Austin, Jr	35	18	6
David Austin	45	13	3
Elijah Andrews	55	5	6
Nathan Balcam	27	0	0
Jonathan Balcam	28	0	0
John Balcam	43	4	9
Samuel Clark (2d)	21	13	0
Uzal Clark	28	16	0
David Crisse	73	18	0
Silas Dunham	25	0	0
Jesse Doohttle	54	14	0
Abijah Fuller	21	19	9
Comfort Goff	19	8	0
Samuel Hayden	46	4	3
Abel Hoskin	55	16	0
Stephen Knowlton	28	19	9
David Mills	76	6	0
Phineas Potter	30	14	0
Lazarus Palmer	21	0	0
Reuben Palmer	21	0	0
Eleazer Porter	36	15	3
Enoch Palmer	59	5	0
Benjamin Palmer	23	14	0
Samuel Stanclift	18	0	0
Elisha Spencer	23	10	0
John Sweet	23	18	0
Josiah Smith	84	14	6
Comfort Stanclif	24	0	0
Simeon Rogers	32	4	9
Ebenezer Rowlee	46	10	0
Zebulon Thomson	4	2	0
Henry Walter	37	17	0
Freedom Wright	42	13	3
John Wright	21	6	0
Charles Wright	34	13	3
John Wright, Jr	45	9	6
John Walter	31	1	0
Lemuel Walter	28	6	6
David West	47	2	0
Total, Winsted Society	£1425	12	9

The list was made up of the following items:

	£	s.	d.
134 polls from 21 to 70 years, at	18	0	0
40 " " 16 to 21 " at	9	0	0
122 oxen, 4 years old or upwards, at	4	0	0
271 cows and steers, 3 years old or upwards, at	3	0	0
100 steers and heifers, 2 years old or upwards, at	2	0	0
77 " " " 1 year " " at	1	0	0
120 horses, 3 years old and upwards, at	3	0	0
9 " 2 " " " at	2	0	0
7 " 1 year " " at	1	0	0
154 swine, at	1	0	0
28 smokes or fire-place, at	0	7	6
92 " " at	0	3	9
586 acres of plow-lands, at	0	10	0
1027 " meadow-lands, at	0	8	0
51 " bog meadow-lands, at	0	5	0
409 " bush pasture-lands, at	0	2	0
12219 " timber-land, at	0	0	6
3 silver watches, at	3	0	0
5 taverners assessed at	15	0	0
1 store, at	25	0	0
1 grist-mill and saw-mill, at	24	5	0
1 saw-mill, at	8	15	0
2 saw-mills, at	4	0	0
1 physician, at	10	0	0
2 shoemakers, at	5	0	0

CHAPTER XVI.

WINCHESTER (Continued).

Pioneers in Winsted Society—Manufacturing Interests—The Winsted Bank—The Hurlbut Bank—The Hurlbut National Bank—The First National Bank—The Winsted National Bank—The Winsted Savings Bank—The Mechanics' Savings Bank—St. Andrew Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M.—Meridian Chapter—Tyrian Council—Orion and Union Lodges, I. O. of O. F.—Temperance Organizations—Palmer Post—Knights of Pythias—Libraries—Early Schools—The Winsted Herald—The Winsted Press—The Winsted News—Post-Office Difficulties—List of Old Inhabitants—The Borough of Clifton—The Borough of Winsted—Incorporation—First Officers Elected—Wardens from 1858 to 1881—Burgesses from 1858 to 1881—Clerks, Treasurers, and Bailiffs from 1858 to 1881—Water-Works—Fire Department, etc.—Population of Town from 1756 to 1880.

"THE opening of the old north road was soon followed by a settlement in the northeast corner of the town, distinct and distant from the earlier settlement in the southwest section, to which our attention has thus far been directed. Long Lake and the mountain ridges extending from its north end to Colebrook line effectually separated these communities from each other until near the close of the last century, when the improvement of the splendid water-power along the Lake Stream and at the Still River Falls gradually drew settlers to the intermediate region. The Winsted settlement began some twenty years later than that of the old society. The records show but four resident land-owners there in 1771, when the town was incorporated, and none of their names are found on the petition for the incorporation."

The following is a list of the early settlers, etc., of the borough of Winsted, commencing in 1770:

Lieut. John Wright, from Wethersfield to Goshen in 1740, came thence to Winsted, it is believed, in 1769 or 1770, and settled, with his large family, on the northeast side of the old North road, near Colebrook line, on the site of the homestead now occupied by Edward and Edwin Rowley. His title of lieutenant is said to have been acquired during his service in the French war. He had sons,—Samuel, Moses, David, and John.

Charles Wright, son of John, Jr., probably came from Goshen to Winsted about 1775, and lived near his father until his removal in 1801 to Jefferson Co., N. Y. He served as sergeant in Capt. Sedgwick's company on the northern frontier in 1775.

Capt. Freedom Wright became a land-holder in 1777, and lived and kept a tavern in the house, now burned down, recently owned by Albert Kelsey and wife, in the same neighborhood with his father and

brothers. He was a soldier in Capt. Sedgwick's company.

A daughter of John Wright, Sr., named in his will, married Elijah Rockwell, Esq., first justice of the peace, and town clerk of Colebrook, and was the grandmother of John T. Rockwell, of Winsted.

Ebenezer Shepard, from Goshen, in 1771 bought lands bordering on Colebrook line, on the road to Colebrook, by way of Nelson Beardsley's, on which he lived until 1775, when he sold out to David Crissey, and moved into Colebrook. He served in Capt. Sedgwick's company on the northern frontier in 1775.

John Balcom, Jr., from Mansfield, Windham Co., came into the town this year; he owned and lived on a lot of land east of Still River, nearly opposite the Horace Rowley place, and lived in a log house on the hill adjoining Barkhamsted line.

1772.—John Balcom, Sr., is named of Winchester in a deed of this year, conveying to him Lot 10, second division, next south of the Daniel B. Wilson farm.

Jonathan Balcom, son of John, Sr., lived on Wallen's Hill, between Roswell Smith's and Joel Meade's.

Nathaniel Balcom, son of John, Sr., lived on the homestead of his father until 1813 or 1814, when he removed to Wayne Co., Pa.

Elias Balcom was here in 1774. In 1776 he had some interest in the mill-lot, and the corn-mill, saw-mill, and dwelling-house thereon, which he quit-claimed to Stephen Chubb, of New Hartford.

Jacob, Joseph, and Elias Cabit, sons of Elias Balcom, were baptized in the Winchester church in November, 1775. The former is said to have carried on horseback the earliest mail between Hartford and Albany.

Nathan Balcom died Aug. 7, 1808, aged eighty-four.

1773.—John Austin, Abel Hoskin, Josiah Smith, Truman Smith, Josiah Smith, Jr.

1774.—Stephen Arnold, Zebulon Shepard, Phineas Potter, Sheldon Potter, Daniel Potter.

1775.—David Crissey, Preserved Crissey, Israel Crissey.

1776.—David Mills, Chauncey Mills, Eliphalet Mills, Daniel Mills.

1777.—Ensign Jesse Doolittle and sons, Jesse, Jr., Zerah, and Lyman, Samuel Hayden and sons, Seth and Moses, John Darbe, or Derby, Henry Walter and son John, Daniel Walter, Ira Walter, Ebenezer Rowley, Jr., Asher Rowley.

1778.—Barzillai Clemons, Cyrenus Handee, Uzal Clark, Stephen Knowlton, Jr., Simeon Rogers, Abigail Fuller, Elisha Spencer, Ozias Spencer, Ranney Spencer, Elisha Spencer, Jr.

1782.—Eleazer Porter, Samuel Clark, Timothy Cook.

1783.—Silas Dunham, Comfort Goff, Elisha Mallory, Amasa Mallory, Elisha Mallory, Jr., Asa Mallory, Comfort Stanclift, Samuel Stanclift, John Sweet, Zebulon Thompson, David West, Jr., Judah West.

1783–91.—Nathaniel Russell, Daniel Russell, Benjamin Russell, Giles Russell, Hamlin Russell, Benjamin Wheeler, Sr., Benjamin Wheeler, Jr., Othniel Brainard, Jr., Seba Brainard, William Case (of Barkhamsted), Nathan Hoskin, John Jopp (a native of Sterderton, Scotland), John Jopp, Jr., Nathan Wheeler, Anson Wheeler, Esq., Capt. Zebina Smith, Deacon Elisha Smith, Miles Smith, John Shaw (a Hessian soldier from Burgoyne's army, captured at Saratoga), John Shaw, Jr., Charles Barnes, John Allen, John Allen, Jr., Jesse Filley, David Holmes, Isaac Wheeler, Hezekiah Woodruff, Jr., Luke Hart, Selah Hart, Stephen Hart, Samuel Hart, Moses Darbe, Benjamin De Wolf, Daniel De Wolf, Eleazer Kellogg, Caleb Munson, Jr., Norton Wright, Deacon Shubael Cook, Urijah Cook, Reuben Cook, Anson Cook, Lieut. Jonathan Dunham, Deacon Michael Grinnell, Salmon Treat, William Waterman, Jr., Daniel Eggleston, Jr., Daniel Eggleston, Sr., Lewis Miller, Sheldon Miller, Daniel Marshall, John Burton, Thaddeus Fay, Ezra Griffin, Theodore Hoskin, Roswell Hoskin, Solomon Palmer, Jonathan Rogers, Joseph Loomis, Jonathan Coe.

1792.—Jenkins & Boyd, the pioneer manufacturers of Winsted, came into the society this year, and erected the first scythe-factory in the State, and the third in the country, on the site of the Winsted Manufacturing Company's East Village Works. About 1795, in company with Thomas Spencer, Jr., they erected the first forge for making bar-iron in the town, on the lake stream, opposite the grinding-shop of the Winsted Manufacturing Company. In 1802 they erected another scythe-factory on the site of the Winsted Hoe Company's shop, near the corner of Lake and Meadow Streets. Benjamin Jenkins, of the above firm, was born Oct. 15, 1765. He came to Winsted in 1792.

James Boyd came to Winsted, with his brother-in-law and partner, Benjamin Jenkins, in 1792, having previously learned from him the scythe-maker's trade at New Windsor, his native place. He first lived in a small house that stood on the west side of North Main Street, nearly opposite the parsonage-house of Rev. James Beach, which was built by him and his partner in 1795, and jointly occupied by them until 1802. He then built and moved into the house on the east side of Main Street, West village, opposite Munro Street, now owned by John T. Rockwell, where he spent his remaining life, and died Feb. 1, 1849, aged seventy-eight years. In 1803 he dissolved partnership with Mr. Jenkins, taking for his share the joint property of the firm in the West village. In 1808 he built a forge and saw-mill on the water-power opposite the Clarke House, now owned by the New England Pin Company. In 1822 he built a drafting- and forging-shop in rear of the Beardsley House, and in 1828 he rebuilt the "Upper Forge," on the lake stream, above Hulbert's present iron-works. He also built, in 1816, the old iron-store on Main Street, next north of Dudley's brick block.

Deacon John Lee, Ephraim Scovill and son Reuben, Capt. Abijah Wilson, Capt. Zenas Wilson, Reynold Wilson, Abijah Wilson, Jr.

1793.—Levi Ackley, Epaphroditus Bligh, Israel Douglass, Benjamin Whiting, Jr., Guernsey Goff, Enoch Goff, William Merriam, Joseph Mitchell, Andrew Pratt.

1794.—Thomas Boyd, Ananias Dearthick (a Baptist preacher), James Frisbie, Godfrey Jones, Joel Lucas, Zacheus Munsill, William A. Stone, Daniel Brown, Absalom Griffin, Timothy Cannon, David Collins, Samuel Cummins, Josiah Curtis, James Eggleston, Horace Higley, Asher Loomis, Seth Lucas, Truman Seymour, Amos Tolles, Elisha Lewis.

1796.—Levi Barnes, Jehiel Burr, Eli Fox, Levi Fox, Dr. Aaron Moore, Gideon Hall, Nathan Rose, Samuel Westlake, Samuel Westlake, Jr., William Westlake, John Westlake, Thomas Westlake, Randall Shattuck, Oliver White, Oliver White, Jr., Asahel Miller, Joel Miller, Timothy and William Soper (father and son), Daniel Wilcox, Frederick Eggleston, Samuel and Moses Camp, Moses Camp, Sr., Aaron Marshall, Daniel White.

1798.—Merritt Bull, Cyrus Butrick, Joseph Cook, son of Aaron and Lydia, and a native of the town, is on the list of this year as a resident of the old society. In 1809 he bought the Aaron Marshall place, on the Pratt road, where he afterward dwelt until his death, Oct. 11, 1814, aged thirty-nine. Jonathan Douglass, brother of Israel, owned, from 1798 to 1801, a part of the Kinney farm, on Spencer Street road, and lived on the west side of the road, not far from Amos Pierce's residence. Capt. George Frasier, a Scotchman, is on the tax-list of this year as a resident of Winsted. He was a trader near the Wallen's Hill school-house for a few years, and probably for the most part resided over the line in Barkhamsted. Levi Norton (2d), Elihu Rockwell, Reuben Rowley, oldest son of Ebenezer, and a native of the town, is on the list of this year. In 1801 he became owner of the portion of the East village bordered by the Holabird property on the north, Still River east, Main Street south, and Oak Street west, which he exchanged in 1802 for a farm in the northeast corner of the town, recently owned by Joel Mead, now deceased, on which he lived until his removal to Hitchcockville in 1847, where he died, May 2, 1851, aged seventy-four. Joel Wright, Joseph Holmes, Rufus Holmes, Willard Holmes.

The settlers for 1799 were Isaac and Mary Bellows, Roswell Marshall, Charles Osborn, Nathaniel Parks, Theodore Smith, and Henry Sanford.

The new-comers of this year, 1800, were Bissell Hinsdale, Philemon Kirkham, Josiah Apley, Elijah Benedict, Nathaniel Smith, Solomon Lemley, Jacob Lemley, William Davis, Gedeliah Chase.

Philemon Kirkum, Esq., attorney-at-law, came from Norfolk to Winsted in 1800, and built a house on the site of Weed's Block, which was burned down March 25, 1853. He soon sold this house to Bissell Hinsdale, and in 1807 he built the original house on the lot next north of the Congregational chapel, which was taken down by Dr. Welch to make room for his present dwelling. In this house he lived until his removal to Norton, Ohio, in 1814. He was a native of Guilford, Conn., served for four or five years in the Revolutionary war, afterwards studied law with Augustus Pettibone, Esq., of Norfolk, and was in due course admitted to the Litchfield bar.

1801.—Ezra Rockwell, Jacob Chamberlin, Aaron Loomis.

1802.—Col. Hosea Hinsdale, Col. James Shepard, Jesse Clark, Nathan Wheeler Clark, Salmon Burr, Jacob Seymour, John Phillips, Thomas R. Bull, Timothy Persons, Alpheus Persons.

1803.—Samuel and Luther Hoadley, brothers. They were for ten years prominent and highly-esteemed business men, and by their ingenuity and enterprise contributed largely to the growth and prosperity of the village. Samuel retired from business on his appointment as major of volunteers in the war of 1812. He was promoted to a colonelcy. Hawley Oakley.

1804.—Erastus Burr, Roswell Burr, Halsey Burr, Luke Hayden.

1805.—Reuben Baldwin, Eliab Bunnell, Andrew Walter.

1806.—Rev. James Beach, Capt. Ezekiel Woodford and son Erastus, Romanta Woodford, Ezekiel Woodford, Lester Woodford, Benjamin Barber Woodford, Erastus Sterling Woodford, Lucius J. Woodford, George Woodford, Joseph T. Cumming, Samuel Rowley, Jr., Benjamin Johnson, Bemsley Carpenter, Elizur Hinsdale, Elam Rockwell, Daniel Burnham, Joseph Miller.

1807.—Benjamin Skinner, Capt. Lemuel Clarke, Lucius Clarke, Jasper Grinnell, David Tallmadge, Eben Coe, Deacon Elisha Smith.

1808.—Dr. Lyman Strong, Hermon Munson.

1809.—Deacon James H. Alvord.

1810.—Jesse Byington, William Goucher, Joshua Hewitt, Isaac Johnson, Selden Mitchell, William Murray, John Rohrabacher, John Storer, Riley Whiting.

Settled from 1811 to 1821.—Andrew Brusie, Russell Page, Charles C. Caul, Eleazer Hawley, John Maltbie, Darius Turrell, Samuel Williams, Daniel Albro, Nathan Champion, William Green, Christopher Lyon, George Sage, William Caul, David Marble, Joseph W. Hurlbut, Dr. Henry Noble, George Roberts, Horace Reynolds, Samuel Bartlett, James C. Cleveland, Lewis McDonald, Joel Miller, Dr. Luman Wakefield, Lucius Clarke, Alpha Rowley, Halsey Bailey, Silas Burton, Orrin Cleveland, Shubael Crowe, Reuben Hall, David Munson, Ansel Shattuck, Sheldon Kinney, Capt. Stephen Fyler, Harry Bishop, Leveritt Bishop, Seth Bishop, Jehial Coe, Willard Holmes, Henry B. Crowe, Riley Smith, Chester Soper, Wheelock Thayer, Daniel G. Tuttle, Jesse Williams, Nisus

Kinney, Silas Hoskins, Elias Rowley, Nelson Wilson, Norman Spencer, Stephen Rowley, Horace W. House.

1822.—Elisha A. Morgan, William O. Talcott, M.D., Oliver Loomis, Alanson Loomis, Henry L. Gaylord, Luman Hubbell.

Among the more prominent inhabitants of the society not already named who came in during this decade (1830 to 1840) were Orentus Bronson, James Birdsall, Elliot Beardsley, George Taylor, Dr. James Welch, James Humphrey, Asa Parke, Alvin Gilbert, Ambrose Whiting, Horatio L. Wetmore, Anson Foskett, David N. Beardsley, Elisha Kilborn, William G. Batcheller, Caleb J. Camp, Seth L. Wilder, Normand Adams, Willard S. Wetmore, John G. Wetmore, and Chester Wentworth.

THE WINSTED BANK

was organized Nov. 20, 1848, with the following board of directors: George Dudley, William S. Holabird, Warren Phelps, Reuben Cook, William L. Gilbert, James Humphrey, and Everit Bevins. The officers were as follows: Presidents, George Dudley, from organization until Dec. 2, 1862; Elliot Beardsley, until Nov. 13, 1865, when he was succeeded by Henry Gay, who officiated until Aug. 21, 1867. Cashiers: E. S. Hamilton, to Sept. 3, 1850; William H. Hill, until Oct. 8, 1850; John C. Tracey, until Oct. 27, 1854; William H. Teller, to March 4, 1856; Henry Gay, until Dec. 7, 1863; Rufus E. Holmes, to Oct. 31, 1864; George Dudley, Jr., until Aug. 21, 1867. Closed.

THE HURLBUT NATIONAL BANK.

The Hurlbut Bank, of which this is a successor, was organized March 23, 1854, with the following board of directors: William H. Phelps, Lemuel Hurlbut, C. J. Camp, E. A. Phelps, Abraham Alvord, John K. Shepard, and Gorman Adams. The first president was William H. Phelps, who remained as such until his death, Aug. 27, 1864. He was succeeded by Rufus E. Holmes, who officiated until Jan. 19, 1874, when he was succeeded by William L. Gilbert, the present incumbent. The first cashier was George Alvord, who officiated until Nov. 28, 1856, when he was succeeded by Rufus E. Holmes, who in turn was succeeded by George W. Phelps in 1863. Mr. Phelps resigned Nov. 1, 1865, and Warren Phelps was chosen his successor. Jan. 24, 1866, Charles B. Holmes was appointed cashier, and officiated until June 27, 1874, when he was succeeded by Henry Gay, the present incumbent.

The present board of directors is constituted as follows: William L. Gilbert, George Dudley (deceased), Edward Camp, Elias E. Gilman, J. H. Norton, C. B. Hallett, and R. E. Holmes. The original capital was $100,000, which was increased to $205,000, Sept. 15, 1857. It was organized as a national bank in July, 1865. Surplus, Dec. 2, 1880, $102,500.

THE WINSTED NATIONAL BANK

was organized March 15, 1879. The first officers were John G. Wetmore, President; Henry C. Young, Cashier, with the following board of directors: John G. Wetmore, Henry C. Young, Thomas M. Clarke, Orlow D. Hunt, Lyman W. Case, Augustus H. Fenn, Charles Alvord, and George H. Alvord, all of Winsted, and George W. Beach, of Waterbury, Conn.

The present officers are John G. Wetmore, President; Thomas M. Clarke, Vice-President; and Henry C. Young, Cashier. The present board of directors are John G. Wetmore, Thomas M. Clarke, Henry C. Young, Orlow D. Hunt, Lyman W. Case, Charles Alvord, of Winsted, George W. Beach and Lewis Beardsley, of Waterbury, and Solomon Sackett, of Colebrook, Conn.

The bank was organized with a capital of $50,000, with authority to increase to $250,000.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WINSTED

was organized in 1879 with the following directors: David Strong, Lyman R. Norton, Francis Brown, Franklin Moore (deceased), Charles B. Hallett, George S. Burnham, and Elias E. Gilman. The present (1881) directors are the same, except I. B. Woodruff in place of the late Franklin Moore. The first president was Elias E. Gilman, and the first cashier Frank D. Hallett. They are the present incumbents. The capital of the bank is $50,000.

THE WINSTED SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated in June, 1860. The corporators were George Dudley, William H. Phelps, Elliot Beardsley, C. J. Camp, Warren Phelps, Moses Camp, E. S. Woodford, John Boyd, Lucius Clarke, Lyman Case, John G. Wetmore, T. M. Clarke, William L. Gilbert, N. Adams, Roland Hitchcock, Gideon Hall, Edward A. Phelps, George D. Wadhams, Dwight E. Williams, E. Grove Lawrence, Willard Gaylord, and Theron Bronson. The first officers were Warren Phelps, President; Moses Camp, Vice-President; Lyman Baldwin, Secretary and Treasurer.

Warren Phelps was president from the date of incorporation to July, 1862; Moses Camp from 1862 to 1874; John T. Rockwell from 1874 to 1878; John Hinsdale was elected to that position in 1878, which office he now holds. Lyman Baldwin was secretary and treasurer from the date of incorporation to the time of his death, in 1874; Lorenzo M. Blake from 1874 to 1875; George S. Rowe was elected to succeed him in 1875, and is the present incumbent. The present amount of deposits is $854,000; surplus, $60,000. The first deposit was made by Jane Bartholomew, of Goshen, Conn., the amount being $76.

THE MECHANICS' SAVINGS BANK

was organized in 1875, with the following officers: Normand Adams, President; Thomas M. Clarke, Vice-President; Elias E. Gilman, Treasurer; William L. Gilbert, Harvey B. Steele, Charles B. Hallett, Joseph H. Norton, Harvey L. Roberts, Directors; William L. Gilbert, Warren Phelps, T. M. Clarke, J. G. Wetmore, Elias E. Gilman, H. B. Steele, J. H.

Norton, C. B. Hallett, David Strong, N. Adams, Reuben Rockwell, John Hinsdale, J. R. Cooke, Roland Hitchcock, G. W. Phelps, C. H. Blake, H. L. Roberts, H. A. Bills, I. B. Woodruff, H. P. Lawrence, Delos Stevens, Timothy E. Williams, Trustees.

The present (1881) net deposits are about $300,000, and the total deposits have been about $400,000.

ST. ANDREW'S LODGE, F. AND A. M., No. 64,

was chartered in the spring of 1823, with the following officers: Josiah Smith, W. M.; Hosea Hinsdale, S. W.; Wheelock Thayer, J. W.; Elisha Smith, Treas.; James M. Boyd, Sec.

The first lodge-room was fitted up in the old academy building, now a tenant-house, immediately north of Forbes' cabinet establishment, on Main Street, West village.

In 1853, on application to the Grand Lodge of members of St. Andrew's Lodge, its charter was restored, new officers were appointed, and work was resumed in Woodford's original brick block, which was burned down March 25, 1853, and the lodge was removed to the Clark & Wetmore store, then standing on the site of the Clarke House. This store was burned down in 1856, and the furniture, jewels, regalia, and all the records of the lodge were consumed. The lodge was reopened in Chamberlin's store, now owned by John M. Burr, and thence, in the same year, was removed to Weed's brick block, and thence to Woodford's new block.

The present officers of the lodge are as follows: Stephen P. Goodsall, W. M.; Edwin S. Beecher, S. W.; D. P. Kilbourn, J. W.; Rev. G. W. Stanley, Chap.; Henry H. Drake, Treas.; Wm. A. Warner, Sec.; Sylvester F. Rowe, S. D.; F. J. Kilbourn, J. D.; Harry Howe, S. Stew.; Florin Benedict, J. Stew.; John Van Ostrum, Tyler.

MERIDIAN CHAPTER, No. 15, ROYAL ARCH MASONS,

was early located at Canaan, and its charter was revoked by the Grand Chapter in 1839. It was reinstated at New Hartford in May, 1848, but not reorganized. It was transferred and reorganized at Winsted in May, 1857, occupied the same hall with St. Andrew's Lodge.

The present officers are as follows: Edward G. Wallis, H. P.; Frederick M. Cooke, K.; Stephen P. Goodsall, S.; Edwin M. Platt, C. of H.; Dwight Phelps, T.; Henry H. Drake, Sec.; A. P. Balch, P. S.; L. McDermont, R. A. C.; Hugh Shepard, M. of 3d V.; S. B. Horne, M. of 2d V.; J. F. Lincoln, M. of 1st V.; J. A. Bushnall, S. S.; W. W. Weaver, J. S.; Rev. G. W. Stanley, Chap.; J. Van Ostrum, Tyler.

TYRIAN COUNCIL OF ROYAL MASTERS, No. 31,

was chartered and installed in 1858, and has occupied the same hall with the preceding orders.

The present officers of the council are Edwin M. Platt, T. I. M.; E. A. Nellis, I. D. M.; F. M. Cooke, I. P. C.; Benj. Lawrence, Treas.; Dwight Phelps,* Sec.; L. D. Hart, C. of G.; John F. Peck, C.; E. S. Beecher, Stew.; Rev. G. M. Stanley, Chap.

MAGNOLIA CHAPTER, No. 16, O. E. S.,

was organized by dispensation Feb. 24, 1875, and the Grand Chapter O. E. S. of Connecticut granted a charter Oct. 14, 1875, and appointed Charles J. York, W. P.; Abbie A. Fyler, W. M.; and Mariam R. Drake, A. M. The following members have been elected to said offices:

1876.—C. Lyman Norton, W. P.; Abbie A. Fyler, W. M.; Mariam R. Drake, A. M.

1877.—C. Lyman Norton, W. P.; Mariam R. Drake, W. M.; Annie E. S. Hatch, A. M.

1878.—C. Lyman Norton, W. P.; Mariam R. Drake, W. M.; Delia M. Streeter, A. M.

1879.—Henry H. Drake, W. P.; Harriet F. St. John, W. M.; Delia M. Streeter, A. M.

1880.—Jenison J. Whiting, W. P.; Delia M. Streeter, W. M.; Ellen A. Nellis, A. M.

The present officers are Edward M. Platt, W. P.; Ellen A. Nellis, W. M.; Roxie M. Granger, A. M.; Carrie A. Granger, Sec.; Mariam R. Drake, Treas.; Ida Kilmer, C.; Ella Platt, A. C.; Hattie B. Rossetter, A.; Estella J. Plamb, R.; Etta D. Horne, E.; Alice E. S. Peck, M.; Ruth C. Benedict, E.; Lydia J. Miller, W.; Salvenah E. Granger, C.; John B. Riggs, S. The chapter has a membership of ninety.

The Odd Fellows have also had two lodges in this village, both extinct; these were "Orion Lodge" and "Union Lodge."

There have been several temperance societies; all of which are now extinct. Among these was the "Winsted Temperance Society," organized Aug. 16, 1829, with the following members: Rev. James Beach, Solomon Rockwell, Asaph Pease, Willard Holmes, Salmon Burr, Austin Crane, Norman Palmer, William S. Holabird, Anson Cook, James H. Alvord, Lyman Case, Sidney Munson, Horace E. Rockwell, Erastus Woodford, Josiah Smith, Leumas H. Pease, and Eleazer Andrews. Accessions of members were rapidly made from month to month until, in 1836, there were enrolled two hundred and ninety-seven males and two hundred and sixty-eight females. Other organizations were the "Winsted Total Abstinence Society" and the "Washington Society."

PALMER POST, No. 33, GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC,

was chartered March 11, 1869, with the following members: Samuel B. Horne, Frederick L. Pond, David W. Coe, Salmon A. Granger, Benjamin F. Marsh, Robert E. Horne, Charles L. Hewett, Whelock

* Past Grand Master of Grand Lodge; present Grand High Priest and Worthy Grand Chaplain; Past Worthy Past Grand Master of Grand Council.

T. Batcheller, John J. Horne, Jeffrey Skinner, William F. Hilton, Paul McLocklin, Joseph H. C. Batchelder. The first officers were Samuel B. Horne, Post Commander; Charles L. Hewett, Senior Vice-Commander; Stephen W. Sage, Junior Vice-Commander; Ralph Lina, Adjutant; David W. Coe, Quartermaster; William H. Lewis, Jr., Chaplain; Paul McLocklin, Sergeant-Major; Joseph H. C. Bachelder, Quartermaster-Sergeant; W. A. Wadsworth, Officer of the Day; William C. Dennen, Officer of the Guard.

The present officers are Charles L. Hewett, Post Commander; Lucius Bissell, Senior Vice-Commander; Darwin C. Andrews, Junior Vice-Commander; John W. Fordyce, Adjutant; Benjamin F. Marsh, Quartermaster; Henry L. Roberts, Surgeon; Henry W. Baker, Chaplain; Robert A. Cutler, Officer of the Day; Truman Hyde, Officer of the Guard; Jeffrey Skinner, Quartermaster-Sergeant; John H. Thurman, Sergeant-Major.

Total members mustered, one hundred and twenty-six. Of the original charter members but two have died, Pond and McLocklin.

UNITY LODGE, No. 35, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS,

was chartered May 23, 1873. The first officers were Past Chancellor Commander, W. H. C. Batchelder; Chancellor Commander, B. F. Marsh; Vice-Chancellor Commander, F. J. Northrop; Prelate, J. L. Tatro; Master of Exchequer, H. M. Calder; Master of Finance, Ralph Hinman; Keeper of Records and Seals, S. R. Hinsdale; Master-at-Arms, George M. Bradford; Inner Guard, E. C. Dearborn; Outer Guard, William H. Thorp.

The present officers are Past Chancellor Commander, George Jessup; Chancellor Commander, Samuel B. Horne; Vice-Chancellor, Hugh Shepard; Master of Exchequer, Stephen Crossman; Master of Finance, William B. Phillips; Keeper of Record and Seal, Charles Rowland; Master-at-Arms, John Stacker; Inner Guard, Gustave Newman; Outer Guard, Henry Leversedge.

LIBRARIES.

There was a library in the old society prior to 1845; there was also one kept in the office of Solomon Rockwell & Brothers. In 1808 one flourished in the west school district. "The Winsted Historical and Theological Library" was organized by the Congregational Society about 1810. In 1812 one was organized by some young men in the West village and kept at the house of Col. Hosea Hinsdale. The East village organized one in 1820, and the Methodist church subsequently formed one which was longer lived than any of its predecessors. All of the above are now obsolete.

BEARDSLEY LIBRARY, WEST WINSTED.

In 1874, Mrs. Delia R. Beardsley appropriated ten thousand dollars to the founding of a public library in West Winsted. This amount was committed to a board of seven trustees, selected by herself, who were to expend five thousand dollars for books and magazines during the current year, invest the remaining half of the donation, and thereafter use the income derived from it for replenishing the library, its affairs remaining under their supervision. The institution was opened to the public, with three thousand books, on the evening of September 15th, by an address from the late Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D.D., of Norfolk, Conn. It is open afternoon and evening, Sundays excepted, with a librarian in attendance, and has increased to four thousand four hundred volumes.

Mrs. Beardsley furnished rooms in Beardsley Block, and gave their use for a term of years. Since her death, in 1878, her family has generously continued the rooms rent-free. The expenses are paid by tickets of membership. While permanently benefitting the people of the village, Mrs. Beardsley designed this library to be also a memorial of her late husband, Deacon Elliot Beardsley, and placed a portrait of him in the rooms.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

The first recorded action in reference to schools is found under date of Dec. 17, 1773, the year of Rev. Mr. Knapp's settlement; it was voted "to raise two pence on the pound of the rateable estate for the support of schools in this [First] Society." It was also voted "that the north district begin at the house now owned by Medad Hills, and contain all the north part" (of the society), "that the west district contain all the inhabitants on the west road from the crotch of the paths and all west," and "the east district to contain all the rest of the Society;" "that the money raised by the tax be divided according to the list, and that Warham Gibbs, Reuben Thrall, Ebenezer Preston, Seth Hills, Oliver Coe, Samuel McCune, Benjamin Benedict, Abram Andrews, and Daniel Platt be school committee; that money [raised?] in each district be laid out in each district as shall best accommodate the same, if it shall be laid out in the year; if not laid out in the year, to be returned to the society treasury."

Jan. 6, 1774, it was voted "to reconsider all the votes that have been passed in this meeting concerning schooling." Here the matter rested, so far as taxation and the organization of school districts was concerned, until Dec. 2, 1777, when it was voted "to raise two pence on the pound on last August list, to support schools," and Deacon Seth Hills, Ensign Ozias Brownson, Philip Priest, Eliphaz Alvord, Capt. Gibbs, Phineas Griswold, Lieut. Benedict, and Eleazer Smith were appointed school committee.

Whatever may have been done pursuant to these votes, there is no record of their repeal, and at the annual meeting in 1778 similar votes were renewed, and a rate of sixpence on the pound was granted, and a collector in each district appointed to collect the same.

We have no means of ascertaining when or where the first school-houses were erected, or what teachers were employed, or for what length of time; but we have reason to suppose that schools were first opened in private houses by voluntary associations, and that these were aided, but not wholly sustained, by taxation.

The next action appears on the society records in 1786, when a new school district was organized, "beginning at Torrington line, by a stream called the Branch, and to extend up said Branch so far as that an east line will include Capt. Elmer [now Widow Norris Coe], from thence down y^{e} country road, including Doctor Everitt [now Theron Bronson], John Nash, and all on the north side of said country road, and to include Phinehas Griswold's, from thence south to Torrington line," and Jonathan Coe and Levi Brownson were appointed district committee. This description is not very definite, but probably is intended to designate the district which built about this time the "Two-Chimney School-house," that stood, until burned down, in a southeast direction from the burying-ground.

In 1788, on the petition of Eliphaz Alvord and others, another district, to be called the Second District, was organized, beginning on Long Lake, at the mouth of Sucker Brook, and extending up said brook to the north end of the third tier, first division (near the Dugway School-house), then to the northwest corner of the tier, then southerly along its west line to the southwest corner of the Gershom McCune, Jr., (late Sylvester Platt's) lot, thence easterly along his south line, direct to Long Lake, and thence northerly along the shore thereof to the mouth of Sucker Brook.

In January, 1790, we find the following appointment of district school committees:

Samuel Clark, who lived in the Daniel Murray house, for the northeast district, which embraced the east part of Danbury Quarter, and extended south to Mr. Clark's.

Andrew Everitt, who lived in the old Everitt house, for the northwest district, embracing the principal part of Danbury Quarter.

Amasa Wade, for the southwest district, embracing the territory west of Branch Brook, nearly as far north as the Norfolk road.

Capt. Joseph Elmore, for the southeast district, embracing the centre and the southern portions of the society, lying west of Branch Brook, and southwest of Sucker Brook.

Capt. Elisha Wilcoxson, who lived in the William Johnson house, for the second or Sucker Brook district.

In 1798, by vote of the town, a new district was established, partly out of Winchester Society, and partly out of Winsted Society, the boundaries of which were directed to be placed on file in the town clerk's office, but, as no such file is to be found, its limits cannot be ascertained. It probably embraced the northern half of the present Sucker Brook district, and extended easterly to the Austin Mill, or Mad River, in Winsted. The committee were Deacon David Austin, Levi Norton, and John Miner.

In 1792 another district was formed, embracing essentially the territory of the present West Winsted district, there then being no village in existence, all the inhabitants living on the Coe and Spencer Street roads to Colebrook, the two roads there diverging from the original school-house, which stood on the site of the present West Winsted school-house, and was burned down about 1808 or 1809.

In the records of Winsted Society, under date of Dec. 27, 1784, we find a vote that the districts set off for schooling by a committee chosen for that purpose be established according to their doings, but no record of the districts so established is to be found. Oct. 5, 1785, a tax of "one penny halfpenny" on the pound was laid for the "use of schooling," but was reconsidered and annulled at an adjourned meeting on the 26th of the same month. Dec. 8, 1788, Ebenezer Rowley and Ensign Eleazer Kellogg were appointed school committee. No further reference to school matters is found until Dec. 8, 1794, when it was voted to divide the society into school districts, and a committee was appointed for that purpose, who reported Jan. 12, 1795. The report was accepted and placed on file, but not recorded, and the file is not to be found.

The following are extracts from the early reminiscences of Mrs. Nelly M. Swift, daughter of Dr. Josiah Everitt, born in 1786, which illustrate the school customs and mental culture at the period referred to, from which we extract her notice "of the great day of examinations and exhibitions, when eight district schools assembled in the large, unfinished meeting-house, in the winter of 1793–94:"

"The reading and spelling of the schools occupied the forenoon, and the afternoon was devoted to dramas, comedies, orations, etc. One corner of the church was inclosed in curtains, and each school took its turn behind the scenes to prepare for their special exhibitions on the stage.

"The late Deacon Levi Platt was the teacher of the school to which I belonged. Well do I remember the directions given by him to the little girls as to dressing their hair for exhibition, viz.: the night previous our mothers were to wet our heads with home-brewed beer, and our hair was to be combed and braided very tightly before going to bed; in the morning, the last thing after we were dressed for the exhibition, the braids were taken out, and the hair lay in waving lines all over our shoulders.

"Among the variety of things he taught us was the practice of spelling a whole sentence all together, or more particularly the first class. The sentence to be publicly spelled was 'Abominable Bumble Bee with his tail cut off;' but Mr. Platt thought best to shorten it to 'Abominable tail cut off.'

"Imagine, if you can, in soberness, a large, thoroughly-trained school class spelling or chanting before the assembled families of the town, in this wise:

"'A—	there's your A.
"'B-O—	there's your Bo, and your A-bo.
"'M-I—	there's your Mi, and your Bo-mi, and your A-bo-mi.
"'N-A—	there's your Na, and your Mi-na, and your Bo-mi-na-and your A-bo-mi-na.
"'B-L-E—	there's your Ble, and your Na-ble, and your Mi-na-ble, and your Bo-mi-na-ble, and your A-bo-mi-na-ble.

"'T-A-I-L— there's your Tail, and your Ble-tail, and your Na-ble-tail. and your Mi-na-ble-tail, and your Bo-mi-na-ble-tail, and your A-bo-mi-na-ble-tail.

"'C-U-T— there's your Cut, and your Tail-cut, and your Ble-tail-cut, and your Na-ble-tail-cut, and your Bo-mi-na-ble-tail-cut, and your A-bo-mi-na-ble-tail-cut.

"'O-F-F— there's your Off, and your Cut-off, and your Tail-cut-off, and your Ble-tail-cut-off. and your Na-ble-tail-cut-off, and your Mi-na-ble-tail-cut-off, and your Bo-mi-na-ble-tail-off, and your A-bo-mi-na-ble—tail—cut—off.'

"In the afternoon each school had its oration, poem, dialogue, comedy, or tragedy. One of our dialogues was called 'Old Gibber,' in which the late Abel McEwen, D.D., of New London, took the part of Old Gibber; his wife was Charity Bronson. Oliver Marshall, Seth Hills, Joseph Coit, and myself had parts.

"*First Scene.*—Old Gibber and his wife talking about the war; wife stirring the hasty-pudding; daughter Betty (myself) setting the table; John, the son, just home from the war, etc.

"Another scene is a bar-room, with such talk as we may suppose would take place there during the war of the Revolution.

"The boys of this period were remarkable for their successful imitations of every kind of business.

"The late Samuel Hurlbut, Sr., was justice of the peace. Samuel Stanley (son of Dr. Everitt's third wife, who died young) was a lawyer, also Sylvester Griswold. Lemuel Hurlbut was constable, etc. Mock courts were held in my father's long kitchen. Writs, attachments, and executions were all made out in due form. A statute book of laws was compiled, specifying a great variety of things contrary to law, for which culprits would be arrested, tried, and punished by imprisonment for so many hours, etc. Witnesses were summoned, examined, cross-examined, and impeached, etc.

"A newspaper was edited and published weekly by Samuel Stanley, before mentioned. It was ruled in columns, had editorials, news, anecdotes, advertisements, etc. These boys, at that time, were none of them over twelve years old!"

For the present condition of schools, see the General History.

THE WINCHESTER INSTITUTE.

In 1856–57 the late Samuel Hurlbut, Sr., had a partial plan for endowing a literary institution in this place, but died without making any provision for it. Soon after, Theron Bronson, Esq., took up the matter, and besides contributing liberally himself, collected considerable money from others. With these funds and his own private property Rev. Ira Pettibone erected the building known as the Institute, at an expense of nearly $10,000. It was first occupied for school purposes in the spring of 1860, and was formally set apart for educational uses in September of the same year, with an appropriate address by Rev. Dr. Eldridge, of Norfolk, and other suitable services.

For some years it was successfully managed by Mr. Pettibone as a boarding and day school, with a large attendance of pupils. Afterwards it was controlled by his son, Col. Ira W. Pettibone, who had previously been associated with him in the school. Col. Pettibone graduated at Yale College in 1854, was colonel of the Tenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and resigned in November, 1862. He remained at Winchester until 1871, when he became a professor in Beloit College, where he continues to the present time. His successor was J. Walker Macbeth, A.M., a graduate of Edinburgh University, who, after two or three years, was succeeded by James Cowles, A.M., a graduate of Yale College in 1837. He continued teaching until 1877, when he removed from town, and since that time no school has been kept up. In 1869 the private ownership in the Institute building and grounds was purchased by Mrs. Jonathan Blake and her daughter, Mrs. Mary Ann Mitchell, and by them given to seven trustees and their successors "for the purpose of sustaining, carrying on, and maintaining a seminary of learning similar to the institute now and heretofore carried on in the conveyed premises, and to possess all the powers necessary for that purpose."

THE WINSTED PRESS.

THE WINSTED HERALD

was established in 1853, making a creditable *début* as a six-column folio on the 14th of May of that year. For the first five years of its existence its title-page bore the caption of *Mountain County Herald*, which, at the commencement of the sixth volume, was changed to that it now bears.

The *Herald* was founded by Thomas M. Clarke and Stephen A. Hubbard, and for eight months was published by them under the firm-name of Hubbard & Clarke. In February, 1854, Mr. Clarke withdrew from the paper to accept the editorship of a new weekly journal (*The Leader*) just at that time established at Bridgeport. The editorial tripod he vacated came into the possession of Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, then a youthful but promising journalist, but who at that time was comparatively unknown in the literary world. For fourteen months the *Herald* was published by Hubbard & Stedman, at the end of which time Mr. Clarke returned to Winsted and became Mr. Stedman's successor, and from that time until the following July the names of Hubbard & Clarke appear as publishers. At that date Mr. Hubbard (the present well-known managing editor of the *Hartford Courant*) retired from the paper to engage in other business, and for the following ten years,—until November, 1865,—Mr. Clarke was sole editor and proprietor, when he sold his establishment to a new joint-stock corporation known as the Winsted Printing Company. The new organization called to the editorial department Theodore F. Vaill, of Litchfield, who had just sheathed his sword after a three years' service in the war of the Rebellion as adjutant of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, popularly known as the Litchfield County Regiment. Mr. Vaill presided over the columns of the *Herald* nearly ten years, until his death, which occurred in February, 1875. He was succeeded by his brother, J. H. Vaill (the present editor), who since 1868 had been in charge of the business department of the paper. In 1876 an additional chair was set in the sanctum, which for about two years was acceptably filled by F. H. Giddings,—his *entree* in the journalistic arena,—from whence he was called to editorial service on the *Springfield Republican*, and later to the *Berkshire Courier* and *Paper World*.

The *Herald* started out on its career as a six-column folio. With its twenty-fifth issue it was enlarged to

seven columns, which size it retained until December, 1866, when it was again enlarged, this time to eight columns. Its press, however, refused to properly print a sheet of that size, and after an eight months' trial the former size of seven columns was adopted. At the opening of 1874, a new and larger press having found its way to the *Herald* office, the paper was again enlarged, this time to a nine-column folio. A year later, Jan. 1, 1875, still another enlargement was undertaken, the style being changed from four to eight pages, six columns to a page. This form and style was continued until April, 1880, when the *Herald* returned to its former more generally acceptable size and style,—an eight-column folio.

During recent years the *Herald* has been the medium of a greater amount of local news (of which it makes a specialty) than any other paper in the county, having probably a larger corps of regular local correspondents than any paper in the State. Though nominally Republican in politics, it pays but little attention to political matters, except during regular campaigns, believing that the best and most acceptable service it can render is in the dissemination of local intelligence and the discussion of matters chiefly of local interest.

THE WINSTED PRESS.

The first number of the Winsted *Press* bears the date of July 5, 1873. The paper was started by Henry A. Bills, a politician, and Lucien V. Pinney, a journeyman printer, and was published by the firm of Bills & Pinney until the early part of October of that year, when Mr. Pinney bought Mr. Bills' interest in the concern, and, as editor and proprietor, has continued the publication of the paper up to the present writing (January, 1881). The *Press* began its career as a Democratic paper, its Democracy being defined by the Democratic State Central Committee of Connecticut, but at the close of the year 1874 the paper, though still adhering nominally to the Democratic party, began to show signs of apostasy to Democracy as defined by the State Central Committee, and to advocate what was afterwards known as the "greenback doctrine,"—*i.e.*, government paper money as against bank paper currency, Mr. Pinney defending himself as a Democrat in so doing by the action of certain of the Western Democrats at the time. As the probability of the adoption of the greenback policy by the Democratic party of the nation diminished, the advocacy of that policy by the *Press* increased in earnestness, until it became the leading feature of the paper. With one exception, this was at that time the only journal published in New England in pronounced opposition to national banks and "hard money." The Greenbackers of the State held their first convention at New Haven on the 9th of March, 1876, and organized a third party, putting a State ticket into the field. Mr. Pinney was placed in nomination for Secretary of State, a nomination which has been accorded him at each successive State convention since that time, and the *Press* pulled down its Democratic flag and hoisted the Greenback banner, under which it is still sailing, having given vigorous support to two Greenback candidates for the office of President of the United States,—Peter Cooper (whom its editor, as delegate from Connecticut, helped nominate at Indianapolis, Ind.), in 1876, and James B. Weaver, in 1880. The paper has been very free in the discussion of religious subjects, and by its pronounced opposition to the prevailing Christian sentiment of the time and locality has earned the reputation of being "the wickedest paper in Connecticut,"—a distinction of which its publisher seems rather proud than otherwise. It is peculiar in its frequent disregard of public sentiment, and its apparent inclination, other things being equal, to take the unpopular side of public questions, rather than the side which has commended itself to public favor. Started as a five-column quarto, the *Press* was, after the first year, changed to an eight-column folio, in which form it is still published every Thursday, at the original office, in a building on the corner of Main and Bridge Streets, opposite the Clarke House, Winsted.

THE WINSTED NEWS

was started in 1874 by Mr. Henry A. Bills, and has had a wide circulation throughout this vicinity as the leading Democratic paper of the county. In September, 1880, it was purchased by W. A. McArthur, formerly editor and proprietor of the Ludlow (Vermont) *Tribune*, and a native of Salisbury, Conn. Under his management it has lost none of its political character, and has devoted more attention to local and vicinity news, making it more valuable as a family paper. After its change in proprietors the office was removed to North Main Street from its old stand on the Flat, and has since been known as the *Times and News*, each village now having a post-office and a newspaper. It is an eight-page quarto, and has a circulation of about twelve hundred.

POST-OFFICE TROUBLES.*

In 1833, on application of inhabitants of the West village, the General Assembly granted a borough charter to comprehend the part of the borough of Winsted lying west of the second tier line. Conservatism again took the alarm, and at the first meeting for choice of officers a ticket was elected not favorable to the objects contemplated by the charter. A small tax was laid for purchasing a fire-engine and organizing a fire company. Payment of the tax was refused by some of the tax-payers, and there was not found sufficient vitality in the corporate body to enforce the payment. The bantling had a paralyzed existence of two or three years, and then expired. Its primary object was to secure an efficient fire organization, but behind this there was a plan for securing a

* From Boyd's History.

second post-office in place of the original office, which had been recently transferred to the East village, the two villages being then distinct communities, separated from each other by a wide space of land not then obtainable for building purposes.

In this connection a sketch of post-office changes, and the almost perpetual dissensions growing out of them, which have given to our community an evil fame, seems appropriate as an element of our history. Indeed, to ignore them would be like performing the play of Hamlet with Hamlet himself left out.

There was a time, strange as it may seem to the present generation, when the Post-Office Department was conducted without reference to party politics; when the postmaster-general was not a cabinet officer; when the ruling question in the appointment of a deputy postmaster was, is he honest, capable, and acceptable to the community? when the best interests of the public and of the Department were the sole considerations applied to questions of location of offices. These principles were recognized and acted on not only in the days of Washington and Jefferson, but onward through the administrations of Monroe and the second Adams.

About 1806 the only post-office in Winchester was held by a zealous Democrat, in the Widow Hall house, on the turnpike beyond the eastern border of the present borough of Winsted. The West village had then become a business centre, and also more central to the whole town than any other point on the mail-route. On a representation of these and other considerations to Postmaster-General Granger, a removal of the office to the West village was ordered, and a high-toned Federalist was appointed to the place of his Democratic predecessor.

It is a rule, with scarcely an exception, that when rival villages exist in close vicinity each to other, a feeling of jealous rivalry grows with their growth, and if they are both within the same post-office delivery this feeling is liable to become highly intensified. To this rule Winsted has been no exception. Prior to and during the war of 1812 the Federal element predominated in the West village and the Democratic in the East. Efforts were made from time to time to change the politics of the postmaster and the location of the office, without avail until the resignation of the Federal incumbent in 1830, when, on an *ex-parte* hearing of an application from the East village, an unexpected appointment was made, and the location of the office transferred to that section. A second-class earthquake could scarcely have produced a greater sensation. The West village at once sent a deputation to Washington, accompanied by a Hartford *Times* editor, and, on a second *ex-parte* hearing, the Department ordered the office to be reopened in the West village; but it could not be made to stay there. Within six months, on another *ex-parte* hearing, the department ordered it back to the East village. Remonstrances flowed in so thickly that in about a year an oily-tongued official, rejoicing in the name of Barnabas Bates, was sent to investigate the case. Nearly three days were devoted by him to a public hearing of the contending parties. He reported to the Department, in substance, that both parties ought to have it, but as they could not, it had better be located at an intermediate point, half a mile distant from each village centre, where next to nobody then wanted it, and, as a consequence, it rested in the East village until after the Harrison campaign, when, under a new postmaster, it again returned to the West village, leaving a branch office for receiving and delivering letters in the East. Two years after, under Capt. Tyler's accidental reign, the office went back to the East village, and the branch office to the West, and so continued through the administration of President Polk.

By this time the nomination of postmasters within a congressional district had by usage become the unquestioned prerogative—not to say perquisite—of the sitting members. Our member acted honestly and wisely by obtaining the establishment of a new office in the West village, and leaving the old office where it then happened to be, and appointing two new postmasters. With this arrangement the land had rest for some years, but in the mean time each village had encroached on the intermediate vacant space. The Naugatuck Railroad was opened in 1849, and the two villages became one. But this one village had three sections instead of two,—the East, the West, and the Flat. The Flat, being the central point and the railroad terminus, naturally looked to a speedy preponderance over the other sections. A consolidated post-office seemed easy of attainment. Senator Dixon, like Barkis, "was willin'" and ready to help by "ways that are dark and tricks that are vain," and Representative Hubbard was befogged, and, like a thunder-clap in a clear sky, the announcement came that the West office was defunct, and the East office was transferred to the Flat. Fearful was the indignation of the outlying East- and West-enders. Their reciprocal heart-burnings, the growth of a half-century, dissolved into thin air. The whilom combatants became loving friends, and turned their combined batteries upon the new victor. The Department, finding itself in a quandary, sent another political seer, named Nehemiah D. Sperry, to look into the matter, and see what was expedient to be done in the premises. Nehemiah heard the parties publicly and privately, by daylight and with a dark lantern. He, too, got into a quandary, and betook himself to secret negotiations and quack nostrums. The result was a restoration of the two offices, a very imperfect healing of the new sore, and a general impression that Nehemiah was a wonderful negotiator. The two offices remained as they were until a new muddle grew out of the manipulations of a defeated candidate for Congress in the Fourth District, who got the Republican nomination, but could not get votes enough to elect him. His

successful Republican colleagues, sorrowing for his defeat, conceded to him the bestowment of the post-offices in the district. The people, it seemed, were not suited with his nominations for the post-offices, and a delegation of them went to Washington and had a hearing before Postmaster-General Creswell, who appointed two meritorious soldiers to the places. "It would be a wrong conclusion to draw," Mr. Boyd continues, "from this detail of sectional squabbles, that our community is wholly given up to them, or that the feelings engendered are very deep or bitter. The question at once settled, general good feeling is soon restored, and the combatants return to their business, and, with accustomed energy and cordiality, unite in promoting unsectional measures of improvement or benevolence."

HIGHLAND PARK.

Though hardly within the province of a merely historical and biographical work, a distinguishing feature of Winsted, Highland Park, demands notice here, since it is not only a remarkable spot in the topography of the county (everywhere picturesque when less than grand), but, touched by the hand of landscaping art, is a rich testimonial of the march of the esthetical in taste among the severe, practical progeny of the old, still severer Puritan stock which settled Litchfield County, and to whom, as agriculturists, fell the duty of delving out a living among the forests, and from rocks covered with but little fertile soil, and who could not afford to indulge to much extent whatever of the love of the beautiful they may have possessed.

The Park is the glory of Winsted, the resort in summer days of throngs of its people, and is surpassed in wild and varied beauty, and in the grandeur of the views from its summit, by but very few spots, if any, in the whole country. Landscape artists find here choice pictures for the pencil and brush which remind them of the most *recherché* places among the Adirondacks, the White Mountains, the Alleghanies, and the Blue Ridges of Virginia. "There is everything here which the lover of wild and beautiful nature need have, or might think he would like, except marine scenery, and that would add but little to the grandeur one beholds from Mount Case," is the testimony of an artist of extensive travel and national celebrity; and it well expresses the general delight of tasteful people who visit this spot, and, though the Park has been open to the public only since the summer of 1879, vast numbers of people from all parts of the land have visited it. It covers, with its immediate adjuncts, several hundred acres of forests, open and picturesque grounds, formerly pastures, etc., surmounted by Mount Case (so named in honor of the memory of its once owner, and the former owner of the domain of the Park proper, the late Dr. Lyman Case, a leading and greatly-esteemed citizen of Winsted), from the top of which, some fourteen hundred feet above the level of the sea, the eye surveys a vast territory of remarkable mountain peaks and picturesque valleys. Well up the mountain-sides of the Park excellent carriage-roads have been made, and everywhere through the forests (or "woods," in New England vernacular) romantic footpaths have been opened and graded, and here and there vistas cut with an exquisite art-hand, making delicious effects and surprises. The forests of the Park contain a great variety of trees, singularly tall, beautiful, and umbrageous, and in consequence of that variety present in the autumn a wonderful blending of gay colors, heightened in effect by the deep green of hemlocks, which everywhere abound in groves, groups, and in single majesty. Great aggregations of bowlders (some of them of huge size), massive ledges, tall, perpendicular cliffs, flowing springs of pure water, and acres of ferns (of fourteen species) are some of the important features of this charming tract of land. This park lies mainly in the town of Winchester, but partly in the borough of Winsted, its northern gate being only about six rods distant from the tracks of the Naugatuck and Connecticut Western Railroads, making it easy of access from Bridgeport and Hartford, and is provided with dancing platform, ladies' parlor, various "retreats," etc., for the pleasure and comfort of picnicers and tourists, together with an astronomical tower on Mount Observation. It is expected that in time a considerable portion of it will be covered with summer cottages, most delightful sites for which it contains in great number. Winsted is singularly blessed in its park, so adjacent to its business centres. It requires but a few minutes to withdraw from the busy village, with its humming factories and bustling railway stations, into the cozy nooks of beautiful groves and forests. The great rocks, cliffs, and peaks, and the pathways of the Park have all been given classic and romantic names, and upon the top of a giant ledge, called, from its shape, "Tarpeian Rock," is posed a neat log cabin, which can be seen from some twenty miles distant, and overlooks a delightful valley, in which lies the eastern portion of the village of Winsted. Within the cabin is fitted up with appropriate taste, and contains many rare curiosities and relics, and, with its books, is the rustic summer "library" of the tasteful proprietor, and, in fact, projector and artist of the park, Mr. Lyman W. Case, a middle-aged gentleman of rare powers and extensive culture in science and literature, and withal, formerly a professional man, an able lawyer in New York, an honor to his native town, and one of those rare men of disciplined tastes and catholic hearts of whom too few are found in any part of the world, and who would richly merit a high place in the history of the county for his public spirit in opening Highland Park, and the unsurpassed taste and skill which he has displayed in developing it, without consideration of his accomplishments as a scholar and polished man of the world.

LIST OF OLD INHABITANTS.

The following is a list of inhabitants in the town in 1880 over seventy years of age, for which we are indebted to the *Winsted Herald:*

Diadema Camp..... 95
Roxalana Murray..... 94
Mary Richards..... 91
Sophia Brown..... 90
Chester Wentworth..... 89
Mary Crocker..... 89
Betsey Hall..... 88
Jeremiah Carey..... 88
Chester Bancroft..... 88
Prusha Culver..... 87
Abi P. Roys..... 86
Alva Nash..... 86
Warren Phelps..... 86
David Lewis..... 85
Miranda F. Holmes..... 85
Mary Evers..... 85
Eben Johnson..... 84
Charlotte Austin..... 84
Lloyd Humphrey..... 83
Abigail Hall..... 83
Julius H. McCoy..... 83
Judson Wadsworth..... 83
Miles Davis..... 82
Anna K. Shepard..... 82
Abijah Watson..... 82
Margaret Watson..... 82
Roswell Smith..... 81
James Newman..... 81
John Boyd..... 81
Polly Spencer..... 81
Amos Beecher..... 81
Abigail Loomis..... 80
William Newton..... 80
Maria Corbin..... 80
Reuben Chase..... 80
Lucy Cleveland..... 80
Henry Ward..... 80
Catharine Ray..... 80
Electa Chase..... 80
Huldah Marshall..... 79
Joanna McCarthy..... 79
Mortimer McMahon..... 79
Sally Thorpe..... 79
Elvira Coe..... 79
Mary Poole..... 78
Fannie Bissell..... 78
Ira Pettibone..... 78
Sarah Olmsted..... 78
Austin Maloney..... 78
Anna Knapp..... 78
William F. Hatch..... 78
Jennette Stillman..... 78
Julia Shea..... 78
Ruby Phillips..... 77
Deborah Strong..... 77
Hannah Burnham..... 77
Luman Catlin..... 77
Hannah Andrews..... 77
Harvey Wakefield..... 77
Mary Thompson..... 77
Mary Rouse..... 77
Selinda Bradley..... 77
Mary Maloney..... 77
Maria Lewis..... 77
George Taylor..... 76
Harriet Ford..... 76
George Dudley..... 76
Candice Catlin..... 76
Elisha Capron..... 76
Joel Todd..... 76
Amos Pierce..... 76
Horace Rowley..... 76
Sally Rowley..... 76
Lucy Smith..... 76
Lavina Hall..... 76
McPherson Hubbell..... 76
Joanna Hanley..... 76
Roswell Perry..... 76
Polly Root..... 76
Hiram Root..... 75
Caroline Lawrence..... 75
Hannah Murphy..... 75
Mary Keegan..... 75
Samantha Phillips..... 75
Marilla Palmer..... 75
Bridget Downs..... 75
Charles L. Norton..... 75
Daniel Wilson..... 75
Martha Roberts..... 75
Mary McCarthy..... 75
Hilamond Fyler..... 75
Mary Dute..... 75
Catharine Quigley..... 74
Annie M. Norton..... 74
John McAlpine..... 74
Polly Leroy..... 74
Silas Hurlbut..... 74
Lucy Chase..... 74
Norris Beckley..... 74
James Craigh..... 74
Sophia Wheelock..... 74
Orpha Ward..... 74
Lois Derry..... 73
Emeline Catlin..... 73
Noah Barber..... 73
Sophronia Dolphin..... 73
Lavinia Welch..... 73
James Welch..... 73
Electa Dudley..... 73
Thomas C. Davis..... 73
Peter Bullis..... 73
Adam Shoars..... 73
Amelia Davis..... 73
Emily W Case..... 73
Isabella Bartlett..... 73
Normand Adams..... 73
Charlotte Reynolds..... 73
Abigail Phelps..... 73
Bennett Palmer..... 73
William C. Phelps..... 73
Lawrence Steger..... 73
William L. Gilbert..... 73
Charles J. Hunt..... 73
Rufus Eggleston..... 73
Sarah Eggleston..... 72
Kate Carey..... 72
Adelaide Wilson..... 72
Lucinda Davis..... 72
Margaret Craigh..... 72
Emily Taylor..... 72
Mary Baldwin..... 72
Daniel S. Allen..... 72
John Wing..... 72
Laura Wilson..... 72
Clarissa Wadsworth..... 72
Catharine McGuire..... 72
Maria Hart..... 72
Emeline Watson..... 72
Sally Humphrey..... 72
Sarah Goodsell..... 72
Ann Horne..... 72
Eliza P. Hewitt..... 72
Philo G. Sheldon..... 72
Mary Platt..... 71
Ira T. Neal..... 71
Charles L. Norton..... 71
Harry Brooks..... 71
George W. Streeter..... 71
Orson B. Eldridge..... 71
Sophronia Catlin..... 71
Eliza Capron..... 71
Eli Barnes..... 71
Julia M. Coe..... 71
Edward Camp..... 71
Catlin Bills..... 71
Lucia Williams..... 71
Vingenze Angiola..... 71
Emily C. Hopkins..... 71
Whiting Miner..... 70
Annie Miner..... 70
Lucy Loomis..... 70
B. B. Rockwell..... 70
Wilbur Richards..... 70
Kate Roach..... 70
Hiram Perkins..... 70
Ann Price..... 70
Elijah Morse..... 70
Elvira Miller..... 70
Abel B. Snow..... 70
Edwin Alsom..... 70
Asahel M. Rice..... 70
Sophia Duquet..... 70
Samuel S. Beach..... 70
Rollin L. Beecher..... 70
Lucy A. Wetmore..... 70
Edwin Halsted..... 70

By the foregoing list it appears that of the one hundred and seventy-six persons in the town on the 1st of June last over seventy years of age four, all females, were over ninety, two were eighty-nine, three were eighty-eight, one was eighty-seven, three were eighty-six, three were eighty-five, two were eighty-four, four were eighty-three, four were eighty-two, five were eighty-one, eight were eighty, five were seventy-nine, nine were seventy-eight, eleven were seventy-seven, fifteen were seventy-six, thirteen were seventy-five, ten were seventy-four, twenty-two were seventy-three, nineteen were seventy-two, fifteen were seventy-one, and eighteen were seventy.

Of the above list six at least have died since the enumeration was made.

There were two hundred and sixty-four persons between the ages of sixty and seventy, and one hundred and one less than one year old.

The most numerous family is that of Carroll, forty-eight; while the Smiths number forty-six, the Johnsons forty, and the Whites thirty-eight. The most common Christian name is Mary, of which three are two hundred and twenty-four. The names of Orpha, Sarepta, Abigail, and Polly are apparently running out. Of the six Pollys the average age is sixty years.

THE BOROUGH OF WINSTED.

The borough of Clifton, which comprised what is now known as West Winsted, was incorporated in 1832. This municipal organization was succeeded in May, 1858, by the present borough of Winsted, which embraces the East and West villages and the Flat.

The first borough-meeting was held Aug. 2, 1858, when the following officers were elected: Wm. H. Phelps, Warden; Rollin L. Beecher, Edward Camp, John T. Rockwell, Charles Cook, Charles B. Weed, John G. Wetmore, Burgesses; John Hinsdale, Clerk and Treasurer; Caleb P. Newman, Bailiff.

WARDENS.

The following is a list of wardens from the incorporation of the borough to 1881:

Wm. H. Phelps, 1858–61; John G. Wetmore, 1862–65; Chas. Cook, 1866–68; Elias E. Gilman, 1869; Wm. C. Phelps, 1870; James A. Bushnell, 1871; Harvey B. Steele, 1872; Mortimer E. Dutton, 1873–74; David Strong, 1875–76; Alex. Waters, 1877–78; Wilbur F. Coe, 1879–80.

BURGESSES.

Rollin L. Beecher, 1858–61, 1867–68, 1871; Edward Camp, 1858–62; John T. Rockwell, 1858–62, 1864; Chas. Cook, 1858–65; Chas. B. Weed, 1858–63, 1865–68; John G. Wetmore, 1858–61, 1871–74; Wm. H. Phelps, 1862–64; Chas. B. Hallett, 1862; James R. Alvord, 1863–66; Elias E. Gilman, 1863–66; Thomas Watson, 1863–66; Albert N. Beach, 1865; Hiram Perkins, 1866–74; Chas. Alvord, 1866; Wheelock T. Batcheller, 1867–70, 1873–74; James A. Bushnell, 1867–70; David S. Miller, 1867; Chas. S. Norton, 1868; Francis Brown, 1869–71; Ralph H. Moore, 1869–74; Samuel W. Pine, 1869–70; Rufus E. Holmes, 1871; Henry G. Colt, 1872–73; Sidney F. Dickerman, 1872–73; Timothy Hulbert, 1872; George Dudley, Jr., 1874–75; Timothy P. Skinner, 1874–75; David Strong, 1874; Wm. V. Barclay, 1874–76, 1879–80; Elizur B Parsons, 1875–80; Joseph Pettit, 1875; Jeffrey Skinner, 1875; Hiram P. Lawrence, 1876–79; Samuel Greer, 1876–78; Willard S. Wetmore, 1876; Burrall B. Pinney, 1876; James G. Woodruff, 1877–78; Orlow D. Hunt, 1877–78; Wilbur F. Coe, 1877–78; Samuel S Newton, 1879; Lawrence McDermont, 1879–80, Edward H. Welch, 1879, Lucien V. Pinney, 1880; James T. Morgan, 1880; Chas. B. Andrews, 1880.

CLERKS AND TREASURERS.

John Hinsdale, 1858-66; Wm. B. Phelps, 1867-68; H. Hungerford Drake, 1869-81.

BAILIFFS.

Caleb P. Newman, 1858-60, 1862, 1867-70; Lamphier B. Tuttle, 1861; Dennis W. Stevens, 1863-65; Alex. T. Thompson, 1866; Stephen W. Sage, 1871-80.

WATER-WORKS.

The first move towards the construction of water-works was an instruction to the warden and burgesses "to ascertain whether the borough has a right to draw water from Long Lake; whether the amount taken through a six-inch pipe would be prejudicial to the manufacturing interests of the borough, and, if it probably would be so prejudicial, whether a reservoir of sufficient capacity to meet the wants of the borough might not be constantly filled by the waste water of the lake." A petition was presented to the General Assembly, in 1860, for power to take water from Long Lake or the Little Pond, which was granted. The preliminary survey was made in 1860 and 1861. The works were constructed at a cost of one hundred thousand dollars, and at present there are ten miles of pipe. The supply is drawn from a beautiful sheet of water known as Long Lake, lying partly within the westerly bounds of the borough.

The first election of water commissioners was held Aug. 1, 1860, when the following were chosen: Lyman Case, John T. Rockwell, and Wm. L. Gilbert. The present commissioners are H. Hungerford Drake, M.D., Edward E. Culver, John E. Pine.

From 1872 to June, 1879, the works were under the supervision of Dr. H. Hungerford Drake, under whose supervision the improvements of strengthening the embankments, removing the two bridges which stood over the waste-weir and substituting the combination waste-weir and roadway, and reconstructing the bulk-head were made.

The fire department was organized Nov. 17, 1862, and the borough was divided into four districts. The first fire-warden was Francis Brown. His assistants were John W. Rowe, Hiram Perkins, and L. C. Palmer. The present organization of the department consists of four hose companies.

The police court was established in 1864, and the first bailiff was Caleb P. Newman.

POPULATION.

The following figures give the population of the town at the time specified: 1756, 24; 1774, 339; 1781, 688; 1800, 1368; 1810, 1466; 1820, 1601; 1830, 1766; 1840, 1667; 1850, 2179; 1860, 3550; 1870, 4102; 1880, 5085.

CHAPTER XVII.

WINCHESTER (Continued).

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.*

WOODEN-WARE.—The saw-mill was, of course, the first utilization of water-power in this as in most other primitive communities. The location of the earliest of these has already been noted. Besides supplying the home demand for lumber, they early turned out a limited supply of white-wood boards and clap-boards, which were sledded over winter snows to Hartford and other distant towns. White-ash sweeps, oars, and materials for ship-blocks were also got out and carried to Hartford and Wethersfield for up-and-down river navigation of the Connecticut.

Dish-mills for making wooden bowls, trenchers, and mortars followed as accessories to the saw-mills. They used up the slabs from the saw-mill logs by cutting them into disks, which were centred and turned in coarse lathes to the convex surface of the outer dish. With a curved turning-tool, the outer dish was separated from the disk, and then smaller ones were turned off successively until the disk was exhausted. The slabs from which these disks were made were wider and thicker than were taken from logs when lumber increased in value. The trenchers and mortars were turned by a similar process. The maker or peddler of these articles packed them into a strong bed-tick, in which they were carried on the back of a horse, along the narrow bridle-paths, to the earlier-settled towns, where they were bartered for "store-pay." At least four of these mills were located along the lake stream, and as many others in various parts of the town, in the last century, two of which—one at the Meadow Street crossing of the lake stream, and the other opposite the old lean-to mill-house on Lake Street—were in operation as late as 1805.

Cheese-Boxes, Scale-Boards.—Early in this century John McAlpine erected and carried on a shop on the stream at the foot of the burying-ground hill, in Old Winchester, for making scale-boards, used for separating cheeses from each other when packed in casks for distant markets. As he enjoyed a monopoly of the manufacture in the centre of the dairy region of Connecticut, the demand for his article was extensive until the practice of packing each cheese in a separate box was adopted. This change necessitated the manufacture of round boxes, with covers, of sizes fitted to the various diameters and thicknesses of the cheese. This mode of packing went into vogue between 1820 and 1830, and was universally adopted as early as the latter year. One of the earliest manufacturers of this article in Winchester was Silas H. McAlpine, whose shop on the Naugatuck branch is believed to be still in operation. Another establishment on Hall meadow, now owned by Nelson D.

* Condensed from Boyd's History, with additions to the present time.

Ford, has been and is still in operation. These works were built in 1845 by Harvey Ford, father of the present proprietor, who ran it about ten years, and then put it into the hands of his two sons, one or both of whom have conducted the business until the present time. For the first five years there were from ten thousand to fifteen thousand boxes made up each year; since then some less, with variation from year to year. At present, and for the past few years, in addition to the cheese-box business, there is quite a business done in the saw-mill in coarse lumber. Another establishment was carried on in Winsted by Cook & Bacon, from 1842 to about 1846, in a shop adjoining the lake stream saw-mill.

Grist-Mills.—The two early grist-mills of the town have been already noted. The first was built by David Austin in 1771, near the lake outlet; the second, supposed to have been originally built by Elias Balcomb about 1776, stood on the west side of Still River, immediately south of the stone bridge. It was owned and operated for many years by Ensign Jesse Doolittle, and was carried off by a flood about 1800, and was rebuilt by Samuel and Luther Hoadley about 1844.

Both these mills had three run of stones and were carried by permanent water-power. The Austin mill was rebuilt by the Rockwell Brothers about 1810, and was finally burned down and abandoned in 1835. The Hoadley mill was abandoned by Riley Whiting about 1825, and the brick-clock factory (burned down in 1870) was erected on its site.

The Clifton mill was erected by Case, Gilbert & Co. about 1836, and was operated as a grist-mill until about 1869.

Three or more feed-mills have come into existence within a few years: one owned by John G. Wetmore, opposite the Clarke house, another owned by Wing Persons, on Lake Street, and a third owned by Frederick Woodruff, on North Main Street.

Scythe-Works.—Until the closing part of the last century the scythe was, in this country, strictly a hand-made tool, wrought out in smiths' shops by sledge and hammer, and ground on a stone turned by a hand-crank, or hung on the shaft of a flutter-wheel, without gearing or other appliances. The Harris family, of Pine Plains and Salisbury, learned the trade of a negro slave purchased by their immediate progenitor from a former master who had taught him the trade.

The first establishment in the country for welding, drawing, and plating the scythe under trip-hammers by water-power, and grinding it on a geared stone, was erected by Robert Orr, of Bridgewater, Mass., during or after the Revolution. The second establishment of this nature was erected by Col. Robert Boyd, near the west bank of the Hudson, between New Windsor Landing and Newburg before 1790. Benjamin Jenkins, from Bridgewater, was foreman, and James Boyd, of New Windsor, was an apprentice in these works. They became brothers-in-law, and in 1792 came to Winsted and erected the third establishment in the country on the site of the Winsted Manufacturing Company's present works on Still River. In 1802 they built another establishment on the site of the Winsted Hoe Company's plating-shop on Lake Street, and soon after separated, Mr. Jenkins taking the original works on Still River,—from whom they have passed by successive conveyances to the present owners,—and Mr. Boyd taking the Lake Street works, and carrying them on, individually or with partners, until near the close of his life, in 1849.

The Winsted Manufacturing Company was chartered May 6, 1835. The annual production at beginning of business was about five thousand dozen scythes, but the present annual production is ten thousand. Thirty-three men are employed. The present officers of the company are John T. Rockwell, President; Joseph H. Norton, Agent and Treasurer; and Allen H. Norton, Secretary.

The presidents of the company have been as follows: Aug. 22, 1835, Theron Rockwell; 1848, Evert Bevins; Sept. 29, 1851, Rufus Holmes; Sept. 26, 1853, Charles Reynolds; Sept. 24, 1855, George Dudley; Aug. 28, 1865, E. Grove Lawrence; Aug. 26, 1867, William L. Gilbert; Aug. 31, 1880, John T. Rockwell.

Merrit Bull, an early apprentice of Jenkins & Boyd, erected a scythe-shop in 1802 or 1803, on the site of the present stone-shop, at the crossing of the lake stream by Meadow Street, which he managed until his death, in 1824, when the works went into the hands of S. & M. Rockwell, and formed the starting-point of the large and prosperous establishment built up and managed by the successive firms of Rockwell & Hinsdale, Hinsdale & Beardsley, Elliot Beardsley, and the *Beardsley Scythe Company*. This company was incorporated July 12, 1851, and the following were the first officers: Francis Brown, President; Elliot Beardsley, Agent, Secretary, and Treasurer. The present officers are Philo G. Sheldon, President; Edward P. Wilcox, Agent, Secretary, and Treasurer. Number of hands employed, thirty-five; capacity per month, one thousand dozen; value of annual product, sixty thousand dollars.

Halsey Burr, an apprentice of Mr. Jenkins, built a scythe-shop in 1814, near the site of F. Woodruff & Sons' feed-mill, on North Main Street, which he carried on in a small way until a few years before his death.

In 1831, Wheelock Thayer, previously a partner and acting manager in the scythe business of James Boyd & Son, erected the scythe-works on Mad River, now owned by his daughter, and carried on by the *Thayer Scythe Company*.

The process of manufacturing scythes has been from time to time greatly improved by the invention of new machinery. The first of these in date and importance

was a spring die, with attachments to the trip-hammer for holding the back and setting down and smoothing the web of the scythe,—a very slow and laborious process when performed with the hand-hammer. The next improvement was, by a series of light tilt-hammers, to shape and finish the point; the next was a machine for turning and finishing the heel; another was for spinning the straw rope for binding up the scythes in dozen packages, by a machine similar to the Dutch wheel and flyer for spinning linen. Most of these improvements have originated in Winsted.

Scythe-making was—with the exception of wooden ware—the earliest factory work carried on in Winsted, and has been uninterruptedly prosecuted to the present day, little impeded or accelerated by protective tariffs. The three establishments now in operation have a capacity for making two hundred and fifty thousand scythes per annum, and rarely fail of turning out that number.

Bar Iron and Blistered Steel.—Bar iron had been made directly from the brown hematite ores of Salisbury, Kent, and Amenia from time immemorial. In Litchfield County bloomery-forges stood on most of the available water-courses in nearly all the western towns. They furnished iron for three rolling- and slitting-mills,—one in Canaan, another in Litchfield, and the third in Washington, where the iron was rolled and slit into rods for nail-making. These mills worked up only a small portion of the iron manufactured. Besides domestic uses of all kinds, it was largely made into anchors, which were sent to the seaboard.

Nearly all of these bloomeries, and all of the slitting-mills, have long since disappeared; and their sites would mostly be forgotten did not the cinder-heaps and imperishable charcoal-brays indicate their location.

In 1795, Jenkins & Boyd, in company with Thomas Spencer, Jr., erected the first forge in Winsted, on the water-power of the Lake Street grinding-works of the Winsted Manufacturing Company.

In 1803 the Rockwell Brothers removed and put up their Colebrook forge on the site of Timothy Hulbert's present iron-works on the lake stream.

In 1808, James Boyd erected another forge on Mad River, immediately opposite the Clarke House; and in that or the following year the Rockwell Brothers built another forge on the lake stream, below and adjoining the Connecticut Western depot grounds.

In 1811, Reuben Cook, in company with Russell Bunce and Charles Seymour, of Hartford, built the old Cook forge on Still River, where the axle-works of R. Cook & Sons now stand.

All of these forges manufactured refined bar iron from the best quality of Old Salisbury Ore Hill pig iron, for the supply of the United States armory at Springfield, which required the best iron the country could produce. If there was the slightest defect in the quality, the finished gun-barrel would reveal it by defective polish or failure to stand the proof of a double-test charge. Only a limited portion of the iron made could be brought up to these crucial tests by the best-skilled workmen. Iron of a slightly inferior grade was required for scythes, wire rods, and fine machinery. A still lower grade answered for the ordinary uses of country blacksmiths.

In the process of refining, the cinders drawn off through the tent-plate retained a percentage of iron nearly equal to the ordinary hematite ores. This was worked over in a chafery or bloomery fire, and produced a strong coarse iron, which was worked into tires, axle and crow-bar patterns, and plow-moulds, or into heavy shafting, saw-mill cranks, etc. Each forge had in connection with it a drafting-shop, with lighter hammers, to draw down the bars into rods and shapes of all kinds in demand, and especially to work up the refuse iron by welding to each piece an equal layer of blistered steel, and drawing the united masses into sleigh-shoes.

The iron and scythe business constituted the staple manufacturing business of Winsted until near 1840, when the government had settled its policy of importing its gun-iron from Norway; the English had introduced better and cheaper iron of every form and size than heretofore; when the puddling process of iron-making had grown up in more favored localities; when wood and charcoal had advanced in price, while transportation of raw material and manufactured articles—always a heavy burden—could no longer be endured. Under all these discouragements the iron manufacture rapidly died out. The lower Rockwell forge on the lake stream was converted into a scythe-shop about 1845. The Boyd forge, opposite the Clarke house, breathed its last about the same time. The upper forge on the lake stream lingered on until about 1850. The middle forge on the lake stream was sold by Elliot Beardsley to Timothy Hulbert in 1853, and was changed into a forge for puddling scrap-iron, and is now conducted by the Hulbert Iron Company. The Cook forge, on Still River, about 1850 confined its operations to working scrap-iron into axle-drafts for finishing in the Cook Axle Company's works, of which the forge became a component part.

The consumption of bar iron in Winsted, instead of decreasing with the decadence of its home manufacture, has steadily increased. The new brands of Norway iron were found cheaper and better for scythes, hoes, and other articles than the costly home-made refined iron, and came into general use in our hardware manufactures. The scythe manufacture increased. The hoe manufacture was introduced, and soon consumed more iron than the whole scythe interest had required in 1830, and other new hardware manufactures took the place of the iron-forge.

Blistered Steel.—The first cementing steel-furnace in Western Connecticut was erected before 1800, in Colebrook, by the Rockwell Brothers, under the supervision of Mr. Jencks, an ingenious iron and steel

worker from Taunton, Mass., which has been perpetuated to the present time, though rarely operated of late years. It was found that the Salisbury iron was deficient in the ingredient, whatever it is, that produces an edge-tool quality in steel. The steel produced has an elastic quality, fitting it for carriage-springs, hay- and manure-forks, and similar articles, and before 1850 was largely used for these manufactures, and likewise for sleigh-shoes and for general blacksmith work. Since 1850 the steels made from Swedish and Russian irons have nearly superseded the domestic irons, except those recently made from spathic ores.

The second steel-furnace in this region was put up early in this century by Col. Abram Burt, in Canaan, Conn., and continued in operation but a few years. The third was erected in Winsted by James Boyd & Son, in 1832, on the site of Thompson's bakery, south side of Monroe Street, adjoining the bridge. It was designed for converting their own iron into steel, which they were then largely supplying to fork-manufacturers; but was soon abandoned by reason of inducements held out by the Colebrook concern, making it more advantageous to have their iron converted there than to do it themselves.

Cut Nails.—Shingle-nails were cut from old hoops and headed by hand for the First Congregational meeting-house in 1800. The cutting-machine is supposed to have been worked by hand. Another machine for cutting shingle-nails from hammered strips of iron, by water-power, was started by James Boyd about 1808, and soon abandoned.

In 1810, Jesse Byington rented water-power from the old Jenkins scythe-shop proprietors, and erected a nail-factory a little south of the Winsted Manufacturing Company's scythe-works, in which he used a newly-invented machine for cutting nails more accurate and uniform in size than by the old hand machines, but without heading them. Before and during the war of 1812 he employed more men as cutters and headers than were employed in any other branch of business in the place. After the return of peace, in 1815, and the introduction of the combined cutting-and-heading machine, Mr. Byington's business broke down, and has never since been resumed in any form.

Axes.—Axe-making as a trade, distinct from other smith-work, was introduced here by Elizur Hinsdale in 1804 or 1805. He first had his shop on Lake Street, near the lake outlet, and in 1806 erected a shop on the site of the Foundry and Machine Company's works, which he subsequently enlarged to a trip-hammer and grinding-works adapted specially to his business, which he prosecuted until near the close of 1819, when he failed, and the business was abandoned.

About 1828, after the Collins axe-factory went into operation at Collinsville, Nathaniel B. Gaylord, then owner of the old Jenkins scythe-works, entered into the business of axe-making under the supervision of Marcus Morgan, an original worker in the Collins establishment. Mr. Morgan soon after purchased the works and prosecuted the business until 1832, when he sold out, and the Winsted Manufacturing Company now occupy the premises.

Iron Wire.—In 1812, Samuel and Luther Hoadley and James Boyd erected a wire-factory on the west wing of the clock-factory dam, the first, or one of the first, erected in the country for breaking down iron wire from the rod and drawing it down to any size from a half-inch to a hair's diameter. The rods, of the very best Salisbury iron, were hammered down to a half-inch square, and then rounded by trip-hammer swaging-dies, and then, after successive annealings, were drawn down by "rippers," as they were called, to a size whence they could be further reduced by a continuous drawing around an upright block. It was the ripping operation, by self-acting pincers seizing the point of the wire at the plate, drawing it about eighteen inches, then letting go and sliding back and taking a new hold at the plate, and drawing another length, which was then new in this country. At that period there were few, if any, rolling-mills in the country that rolled out round rods suitable for wire-drawing.

The business was profitable, and was vigorously prosecuted until the close of the war, when foreign competition paralyzed it, and compelled its abandonment.

Leather.—In the last century, the regular shoemaker—as distinguished from the cobbler and cat-whipper—was also a tanner. He had his vats, under cover, in or out of doors, in which he tanned his own and his neighbors' skins, and made them into boots and shoes on the same premises with his tan-vats. Of these tanneries there were in the last century three or more in Old Winchester, to which the traveling currier periodically resorted, and curried, or smoothed and softened, the sides of leather when taken from the vats. The oak bark, then solely used for tanning, had its outer surface shaved off, and was then pounded or crushed under a heavy circular stone attached to a ten-foot shaft, stationary at one end, and rolled round a circle by a draft-horse, the bark being distributed along the circular track, and kept there by a man or boy with a rake. Two of these, owned respectively by the Wade and Blake families, continued in operation, by water-power and modern improvements, until about 1850. Both are now abandoned. There was a like establishment in Winsted, erected and owned by Elias Loomis, at the close of the last century, at the foot of "Dish Mill Hill," where the Woodruff tannery now stands, which was abandoned many years before the present works were erected.

About 1800 it was practically ascertained by trial that hemlock bark possessed the astringent and other properties requisite for tanning, and, in consequence, the business was thenceforward conducted on a larger scale in the Green Woods region.

Col. Hosea Hinsdale and Col. James Shepard came to Winsted in 1802, and erected a large tannery on Spencer Street, where now is the fish-pond of Eugene Potter. The business was successfully prosecuted here by Col. Hinsdale until 1851, when he sold out to J. S. and J. T. Rockwell, and the business is now conducted by the latter.

In 1807, Col. Shepard sold out his interest to Col. Hinsdale, and, in company with Asahel Miller, erected the original tannery, on the site of the present tannery of George Dudley & Son. This establishment was owned and managed successively by Shepard & Miller, Abiel Loomis, and Alanson Loomis, until purchased by George Dudley in 1832.

In 1820 another tannery was erected by Horace Ranney, at the corner of North Main Street and the Cook bridge, taking its water-power from the west wing of Cook's dam, which was successively owned and managed by Ranney & Hawley, Norman Spencer, Jonathan K. Richards, Charles B. Hallett, and others, and was abandoned as a tannery in 1857.

In 1821, Horace Ranney erected another tannery, on the site of the present Woodruff tannery, on North Main Street, now owned by George Dudley & Son, which was successively managed by Lewis & Foster until 1834, by James A. Ayrault until 1841, since which it has been owned and managed by Frederick Woodruff until his sale to Dudley & Son, it having during his ownership been carried away by a flood, and afterwards rebuilt and enlarged.

The tannery business of Winsted has, since 1850, been confined to preparing sheep- and calf-skins for book-binding and similar purposes, and has become one of the prominent branches of our manufactures. The skins are imported from England, after having been split into two or more thicknesses, salted, and packed in hogsheads ready for the vat. The bark is finely ground in a mill in the second story of the building, and passed to a large receiving vat, where it is soaked in water until the tanning principle is extracted, when the liquor or tea, as it is termed, is drawn off into a line of receiving vats, and the exhausted bark is thrown out. A paddle- or flutter-wheel is fixed over each vat, and connected by gears with a line of shafting propelled by water-power. A sufficient number of vats are filled with the hemlock tea; the right number of skins are thrown into each vat, and the flutter-wheels are set in motion and operate on the surface of the liquid, creating a current which keeps the skins in constant movement, and perfects the tanning process without hand-labor. The tanned skins are then smoothed, trimmed, assorted, and packed for market, the whole process requiring less than three weeks' time.

This branch of business was originated in Winsted by George Dudley, before 1850, in the works he purchased from Alanson Loomis in 1832. In 1853 he rebuilt and enlarged his works, and added two three-story buildings for dyeing the skins when tanned. In company with his son, George Dudley, Jr., he subsequently purchased the Woodruff tannery on North Main Street.

In 1851, J. S. & J. T. Rockwell, previously engaged in this branch of tanning in Colebrook, erected the four-story tannery on the site of the Hinsdale premises. These works are now owned by John T. Rockwell.

Woolen Cloths.—Joseph Platt is believed to have been the first clothier in the town. He built a clothier's shop and fulling-mill in the Danbury Quarter between 1783 and 1787. The establishment had a brief existence. It is not mentioned in any deed on record, and its precise locality is unknown.

The first clothier in Winsted was Mr. Daniel Marshall, whose shop stood on Lake Street, as it then ran, nearly opposite the house at the corner of Lake and Rockwell Streets, and the fulling-mill in the rear on the lake stream. Mr. Marshall died in 1794, and Daniel Wilcox became the owner until his sale of the premises to the Rockwell Brothers, in 1813. A carding-machine was added to the establishment about 1804. The Rockwell Brothers, in 1813, erected additional buildings, and began the manufacture of broadcloths and satinets. The business was enlarged and vigorously prosecuted during the continuance of the war of 1812, and moderately thereafter until 1830, in the hope of making it a paying business, but with doubtful success. In 1835 the works were burned down, and never rebuilt.

About 1816 another clothier's works was erected by Ansel Wilson, on the site of the Strong Manufacturing Company's new factory. Chester Soper purchased this establishment about 1830, and a few years after erected a woolen-mill on the premises, in which he manufactured broadcloths until about 1838. The works were afterwards carried on by John Thornton and others until 1845, when the woolen business was abandoned and the building afterwards used for making joiners' tools.

Another clothier's works, built about 1814 on the Naugatuck branch in Old Winchester, and carried on by Alva Nash and others until 1828, when it was converted into a woolen-mill for making broadcloths and satinets by John M. Galagher, who failed within a few years, and was succeeded by Isaac Bird, who continued the making of satinets until the establishment went into the hands of the Winchester Centre Manufacturing Company, in 1854. This company confined its operations to making woolen knitting-yarn until the establishment was burned down about 1860, and was never rebuilt.

The Home Manufacturing Company, a joint-stock concern, was organized in 1846, and the same year erected the factory building on Mad River now occupied by the New England Pin Company, and went into the manufacture of broadcloths and doeskins. It labored under the disadvantage of having no stockholders acquainted with the business, and was unfor-

tunate in selecting overseers of the manufacturing department. No profits were realized, and in 1850 the concern was wound up. The establishment was sold to Anson G. Phelps, who operated it, in connection with his woolen-mills at Wolcottville, until 1852, when it was purchased by the Hartford Pin Company.

Not one of the foregoing enterprises proved successful, and most of them ended disastrously.

The William L. Gilbert Clock Company.—The manufacture of clocks, of which this establishment is an outgrowth or enlargement, was commenced here in about 1807, by Riley Whiting, for the manufacture of wooden clocks, for which Connecticut was formerly so famous. The manufacture of brass clocks was begun in 1825. The first company organized was that of Clarke, Gilbert & Co., then William L. Gilbert & Co., later the Gilbert Manufacturing Company, and the present company, the William L. Gilbert Clock Company, which was organized in 1871 with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, with William L. Gilbert president, and I. B. Woodruff secretary and treasurer.

In 1871 the works of the company were destroyed by fire, but by the energy and enterprise of the proprietors they were immediately rebuilt. The reputation of the goods of this house was such that the demand required more extensive facilities for their production before the works were destroyed by fire; consequently, availing themselves of the opportunity of making improvements in rebuilding, the new premises were much enlarged, making them more commodious and far better adapted for the desired purpose. The establishment is supplied with all modern improvements, and is complete in all its appointments. They manufacture a large variety of clocks, and at present are making a specialty of fine regulators, set in elaborately and richly-carved cases. The clocks produced by this company are unexcelled for beauty of design, style of finish, quality of material and workmanship, and real merit as timekeepers. The salesrooms of the company are located at New York City, Chicago, Ill., and Glasgow, Scotland, and are under the management of Mr. George B. Owen, who has been connected with (and interested in) this business since 1866. Mr. I. B. Woodruff, the secretary and treasurer, has been connected with and closely identified in the management of the business since 1851, a period of thirty years, during which the factories have never been closed except for purposes of inventory and repairs.

Cards.—At the beginning of the war of 1812, two establishments for making hand- and machine-cards were started, one by Coe, Miller & Co., in the Shepard & Miller tannery, and the other by the Hoadley Brothers, in their grist-mill. Both companies used one set of machines for cutting and bending the teeth, and another set for pricking the leather, and the teeth were inserted in the leather by children at their homes. Other machines shaped and turned the handles, on which the hand card-leathers were fastened by tacks. Two causes put an end to this branch of manufacture,—one, the return of peace in 1815 and the influx of cheaper cards from England, and the other, the invention by Mr. Levi Lincoln of a combined machine, which in one operation pricked the leather, cut and bent the teeth, and stuck them through the pricked leather.

Wagons and Carriages.—There were, doubtless, wheelwrights and wagon-makers in Old Winchester at an early day, but the compiler has no knowledge of them. Randall Covey had a wagon-maker's shop at the Centre from 1817 to 1821.

Joseph Mitchell was probably the first wheelwright in Winsted. His house and shop, now torn down, were directly opposite the residence of Sheldon Kinney, on Main Street. He made cart-wheels and bodies from the beginning of the century, or earlier, to about 1830.

Selden Mitchell, son of Joseph, above, made light wagons in the basement in rear of the Kinney house above mentioned from 1809 to about 1820.

In 1813, Shubael Crow and Ebenezer R. Hale erected a carriage-maker's shop on the site of John T. Rockwell's tannery, in which wagons and chaises were made until after 1830 by Crowe & Hale, Crow & Bandle, Henderson & Ball, and others,—the premises having been used from 1823 to 1826 for manufacturing pails, tubs, and keelers by Hinsdale and Dimock.

Wagon-making was subsequently carried on in Winsted by James Hermance from 1838 to his death, in 1840, and by G. W. Gaston from 1849 onward to 1872.

In 1851, Walter & Son erected a large carriage-shop on the corner of Elm and Centre Streets, which has since been managed successively by Erwin M. Walter, Uriah S. Walter, W. H. Stickney, and Franklin Lincoln, and is now owned and managed by Joseph F. Lincoln.

In 1856 the Winsted (joint stock) Carriage Company was organized, and carried on a large business in Southern wagons and buggies until the opening of the war of the Rebellion, occupying the old Soper woolen-factory. In 1866 the company was reorganized with a reduced capital, and Marcus Bird, Walter Stickney, Wm. S. Holabird, and others as stockholders, and was wound up in 1867.

The Gillman Carriage Company was organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars in 1867, and purchased the factory property of the Winsted Carriage Company; and soon after, on the burning down of the factory building, erected a spacious establishment on the same site with facilities for a large business. This establishment was burned down in 1870, and the operations of the company were thereby suspended.

Another carriage establishment was erected on Case Avenue in 1870 by Walter Stickney, Bennet

Palmer, and Wilbur W. Green, with capacity for a large amount of work. It is now conducted by Wilbur W. Green.

An oil-mill was erected by Bissell Hinsdale, on Mad River, a little west of the Clifton Mill works, about 1816, which was worked only a few years, and was removed before 1830.

The spring steel hay and manure forks were introduced as a substitute for the coarse and clumsy articles previously in use soon after the war of 1812. They were made here in numerous small shops by handicraftsmen, no machinery save the sledge and hand-hammer, propelled by muscular arms, being used. Large quantities were made, not only for supplying the country stores, but for the New York and Philadelphia markets. The three Browns,—Orrin, Harris, and Isaac,—Oliver White, Julius Weaver, and others were engaged in this business. Establishments grew up in other places in which the tilt-hammer came into use for drawing out the tines, which made the hand-labor operation unremunerative, and the business was, in a great measure, abandoned here about 1850.

Foundries.—The casting of iron clock bells was begun in Winsted by the Hoadley Brothers, about 1810, as a secret process, in a detached building, from which outsiders were rigidly excluded. The skilled founder of the establishment ran away after some two years' service. In 1812, Nathan Champion commenced the same business in the Jenkins scythe-shop, that stood on the Strong Manufacturing Company's premises, and afterwards built a shop near the Winsted Manufacturing Company's works, in which he made other small castings.

In 1834, Nathaniel B. Gaylord erected a foundry on the site of the Strong Manufacturing Company's works for casting stoves, plows, gears, and general custom-work, which he operated until 1846, after which it was carried on a short time by Calvin Butler, of Canaan, and was then abandoned.

In 1847, Taylor & Whiting erected a foundry in connection with their machine-shop, now owned and operated by the Winsted Foundry and Machine Company, which is now the only establishment in the borough.

In 1853, John Boyd erected another foundry for large castings in connection with his machine-shop, adjoining Lake Street bridge, on Mad River, which was discontinued in 1854.

Machine-shops.—In 1831, George Taylor erected the original building of the present Foundry and Machine Company's establishment on Main Street, for making woolen machinery as a specialty, and doing general job-work in that line. Two years later he associated with Ambrose Whiting as a partner, in the name of Taylor & Whiting. They did a large business in carding-machines and spinning-jacks for some twenty years. After the retirement of Mr. Whiting, in 1857, the concern was organized as a joint-stock company, with the name of The Winsted Foundry and Machine Company, by which the business is still carried on.

In 1823, James Boyd and James M. Boyd began making saw-mill cranks, mill spindles, and various other branches of heavy forging in a shop then built on the west side of Mad River, in rear of the Beardsley house. To this business James Boyd & Son added, in 1830, the making of finished coach-axles and mill-screws. In 1851, after the death of Mr. James Boyd, the junior partner erected the present machine-shop on the site of the old shop, for the purpose of enlarging the mill-iron and axle business of the old firm, and in 1853 built the foundry last referred to as an appendage to the establishment. The works were purchased by the Clifton Mill Company in 1857, and were a few years after employed in the manufacture of monkey-wrenches. Wing Person's feed-mill now occupies the site.

Reuben Cook, deceased, the head of the firm of R. Cook & Sons, began making iron in 1811, on the site now occupied by the axle-factory, and had for a time associated with him the late Russell Bunce and Charles Seymour, of Hartford. The iron used was made from the red or hematite ore from the mines at Salisbury, Conn., which mines were worked during the war of the Revolution. The pig iron was hauled across the county thirty miles to Winsted, where it was made into refined iron, which was carried thirty miles farther to Springfield, Mass., where it was made into guns. About one-third of the entire product, not being quite fine enough for gun-barrels, was made into tires, crowbars, sleigh-shoes, plow-molds, and mill-cranks.

In 1825, over half a century ago, Mr. Cook began making axle-drafts. At that time the arms were forged eight-sided by a trip-hammer with a straight die, and were made round as nearly as possible by the blacksmith who bought them. He continued making drafts in this manner until 1832, when he began to swage the arms of the axle round under the hammer, and was the first to adopt that improved method. In the same year he built a shop in addition to the forge already in use, and made mill-irons, cranks, etc. The business increased moderately, and improvements were continually made, and in 1839 the present firm was organized and the axles were entirely finished on the premises. This makes the firm the oldest in the country that is still doing business without change of name. The works have been twice destroyed by fire, once in 1852, and again in 1871, but were immediately rebuilt.

The firm of R. Cook & Sons has always endeavored to keep up with the times as its founder had done from 1811, when but a very young man he started in business against very sharp competition from other parties in the same town, who have long since gone out of business life, and some of whom are deacesed.

Charles Cook was the inventor of the case-hardened wrought iron pipe-box, the first ever made, and it is

now used with great success for extra fine carriage axles.

Carpenters' Tools.—About 1828, Samuel Boyd engaged in the manufacture of steel hoes and shovels, and erected the original buildings of the Clifton Mill Company works on the south side of Mad River. He also manufactured in these buildings nail-hammers, socket-chisels, and draw-shaves until 1833, when the business was discontinued.

The Winsted Hoe Company.—In 1852, John Boyd, Louis R. Boyd, and Daniel B. Wheelock began to manufacture planters' hoes for the Southern market in the brick scythe-works at the corner of Lake and Meadow Streets. It was a new business and encountered serious difficulties, one of them being the anti-slavery proclivities of the first and third partners, of which the Southern customers were duly notified by competing manufacturers. The obnoxious partners withdrew from the concern, and it became a decided success under the name of "The American Hoe Company." The hoes became the leading article in the market. They were sent to England and duplicated as to the style and finish by English manufacturers, but their work proved inferior in working quality.

The establishment was enlarged by the erection of grinding and polishing works on two other water-powers, and in 1855 employed more hands than any other concern in the borough. The business was prosecuted with much energy and fair success until the breaking out of the Southern Rebellion in 1861. The war closed the market, and so closed the shops. They remained closed until peace returned in 1865, when Mr. T. M. Clarke—who for twelve years previously and from its commencement, with one short interruption, had edited and published the *Winsted Herald*—organized the Winsted Hoe Company, and as its president and principal manager revived the business. Under Mr. Clarke's management the business has been largely increased by the addition of new branches,—more especially the manufacture of edge-tools,—and in the extent of its business and in financial strength the Winsted Hoe Company now ranks among the first in Litchfield County.

The T. C. Richards & Co. Hardware Manufacturing Company is also located in West Winsted. This is one of the representative institutions of the town, and is under the efficient management of Mr. T. C. Richards.

Bolts and Nuts.—The Clifton Mill Company, soon after the purchase of Samuel Boyd's works on the south side of Mad River, engaged in the manufacture of nuts and washers, and about 1855 added carriage-bolts and nuts to its other manufactured articles, adding for that purpose the three-story building on their premises, and also the Boyd machine-shop at the foot of Lake Street. On the purchase of their works by the Winsted Hoe Company, the nut and bolt manufacture was discontinued.

Another carriage-bolt manufacture was started on the premises of R. Cook & Sons by Franklin Moore and Edward Clarke about 1867, which is still in active and successful operation, under the ownership and management of Alfred E. Moore, son of Franklin Moore, deceased.

Table Cutlery.—In 1852 the "Eagle" works, a joint-stock company with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, was organized and put in operation under the supervision of Albert Bradshaw, an English cutler, in a brick factory building on the lake stream, adjoining the Connecticut Western depot grounds. The business not proving successful, operations were suspended about 1854, and in 1856 the establishment was purchased by Rice, Lathrop & Clary, under whose ownership the brick factory building was burned down, and a smaller wooden building was erected on its site; and soon afterwards the auger-factory building on Mad River, near the corner of Main and Coe Streets, was purchased. This building was burned down and rebuilt about 1866. Mr. Clary died in 1861, and Mr. Rice retired from the concern in 1862. George F. Barton came in as a partner with Mr. Lathrop in 1864, and retired from the partnership in 1872, leaving Mr. Lathrop the sole owner.

Pocket Cutlery.—In 1853, Thompson & Gascoigne (Englishmen) carried on a small pocket-cutlery business in the factory of the Eagle Company, which was soon after taken up by Beardsley & Alvord, and gradually enlarged and made profitable. In 1856 they built their cutlery-works at the lake outlet, and have since transacted a large and prosperous business in the name of "The Empire Knife Company." In 1880 the concern was moved to the present site, formerly occupied by the table-cutlery establishment of William P. Lathrop.

In 1854, C. F. Clark, an Englishman, started a pocket-cutlery concern in the attic of the Cook axle-factory, which was taken up by Horace Phelps, and after a trial of one or two years was abandoned.

Augers.—The Winsted (joint stock) Auger Company was organized in 1853, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, and immediately after erected the factory on Mad River, near the corner of Coe and Main Streets, at a cost beyond their capital. It was managed inefficiently by men unacquainted with the business, and was wound up before 1860.

*Pins.**—In 1852, Erastus S. Woodford, J. B. Terry, and others organized "The Hartford Pin Company" (joint stock), and purchased of Anson G. Phelps the woolen-factory building on Bridge Street, opposite the Naugatuck Railroad depot grounds, and began making pins the same year. The company at once came into conflict with the Howe Pin Company, of Birmingham, in respect to a patented sticking-machine for sticking the pins on paper, which impeded operations until

* For history of New England Pin Company, see biography of John G. Wetmore, Esq.

the question of infringement was settled by litigation in the United States Circuit Court. In 1857 the factory property and machinery of the company became the property of James R. Keeler, who conveyed the same to "The New England Pin Company," organized in May of the same year, and composed of said Keeler, Hector Armstrong, C. O. Crosby, and John G. Wetmore, stockholders, and with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Wyoming Pin Company was organized in March, 1880, with Mr. T. S. Carroll president and secretary. The manufacture of pins was commenced in September, 1880. The establishment was burned in January, 1881, and started again in March following. The factory employs twenty-two persons, and has a capacity of one million and eighty thousand pins daily. Mr. Carroll is also the manufacturer of a champagne tap, upon which he has a patent now pending.

Steel Fire-Irons.—Benjamin and Edward Woodall (Englishmen) began making, of highly polished steel, shovels and tongs and other fire-irons, about 1850; and in 1854 organized the "Winsted Shovel and Tongs Company," under the agency of Justus R. Loomis; they bought the Halsey Burr scythe-shop and water-power, and erected the factory building now used as a feed-grinding mill by Frederick Woodruff, on North Main Street. The concern lacked capital, energy, and business skill, and was closed up about 1857.

The Winsted Plane Company, organized in 1851, entered on the manufacture of joiners' tools in the old Soper woolen-factory building, and continued until about 1856, when it became insolvent and was wound up.

The Clifton Lumber Company was organized in 1854, and erected the building near the Naugatuck depot, now occupied by the Winsted Printing Company, for planing lumber and manufacturing doors, sashes, and blinds by steam-power. The concern was wound up in 1857.

Another company or partnership, consisting of Ralph H. Moore, Franklin Moore, and others, in 1872 erected a factory on Case Avenue for making plated spoons and other plated articles. This establishment was destroyed by fire in 1873.

The Borden Condensed Milk Company, consisting of Gail Borden, Theron Bronson, and Elhanan W. Tyler, was organized in 1863, and purchased the factory building near the Naugatuck depot, now occupied by the Winsted Printing Company, in which they condensed milk until 1866, when, not finding the location favorable for the business, the concern was wound up.

The Henry Spring Company, located at West Winsted, was organized at New Haven in 1869, and its location was transferred to Winsted in April, 1870, and the grinding-shop on Lake Street, erected by the American Hoe Company, was purchased by the Spring Company, and its machinery placed therein. The spring made by them is a patented article, combining equal strength and elasticity with springs of other manufacture of a third more weight, and are in constantly-increasing demand for light buggies and carriages.

The Winsted Paper Box Manufactory, R. L. Preston proprietor, is the only institution of the kind in town, and greatly merits its present success. The manufacture of tin-, brass-, and copper-ware is also carried on extra.

The Winsted Gas Company was organized Oct. 15, 1860, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, nearly half paid in, and directors were appointed as follows: George Dudley, Erastus S. Woodford, Moses Camp, Elliot Beardsley, Caleb J. Camp, Jabez Alvord, John Hinsdale, James R. Alvord, and Henry Gay.

The directors chose the following officers: Moses Camp, president; Erastus S. Woodford, secretary; and Henry Gay, treasurer.

A small gas-works was erected in 1861 on Prospect Street, and continued with varied success until April, 1874, when the company was reorganized with a capital of sixty thousand dollars, the old works abandoned on Prospect Street, and new fire-proof brick works erected on Case Avenue, and main iron pipes relaid, much larger than before; also extended to the East village (so called), and through North Main Street to Cook's.

The directors elected at the reorganization in 1874 were Henry Gay, George Dudley, Caleb J. Camp, Edward R. Beardsley, Edward Clarke, J. M. Loweree, Harvey L. Roberts, Henry G. Colt, George W. Phelps.

At a directors' meeting, held April 24, 1874, Henry G. Colt was elected president, and Sidney F. Dickerman secretary and treasurer. The same efficient officers have continuously had charge of the works since its reorganization; but time's changes have necessitated changes in the board of directors, which in May, 1881, are as follows: Henry G. Colt, H. H. Tibbals, Edward R. Beardsley, Sidney F. Dickerman, Henry Gay, Rufus E. Holmes, T. F. Rowland, Harvey L. Roberts, and Edward Clarke.

CHAPTER XVIII.

WINCHESTER (Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

First Congregational Church, Winchester—First Congregational Church, Winsted—Second Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—St. James' Church—St. Joseph's Church—The Women's Christian Temperance Union.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WINCHESTER CENTRE.

The "Society of Winchester," which was practically the Congregational Church, was incorporated in 1768. Under the act of incorporation a society meet-

ing was held June 29, 1768, and the following votes passed:

"*Voated*, That John Smith should be Moderator for sd. Meeting.
" That Seth Hills should be Clark for sd. Sosiety.
" That all free agents be lawful voaters.
" That Thomas Hosmer should be fust Commety man for sd. Sosiety.
" William Filey sec^nd^ Commety man for said Sosiety.
" Seth Hills be third Commety man for sd. Sosietay.
" That the Sosiety will except 74 pounds of the tax yearly."

Sept. 20, 1768, at an adjourned meeting, it was

"*Voated*, That the meeting on the Saboth should be continued att John Hills til December next."
"That the Sisiety will aply to the Association for advice."

Oct. 13, 1768,

"*Voated*, That y^e^ Society wil wait til week after next for Mr. Mills."
"*Voated*, That the Comity shall try for Mr. Pitkin proid Mr. Mills don't com."

At the annual meeting, first Tuesday of December, 1768, Thomas Hosmer, Seth Hills, and John Hills were chosen society committee; Seth Hills, clerk; and Thomas Hosmer, treasurer; and the committee were instructed to apply to Samuel John Mills to supply them.

At the annual meeting, Dec. 28, 1769, the privilege of voting extended to "all free agents by vote of a former meeting, was confined to all the inhabitants that are of age;" and after choice of committee, clerk, and treasurer, the following additional appointments were made: "John Hills, corester; Abram Filley, corester; David Austin, to read the Psalm; Beriah Hills, to assist to read the Psalm."

And it was voted

"That our anuel meeting shall be warnid by the Comnity by setting up a paper on a post by the *Meeting-House* at least eight days before y^e^ meeting, telling the place and time of day."

At the annual meeting, Dec. 11, 1770, after appointment of officers, the sweeping of the meeting-house was set up to the lowest bidder, and bid off by Jesse Wilkinson at five shillings and sixpence for the year. The expenses of the year were reported to be sixty pounds four shillings and threepence, and of the years 1768 and 1769, sixty-nine pounds eight shillings and ninepence, and the meeting adjourned to the first Monday of March, 1771, at which adjourned meeting it was

"*Voted*, That we will send a petition to the Assembly next May for tound privileges."
"*Voted*, That we will send a Petition to the assembly next May for a Tax for the Settlement of a Minister and building a Meeting-House."
"*Voted*, That Beriah Hills and Warham Gibbs shall assist in reading the Psalm."
"*Voted*, That John Hills and Abram Filley shall sett the Psalm."

The first mention of a meeting-house in the infant society is made in a vote in 1769, already quoted. No record is found referring in any way to the building of this sanctuary; nor is any traditionary account of its erection, or by whom it was erected, discoverable. No tax was laid to pay for it, and no building committe was appointed to superintend it.

On the 20th of September, 1768, it was voted that the Sabbath meeting should be held until the next December at John Hills' house, which stood near the Hurlbut Cemetery; then follows, in December, 1769, the vote requiring notices of society meetings to be placed on a post by the meeting-house. These votes would indicate 1768 as the year of its erection. It stood on the slope of a hill, on the west side of a road long since discontinued, coming up from the Luther Bronson house, and passing immediately in front of the houses of Marcus Munsill and Noble J. Everitt, to Winchester Centre. It was a low, steep-roofed building, thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide, with nine-feet posts, covered with wide rabbeted boards one inch thick. It stood on a side hill above the road, the rear resting on the ground, and the front supported by sections of chestnut logs, three to four feet in diameter, lying diagonally under the corners. A huge chestnut butt, set up perpendicularly at the front door, with a series of steps cut crosswise of the timber, gave access to the ground-floor. Opposite the door was the pulpit or rostrum, three to four feet high. The seats were rough planks or slabs with legs at the ends inserted in auger-holes. Originally there was no floor overhead, but as more room was required to accommodate the worshipers, joists were inserted in the cross-beams, and boards laid down loosely for a floor, except on a space of nine feet square over the rostrum. This was the gallery. Access was gained to it by a plank ladder outside, at one of the ends of the building, ascending to a door in the gable. The interior was neither ceiled nor plastered.

"SABA-DAY HOUSE."

"Near this church edifice there appears to have been another religious building peculiar to New England in the last and early in the present century, called a Sabbath-day house, or, as spelled in the one of the two instances in which it occurs in our records, a 'Saba-day house.' It is first mentioned in a vote of temporary adjournment of a society meeting in December, 1761, probably by reason of the extreme cold in the meeting-house. The second mention of it is in the survey of the road formally laid out and established in 1772, along the line of the bridle-path which had previously been the only means of access to the meeting-house, in which two prominent landmarks are 'a birch-tree near a saw-mill, then N. 13 E. to a Sabbath-day house.' Such buildings were erected by individuals living distant from places of worship for the accommodation of their families before and during the intervals of worship in the inclement weather of winter. They were generally long, low buildings of two apartments, with a fireplace in each attached to one chimney. A supply of fuel was provided in the fall. Some member of the family or families owning those apartments went forward early on the Sunday morning and made up the fires, and the rest of the parties followed in such season as to thoroughly warm themselves before going into meeting. At the intermission

they returned to their rooms, warmed themselves, and such homely fare as they had brought with them, ate their dinners, discussed the morning sermon, and returned to the afternoon exercise, at the close of which they again warmed themselves at the fires, and returned to their distant homes."

The church proper—as an ecclesiastical body—was organized by Rev. Mr. Roberts, of Torrington, and Rev. Ammi R. Robbins, of Norfolk, Oct. 30, 1771, with the following members: Widow Mary Loomis, Widow Hannah Averit, Dinah, wife of Wm. Filley, John Hills, Seth Hills, Adam Mott, Abiah Mott, Lent Mott, Abraham Filley, Robert Macune, Joseph Preston, Mary Preston, Amy, wife of Joel Beach, and Elizabeth Agard.

"After y^e^ Church was gathered y^e^ following persons were admitted members in full Comm^n^. with the Church, viz.: David Austin, Mary Austin, Mary Wilkinson, Mary Goffe, Mercy Filley.

"The Church then proceeded to and made choice of Robert Macune to be the Moderator or Clerk of this church.

"Attest,

"NATH^L^. ROBERTS, Pastor of y^e^ Ch., Torrington,

"A. R. ROBBINS, Pastor of Ch., Norfolk."

The following members were added to the church prior to the ordination of its first pastor, in 1772: Nov. 3, 1771, Warham Gibbs and Eunice, his wife, by profession. Jan. 19, 1772, Ebenezer Preston, by letter from the church at Torrington; Martha Preston (his wife), by letter from the church at Harwinton; Eliphaz Alvord, by letter from the church at Chatham; Esther Alvord (his wife), by letter from the church at Chatham. Feb. 10, 1772, Capt. Jon. Alvord, by letter from the church at Chatham; David Goff, by profession. July 26, 1772, Samuel Wetmore and Anna, his wife, by letter from Middlefield; Simeon Loomis, by profession.

The records of the society show that endeavors were made, both before and after the gathering of the church, to secure a permanent minister. Mr. Peter Starr, afterwards the lifelong minister of Warren, was invited to preach, on probation, in July, 1771. A Mr. Hale was employed four "Saboths"; a Mr. Potter was invited, on probation, in September, 1771, and in case he did not come, a call, on probation, was voted to Mr. Judson; and it was also voted to have Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlem, and Rev. Mr. Robbins, of Norfolk, act for them in hiring a candidate "that they think will sute the society." Sept. 30, 1771, it was left "with the comity to hire a candidate as they shall think best; but not to hire one that is determined not to settle." Oct. 31, 1771, the committee was directed to "apply to Mr. Jonson to supply us six Saboths." Feb. 13, 1772, it was voted "that the society will give Mr. Sam^ll^ Jonson amedeat call for a settlement." February 17th following, the committee were directed to apply to Mr. Brooks to supply for three Sabbaths; and on the 31st of March following, an application was voted to Mr. Napp to supply for six Sabbaths, and the committee was directed to go or send after him. July 10th following, "Mr. Napp" was applied to to preach twelve Sabbaths on probation.

Sept. 23, 1772, it was voted "that the society will give Mr. Joshua Napp a call for a settlement in the ministry amongst us;" and a settlement was proposed of two hundred pounds, payable in installments, and a salary beginning at thirty-five pounds, and increasing five pounds annually until it should reach sixty-five pounds, which was modified so that it should increase in proportion to the increase of the grand levy until it should reach sixty-five pounds. He was ordained Nov. 11, 1772.

The ministers have been as follows: Joshua Knapp, 1772–89; Publius V. Bogue, 1791–1800; Archibald Bassett, 1801–6; Frederick Marsh, 1809–51; James H. Dill, 1846–51; J. W. Cunningham, 1852–54; Ira Pettibone, 1857–66; Arthur Goodenough, present pastor.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In tracing the settlement of the Winsted section of the town, we have thus far made no mention of the Ecclesiastical Society of Winsted as an organized body. Its religious services up to this period were mainly held beyond the eastern border of the town. Its first meeting-house was there erected, and the first minister there ordained and settled. Its original members were residents along the old North country road and its vicinity, and a larger portion of them in Westchester and a considerable number in Barkhamsted.

To modern Winsted, its origin and growth, its struggles and dissensions prior to 1801, would seem a myth, did not its quaint old records avouch the reality of its history. These records begin with a society meeting lawfully warned and held March 17, 1778, at the dwelling-house of John Balcom, by a warrant granted by Matthew Gillett, justice of the peace, dated seven days earlier. Of this meeting John Wright was chosen moderator and Eleazer Kellogg clerk; Isaac Kellogg, Josiah Smith, and John Balcom were appointed committee-men; and it was voted that the annual meetings of the society should be holden on the second Monday of December annually, and that warnings therefor should be set up at Austin's mill, Abram Callers' shop, and at the crotch of the road that goes from John Wright's to Lemuel Walter's, twelve days before such meeting. Another meeting, held September 15th of the same year, voted that the money paid to Mr. Porter and to Mr. Ausbon for preaching, and also the money due Mr. Balcom for boarding Mr. Ausbon, should be paid out of a tax when collected. At the annual meeting of this year it was voted "that a meeting be warned to see if this society are a mind to be made a distinct town." The same subject was brought up at various subsequent meetings, but no definite action appears to have resulted.

At the annual meeting in 1780 the matter of locating and building a meeting-house seems to have been first agitated, and it was voted "that we will git the

original plans of Winchester and Barkhamsted, and apply to Cornal Shelding to find the middle of this society, and if he cant by them give us the senter, then to measure the bounds of this society, the said Shelding to measure, and that this society will pay the cost to Cornal Shelding for doing the business for said society, and that Lieut. John Wright to see the bisness done." The subject was resumed May 24, 1782, when it was voted "that we do try to agree to pitch a stake for a meeting-house," and "that we apply to the next county court for a committee to pitch a stake for our meeting-house," and "that we nominate Esq. Asaph Hall, of Goshen, Maj. Jiles Pettibone, of Norfolk, and Esq. Ensign, of Hartland." In December, 1792, Col. Sheldon was substituted for Esq. Ensign on this committee, and at a meeting, Aug. 25, 1783, it was voted "to establish the stake for our meeting-house where it now stands pitched by Col. Shelding, Maj. Pettibone, and Esq. Hall, and that Ensign Jesse Doolittle shall go and make returns to the honorable county court of our voting the establishment of our meeting-house stake."

This looked like an auspicious beginning of the constructive work of the society, but the appearance was deceptive. A meeting was called, Dec. 22, 1783, "to see if the society will go on to bild our meeting-house where the stake now stands," and the question was decided in the negative. On the 2d of February, 1784, it was voted "that we chuse a comitte to go and view the society and se if we can't pitch a stake for ourselves;" and December, 1784, it was voted "to go on and build a meting-house at the stake pitched by the committee," the house to be forty-five by thirty-five feet and a suitable height for galleries; and a tax of sixpence on the pound was laid for defraying expenses. This again looked hopeful; but at a meeting in January, 1785, the hopeful project was knocked in the head by a vote "that all the bisness voated" in the previous meeting "be holy set aside consarning bilding a meeting-house in this society."

On the 9th of May, 1786, another committee, consisting of Capt. Josiah Smith, Nathaniel Russell, Ensign Jesse Doolittle, Othniel Brainart, Capt. Robert Whitford, and Sergt. Reuben Sweet, pitched a stake at the west end of Jonathan Sweet's lot, where it was voted by more than two-thirds to build the house. In June following it was decided to build a house fifty by forty feet, with height in proportion, and that an agent be sent to the county court to get the stake established. Again the project was nullified by a vote of Sept. 4, 1786, "that we will not send an agent to the county court."

Another stake-pitching committee was appointed Sept. 25, 1786, which seems to have performed its duty. In October following it was voted "that this meeting be adjourned to the place where the committee have prefixed for to build a meeting-house;" and it was there "voted, by more than two-thirds, that we will bild a meeting-house where the committe have pitched the stake." Although this vote of more than two-thirds was solemnly taken on the very ground prefixed by the committee, yet subsequent records show that the stake would not yet stay pitched. But, before tracing these measures to a final result, it is fitting to advert to other occurrences in the history of the society.

Up to 1786 preaching was had at irregular intervals, and no money raised by taxation for its support. Individuals seem to have advanced money, and to have found difficulty in getting it refunded. The society, in 1780, voted "to make up the sink of money due individuals for advancements, according to Congress scale." In 1782, May 14th, it was voted to hire preaching, and "that the committe do advise where to apply for a candidate," and that Lieut. Josiah Smith be appointed to read the Psalm on Sabbath-days, and that E. Kellogg read the Psalms when Lieut. Smith is absent.

In 1783 it was voted to have preaching in the summer, and in the fall a tax of seven pounds was voted "to be applied for the youse of supporting singing." A committee was also chosen "to regulate the singing in this society on the Sabbath-day, and to introduce such tunes as they shall think proper to be sung on Sabbath-days;" and it was also voted that preaching should continue during the winter.

It might be inferred that, with preaching summer and winter, and the support and regulation of singing under the supervision of three choristers, and a committee to introduce tunes proper to be sung on the Sabbath, harmony and concert of action might have been promoted; but stakes could not be pitched and voted on so often without moral friction. Heart-burning and dissensions prevailed to such a degree that in October, 1785, a mutual council, consisting of Rev. Messrs. Taylor, of New Milford; Canfield, of Roxbury; Huntington, of Middlebury; Belden, of Newington; and Smalley, of New Britain, was called to advise with the church and society in regard to the subsisting difficulties. The records fail to show the result, if any was reached. Harmony, in any event, was not restored. Meetings were frequent, and contradictory in action. Votes passed at one stage of a meeting were not infrequently voted down before adjournment, and the doings of one meeting were undone by another. The meetings were often protracted into the night, and unfair advantages taken in carrying measures at a late hour that could not be accomplished in a full meeting. To correct some of these irregularities a standing rule was adopted about this time, "that no vote should be put after sunset for the futer, except the business so drive them that they find it necessary, and passed a vote to continue the same before sunset." Another vote required "that all accounts against the society shall be brought to the annual meeting yearly, or shall be forfeit for the futer, except it be made to appear that it could not be done."

The following votes illustrate the way of doing busi-

ness in committee of the whole, under the new rule, and show an example of thoroughness worthy of all imitation:

"*Voted*, Elkana Phelps £1 11*s*. 4*d*. for boarding Mr. Fowler eleven sabbaths.

"*Voted*, Eleanor Kellogg, £9 6*s*. 0*d*. for the youse of his house.

"*Voted*, Enoch Palmer for boarding ministers and house room for holding meetings sabbath-days, £1 9*s*.

"*Voted*, Elisha Mallory for boarding Mr. Beach 1 week, 4 days, 12*s*.

"*Voted*, Capt. Josiah Smith, for boarding Mr. Hitchcock and other ministers 3½ weeks and keeping their horses, £1 6*s*. 3*d*.

"*Voted*, Ensign Doolittle for going to Torringford to get Mr. Edmund Mills to preach hear, 3*s*.

"*Voted*, Samuel Hayden for holding meetings in his house for 28 Sabbaths, £2 2*s*.

"*Voted*, That those that board ministers in the summer season, and keep their horses, for the future be allowed 7*s*. 6*d*. a week."

The pitching of stakes for a meeting-house having been played out in 1786, it was thought best to defer the building of a meeting-house and to settle a minister; and accordingly, at the annual meeting of the year, it was "voted, by more than two-thirds, that we give Mr. Parsons a call in order to a settlement." It was also voted to give him a salary of forty pounds a year, and the use of two hundred pounds as a settlement. A committee was also appointed to purchase a place or settlement for the use of the minister of the value of about two hundred pounds, to be holden as the property of the society.

The church having united with the society in a call to Rev. Stephen Parsons to settle with them in the gospel ministry, his reply was laid before the society on the 12th of March, 1787; whereupon it was voted to settle Mr. Parsons agreeable to his "Ritten Answer," which is as follows, viz.:

"March y^e^ 11th, 1787.

"*To the Church and Society of Winsted, wishing grace, mercy, and peace to be multiplied unto you.*

"Having taken into consideration the call you gave me to settle with you in the work of the Gospel ministry, as it appears to me a matter of great importance that I am lead by the Spirit of God in the right way to promote the general cause of God in the world, I thought it my duty to give you some idea of my present profession and principles respecting Christian fellowship and connection with churches.

"As to my profession, it is what is called in this State a strict Congregationalist, and my connections are with the ministers and churches of that denomination, which appears to me the nearest to the rule given in God's Word of any within the compass of my acquaintance, on which account I can by no means renounce my connection with them. Yet I could heartily wish the wall of partition between the different denominations was broken down, that all the true friends of Christ were united in one army, under the glorious captain of our salvation, against the kingdom of Satan, the prince of darkness. Wherefore, I think it my duty to maintain and cultivate liberal sentiments and hold fellowship with all those who appear to practice and love the truth; and if I was to receive an ordination, I should choose to apply to a number of ministers of different denominations, not exceeding that of my own.

"If the church and society in this place can receive me on these principles, and there is a prospect of their being united, so that I may be useful in this part of the vineyard of Christ, and at the same time promote the general good of mankind, it appears to be my duty to comply with your call. Otherwise, I have no desire to be received by giving up my principles or renouncing my connections. I close with subscribing myself yours to serve in the Gospel of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

"STEPHEN PARSONS."

Why this acceptance of the call did not result in the settlement of Mr. Parsons does not appear. It may have been frustrated by a conflict of views between the candidate and the consociation in regard to church order and fellowship. It only appears on record that the church and society, on the 18th of April, 1787, voted "to continue the call to Mr. Parsons to settle with us in the Gospel ministry."

The parsonage lot, which, a few years after, became a subject of fatal contention, was purchased at this time, and a tax was laid to provide the first payment therefor, and a parsonage-house was soon after erected thereon, and so far finished as to serve as a place of worship until a meeting-house should be located and erected. It stood east of Barkhamsted line, at the intersection of road from the clock-factory with the old country road, was occupied successively by Rev. Mr. Woodworth, Moses Haydon, Isaac Brown, and others, and was torn down many years ago.

The location of a meeting-house site was again attempted this year (1787). A stake was pitched, and the society voted that they "be agreed to build," etc.; but no building was built, and no further steps were taken in that direction until 1791.

The records during this interval show the progress of events and the nature of the business transacted. A better knowledge of the law of stake-pitching and other ecclesiastical matters was provided for by the purchase of a society law-book and a quire of paper, "to keep accompts on." The law-book was ordered to be kept two months at David Anstus', two months at Nathan Wheeler's, two months at Othniel Brainard's, two months at Sergt. Jonas Weed's, two months at Enoch Palmer's, and two months at Zebina Smith's; and other regulations were adopted for a general diffusion of legal knowledge. An application to the Assembly was voted for a land tax, "to better enable us to pay for the parsonage lot, and to build a meeting-house;" and then a vote was passed "that we will build a meeting-house if we can be agreed on a place."

In August, 1791, Rev. Ezra Woodworth preached in the society as a candidate, and a sharp negotiation soon followed with reference to his settlement. No little diplomatic skill was found requisite to adjust the terms. Mr. Woodworth wanted an absolute conveyance to himself of the parsonage lot as a part of the bargain. A large portion of the society, on the other hand, were strenuously opposed to alienating the property to a minister, whose long stay with them would be very precarious. The minister carried his point, and on the 7th of November the society decided to make the conveyance, in accordance with his demand, and the compact was completed. On the 15th of December a committee was chosen to proceed with the ordination, and the 18th of January, 1792, was assigned for the ill-omened ceremony.

In the mean time, deep trouble in regard to the hard bargain of Mr. Woodworth with the society was daily becoming more manifest. Six days before the ordination a meeting was called, and a committee appointed "to go and see if Mr. Woodworth will make any alter-

ations as to his settlement or not," and another committee was appointed "to appear before the ordaining council, and oppose the opposition, if any there be, against his ordination." Four days after, another meeting was called "to see if the society will make any alterations as to giving our society farm as a settlement to Mr. Woodworth," and a committee of six was appointed to converse with him, and agree on some different plan of settlement.

The interview resulted in the following change of terms, committed to writing:

"*Whereas*, there is a dissatisfaction in some persons' minds in the proposals made to Mr. Woodworth in respect to his settlement, and in order to form a better union, propose to exchange the terms of the same, as follows, viz.: to except of the yuse of said farm as a parsonage with the house and barn, said farm to be appraised by indifferent men when he receives the same, and also when he resigns the same, and the betterments, if any there be, to be allowed to him or his heirs, and the property to be kept good, to be as a settlement in the room of receiving the property of said farm as in the former plan; the vallew of said former proposals of settlement being made equal thereto, to be determined by the judgment of indifferent men, to be paid in neat cattle in the spring, or fat cattle in the fall, as agreed on, and the salary to remain as in the former proposals.

"EZRA WOODWORTH,
"NATH. CROWE,
"ELKENA PHELPS.
"WILLIAM MOORE.

"Dated Winsted, January 16, 1792."

This agreement removed all hindrance to the ordination, which took place on the day appointed. Had the agreement been adhered to in good faith, it is more than probable that harmony would have been restored, and that the faithful ministrations of a pastor valuing the souls of his flock more than their fleeces would have strengthened the walls and enlarged the borders of this feeble Zion.

Mr. Woodworth, now invested with the pastoral office, had a field for eminent usefulness. An inviolate adherence to the terms of adjustment effected two days before his ordination was a dictate alike of policy and duty; but he and his adherents seem to have thought otherwise. A meeting of the society was called, April 6, 1792, which voted to reconsider the prior vote of January 16th, by which the tenure of the society parsonage lot was changed, and that Mr. Woodworth should be put into possession of the same, according to the terms first agreed on.

The society, though hitherto divided as to the location of their meeting-house, seems to have acted harmoniously in other matters; and nearly all were of the standing order; but this breach of faith on the part of the minister and his adherents produced irremediable discord. Certificates of withdrawal began to be handed in by seceding members, most of whom connected themselves with the infant Methodist and Baptist churches in the vicinity. Endeavors were made to recall members already withdrawn, and to prevent others from withdrawing, by an offer of the minister to relinquish a portion of his salary for the five coming years, but without avail. Secession went on until many of the best and ablest members of the church and society had identified themselves with other denominations.

Notwithstanding this debilitated and distracted condition of the society, the adhering members resumed the project of locating and building a meeting-house, as the only means of sustaining their position. They voted, Sept. 14, 1792, not to build at the stake established by law, wherever that might have been, and "to see if the sosiaty will Be willing to Bild a meeting-house at the senter of the land of the sosiaty, allowing those things that ought to be considered to draw from the same its due and proper weight;" then followed a vote to build on "a certain nole of land at the west end of Mr. Woodworth's land, as near the town line as the ground will admit of;" and then a committee of nine men was appointed to pitch a stake and apply to the Assembly to establish the same. The committee thus appointed reported to an adjourned meeting, October 2d, as follows:

"*To the Inhabitants of the Society of Winsted, convened at the usual place by us the 2d day of October*, 1792:

"*Whereas*, we, the subscribers, being appointed a Com. at the last special meting to fix a Stake on a Sertain Spot of Ground near the town-line, so-called, on the Rev. Mr. Woodworth's lot, at the most convenient spot to erect a meating-house for the inhabitants of said society near the town-line, in consequence of our appointment, we, on the above said 2d day of October, repaired to said place, and after taking into the moste mature and Deliberate consideration all those matters and circumstances that ought to be considered according to the best information gained and our ability, we are of opinion that the Sartain spot of ground is situated near the heighth of said nole upon said lot, or near the south end to Beach Stake and Stones cast up, to be the most convenient and commodious place for the same, and have fix the above said stake and stones, and marked the same on the particular spot of ground which we have established for said purpose, the day and date above certifyed by us, the day and date above."

This lucid report was, by vote, "excepted," and measures were taken to get the place established by the Assembly. Measures were also taken to ascertain the size and length of timber required, and to see how cheap they could get some man to build the house, and a tax of a shilling on the pound was laid.

The beech stake, now planted, marked, reported, and accepted, was destined to stand. A day was fixed for the people to meet for the purpose of finding stone and laying the under-pinning. It was also voted that the people will find cake and cheese by free donation for refreshment at raising the meeting-house.

At this stage of the proceedings another attempt was made to conciliate "those of the society that think themselves agreaved as to giving away the society's farm," etc., by submitting the matters of grievance to arbitration; but no conclusion was reached. The meeting-house was raised, covered in, and floored in season for the annual meeting, Nov. 25, 1793. It stood on the south border of a grove near the east-and-west road, between the late residence of Harris Brown, deceased, and the old country road. It was fifty feet long, forty feet broad, and two stories high, without tower or steeple, a very unpretending and short-lived sanctuary. No traces of it now remain except a large stone horse-block. It was sold and taken down when the present house of worship was first erected. Some of its timbers were

worked into the original building of the East Village Hotel.

The doings of the society have now been brought down to 1793, a period of fifteen years. It took twelve years of controversy to locate a meeting-house, and it might have required a dozen years more had not the intervening contest about the settlement of a minister led to the withdrawal of some twenty members. The unfinished church opened its doors to a congregation small in numbers, disheartened by long dissensions, and unable to sustain the burdens they had assumed. The records of the following seven years indicate the quiet of exhaustion rather than the prevalence of Christian graces. Taxes were more easily laid than collected. New names from time to time appear on the records, but the accessions brought no element of strength to the society as then constituted and located, for the new-comers were mainly from the Still River valley, now filling up with settlers interested in a transfer of the meeting-house to their vicinity.

Patient endurance of the burden of supporting a grasping minister had its limit. At the annual meeting in 1797 it was voted "to choose a committee of five to treat with Rev. Mr. Woodworth, to see what measures can be come into on account of the burthen the society is under as to paying his salary, and whether he is willing for a dismission or not." This vote was followed by another in December following, "to choose a committee, with power to agree with Rev. Mr. Woodworth on his dismission, and that said committee allow no more than the society's former contracts." This committee arranged with the pastor that the existing connection should be dissolved at the expiration of the year, and that the society should pay and confirm all contracts with Mr. Woodworth, and what should be found due him to be paid or secured by notes of hand on demand. It was also voted to call a dismissing council on the 9th of January, 1798. The result of this council is not recorded, but the dismission took place at or near the date specified. Mr. Woodworth was afterwards settled at Whitestown, near Utica, N. Y., for several years. His subsequent history is unknown.

In January, 1799, Rev. Salmon King, after preaching as a candidate for settlement, received a call, which he declined, and in October following a call was voted to Rev. Noah Simons, but was not accepted.

About this time Rev. Aaron Kinney was employed, and continued to supply the pulpit for four or five years.

Hitherto the old North road had been the great thoroughfare of travel for the adjoining region, and a large portion of our inhabitants had settled along its borders, on Wallen's Hill, and northwestward to Colebrook line, and the location of the meeting-house best suited their convenience. But near the close of the century the water-power of the Still River and Mad River valleys began to attract manufacturers to those secluded and comparatively inaccessible regions. The Green Woods turnpike, a shorter and far more level line of travel than the old road over the hills, was opened in 1799. It at once diverted all the long travel from the hill road, and opened a direct access to the valleys. Hamlets grew up around the Doolittle and Austin mills. The Wallen's Hill meeting-house ceased to be central, and it became apparent that the young and energetic new-comers of the valleys were soon to assume the lead, and take the direction of society affairs out of the hands of the dispirited and exhausted champions on the old country road.

In July, 1799, a vote was carried for building a new meeting-house by subscription, in one year from the 1st of October then next, where Capt. Charles Wright and others had that day pitched a stake, and on the 7th of October following, Col. Hezekiah Hopkins, of Harwinton, Esq. Elisha Smith, of Torrington, and Maj. Jeremiah Phelps, of Norfolk, were appointed to advise as to the location, and at the annual meeting following it was decided to build the house where this committee had put a stake and stones, if the County Court should establish the same.

These brief votes embrace all the preparatory measures recorded in reference to building the present house of worship in the East village of Winsted, and the evirtual extinction of the ancient régime on Wallen's Hill. New men, not identified with old controversies, took the lead, and effected an entire renovation of the society.

The new meeting-house was raised, covered in, and floored in 1800, and in this condition was used for worship until its final completion in 1805. The funds originally subscribed and contributed not being adequate for its completion, application was made to the Legislature for a lottery in aid of the enterprise. There were at the same time two other like applications from the societies of Preston, in New London County, and Canterbury, in Windham County, and a joint lottery was granted to the three societies. They were jointly represented in the management of this gambling scheme, and the details were so arranged that the two drawings were allowed by the Winsted society to be made in Preston and Canterbury, in consideration of some equivalent advantages conceded to Winsted. As a result of these arrangements, the two eastern societies failed to realize any profit, while Winsted secured about six hundred dollars. With this sum, and additional subscriptions, the interior of the house was finished and the building painted in 1805.

The pulpit of the new meeting-house was first supplied by Rev. Aaron Kinney, who had been for a few years previous the minister in charge at the first meeting-house on Wallen's Hill. He continued his labors two or three years, and then removed to Alford, Berkshire Co., Mass. Several candidates were then successively employed for brief periods, the last of

whom was Rev. James Beach, who received a pastoral call, and was ordained on the 1st day of January, 1806, with a salary of three hundred and fifty dollars a year, and an advance of funds to purchase a dwelling, repayable in installments from year to year. His pastorate continued until his dismission, in 1842.

Mr. Beach was succeeded by Rev. Timothy M. Dwight, who, after supplying the pulpit until February, 1844, received a call for settlement, which he declined; soon after which Rev. Augustus Pomeroy, after supplying the pulpit for two or three months, received a nearly unanimous call to the pastorate, and was presented to the consociation for approval and installation in June following. After a long and searching examination on the question of approval, it was found that there was a majority of one in the united body sustaining his examination; but on analyzing the vote it appeared that there was a majority of two of the lay delegates sustaining, and a majority of one of the clerical members of the body non-sustaining, the examination. By one of the rules of the body, in case of non-concurrence of either the clerical or lay delegates,—although there should be a majority of the whole,—in case of a call for the application of this rule, the candidate should be rejected. The call was made by a lay member, and the synodal body refused to install the candidate.

Mr. Pomeroy continued to supply the pulpit for about a year after this result, near the end of which the church dissolved its connection with the consociation, and the call for his settlement was renewed on the 19th of November, 1844, but the majority in his favor being essentially reduced, he declined acceptance, and withdrew to another field of labor. We state the facts of this case in the briefest possible form, without note or commentary, save that the grounds of objection to Mr. Pomeroy were doctrinal rather than personal, and that his Christian character was unquestioned.

After Mr. Pomeroy several other candidates filled the pulpit, the most prominent of whom, and the longest incumbent, was Rev. John D. Baldwin, afterwards member of Congress from the Worcester district, Massachusetts. After his departure, Rev. Ira Pettibone, from York Mills, N. Y., was employed, called, and settled early in 1846. He continued his pastorate until measures were taken for the formation of a second Congregational church in the West village, when he resigned, and engaged in teaching at Cornwall. His resignation was not occasioned by discontent or dissension in the congregation.

In 1853 fifty-one members of the church, residing in the West village, were regularly dismissed in order to form themselves into a new church. They were immediately thereafter organized as "The Second Congregational Church of Winsted."

In February, 1854, Rev. Henry A. Russell, a graduate of Yale Theological Seminary, was called and ordained to the pastorate of the First Church, and continued his ministrations until his resignation and dismissal, Aug. 25, 1858.

On the 30th December, 1859, Rev. James B. Pierson was called; and the call was unanimously renewed in May, 1860, and he was ordained November 14th following. His ministrations continued until his dismission in March, 1862.

Rev. M. McG. Dana, now pastor of the First Congregational Church, Norwich, supplied the pulpit from May 11, 1862, until Dec. 25, 1864; and during the intermediate time a call for settlement was tendered him, which he declined.

In January, 1867, a call to the pastorate was tendered Rev. —— Walker, and accepted by him, but was not consummated by installation. He supplied the pulpit until April, 1869. Rev. H. E. Cooley afterwards supplied the pulpit for one year, ending Sept. 1, 1870.

On the 15th of October, 1870, Rev. Thomas M. Miles was called, and on the 10th of November following was installed as pastor. He was dismissed in 1879, and was succeeded by the present pastor, Rev. Timothy J. Lee. The present deacons are David Strong and Hubert P. Wetmore.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Jan. 18, 1854, with the following members: James R. Alvord, Elliot and Delia (Rockwell) Beardsley, Lyman and Rebecca C. (Mather) Baldwin, John and Jerusha (Rockwell) Boyd, Ellen W. Boyd, Susan M. (Ashley) Birdsall, Desire (Knapp) Camp, Miranda N. (Goodwin) Camp, James and Eliza A. (Wright) Cone, John and Harriet A. (Watson) Cone, Willard and Miranda (Frisbie) Holmes, Betsey (Shepard) Hinsdale, Mary P. Hinsdale, Julia (Whittlesey) Holly, Timothy and Ruth L. (Kelly) Hulbert, John and Amanda M. (Alvord) Hinsdale, William F. and Emeline (Baldwin) Hatch, Sally (Palmer) Jaqua, Silas C. and Maria Johnson, Miranda (Hoskins) Loomis, Sarah A. Loomis, Phelps H. Parsons, Elizur B. and Mary A. (Catlin) Parsons, William S. and Ellen A. (Griswold) Phillips, Lucy S. (Jaqua) Roberts, James and Lavina M. (Hubbard) Welch, Joel J. and Laura E. (Walter) Wilcox, Sophia (Goodwin) Westlake, Reuben and Nancy (Wheeler) Baldwin, Mary M. Holmes, Martha E. Beardsley, Clarissa (Treat) Rockwell, Harriet A. (Burt) Rockwell, Elizabeth H. Rockwell, Mary (Beach) Camp, Climena (Foskett) Gaston, Lucy A. (Jennings) Wilkins, Jerusha T. (Bonfoey) Jaqua, Jennison J. and Sarah J. (Spaulding) Whiting, Judson Wadsworth.

Until the completion of the church edifice service was held in Camp's Hall, a period of three years and eight months. On the 10th of March, 1856, the society's committee were authorized to purchase a site, and Thomas Watson, John Boyd, and Moses Camp were appointed building committee. The house was dedicated Sept. 16, 1857, free from debt.

In July, 1859, Elliot Beardsley, Thomas Watson, John T. Rockwell, and Samuel L. Andrus were chosen a committee, and instructed to proceed, as soon as possible, to erect a building suitable for a lecture-room. It was raised and covered during the autumn and completed the following year (being furnished by the ladies), at a cost of two thousand dollars.

Nov. 15, 1859, the bell, weighing two thousand one hundred and ninety pounds, and costing seven hundred dollars, was put in position. On the morning of Feb. 10, 1860, by a severe gale, the spire was blown over, carrying the bell with it, and one-third of the roof was crushed in by its fall. Nearly a year was occupied in making repairs and in building the present spire, at a total cost of about three thousand dollars. The chuch was re-entered for worship Jan. 6, 1861.

In July, 1864, Edward R. Beardsley, on behalf of numerous subscribers, reported that two thousand dollars had been raised to purchase an organ, and asked permission of the society to place it in the gallery. It was dedicated on the first Sabbath of January, 1865. The parsonage was purchased May 23, 1864, for two thousand five hundred dollars.

March 10, 1873, the society voted to make extensive repairs upon the church, chapel, and parsonage, resulting in the frescoes and carpet of the former and the comfortable and enlarged accommodations of the latter, at a cost of about four thousand dollars. The whole expense, thus far, of the lots, buildings, and improvements, is not far from thirty thousand dollars.

Deacons.—Jan. 26, 1854, Elliot Beardsley and John Hinsdale were chosen deacons. The former served until his resignation, March 20, 1856, and on the 3d of April following Thomas Watson was elected, and held the office until Dec. 31, 1874. Dec. 6, 1869, Everett C. Holmes and Aaron T. Case were chosen. Dec. 31, 1874, George M. Carrington was elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Watson.

Pastors.—The first pastor, Rev. Charles H. A. Bulkley, was installed on Tuesday, Dec. 6, 1854. After a pastorate of four years and four months he was dismissed, April 5, 1859.

An interval of two years occurred, after which the second pastor, Rev. Hiram Eddy, was installed, on Wednesday, Jan. 9, 1861. In June, 1861, he was granted leave of absence for two months to accept the Governor's appointment of chaplain in the Second Connecticut Volunteers. He was taken prisoner at Bull Run, suffered severely in rebel prisons at Richmond and elsewhere for more than a year, and at length returned to his pulpit, which had been supplied in his absence by the society and neighboring ministers for the benefit of his family. His pastorate of four years and eight months was closed by his dismission, Oct. 16, 1865. Eight months later the third pastor, Rev. Charles Wetherby, was installed, on the 14th of June, 1866. After a pastorate of five years and four months he was dismissed, Oct. 18, 1871. For a year and four months following the church was served by Rev. M. B. Angier and others, until the installation of the fourth pastor, Rev. L. H. Hallock, Feb. 13, 1873.

The offerings of the church for benevolent objects, during the twenty-one years of its existence, amount to about thirty thousand dollars.

The present officers, Dec. 31, 1880, are as follows: Pastor, Rev. L. H. Hallock, installed Feb. 13, 1873; Deacons, Everett C. Holmes, George M. Carrington, John Hinsdale, Samuel B. Forbes; Secretary and Treasurer, John Hinsdale.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

It is now nearly one hundred years since the first Methodist preachers entered Litchfield County. Litchfield circuit, which embraced a wide extent of territory, first appears in the Conference Minutes in the year 1790. The eloquent Freeborn Garretson was the presiding elder, and the preachers of the circuit were Samuel Wigton and Henry Cristie. The first preaching by Methodist preachers in the Winsted valley was probably a few years earlier than 1790, and as no private houses in those days were opened for the itinerants, it is likely that here, as elsewhere in New England, the first sermon was preached in the open air. But the seed thus sown bore abundant fruit, and a Methodist Church was organized, and was in active operation several years before the existence of any other church organization in Winsted. In those days the country round about was a wilderness, and the manufacturing wealth of Winsted only included two saw-mills, a forge, a grist-mill, and a factory for turning wooden dishes and bowls. The first store-keeper was Elisha Lewis, and the first hotel was built by a Mr. Wheeler, and kept by him till the year 1800.

The first meetings of the Methodists were held in private houses of the members; then the red school-house on Spencer Street was employed, and in 1807 a lot near the school-house was purchased from Merit Bull, on which was erected the first Methodist church in Winsted. The edifice was raised and completed under the direction of Col. Samuel Hoadley as chief builder. That first church, the scene of many spiritual triumphs and a Bethel to many noble men and women, was found sufficient for the wants of the community till 1834, when it was outgrown by the steadily-increasing society, and the present large and commodious church was built on Main Street.

In the early days Methodism was an unwelcome intruder among the pastures of Congregational orthodoxy in New England, and Litchfield County was not an exception. The following extract, taken from the church records of the Winsted Methodist Church, not only throws light on the spirit of those times, but also refers to the early connection of the celebrated Coe

* Contributed by Rev. J. Pullman.

family with Methodism: "The first Methodist meetings were held in private houses, and were largely attended by young people, often to the grief and scandal of their parents. Jehiel Coe, now in his seventieth year, relates that at one of those meetings Jonathan Coe, Jr., was happily converted, but his good mother was offended at his joining the Methodists. For her sake, and that the family might be able to hear and judge for themselves, it was planned that the next Methodist service should be held in the house of the young convert. At the meeting Jonathan's grandfather, both aged and blind, sat as a worshiper and listened to the sermon. At the close of the sermon the old man rose and said, 'This is a man of God.' The mother was soon after converted and joined her son, and she was followed by other members of the family. The Coe house from that time became the home of the itinerants, and the family in its rapidly-multiplying branches became firm and active supporters of the rising Methodist Church."

The Winsted Methodist Church has had the services of many of the most eminent preachers of its denomination, among whom the following may be mentioned: Jesse Lee, Freeborn Garretson, Daniel Ostrander, and Nathan Bangs as presiding elders, and Aaron Hunt, Laban Plark, Charles Sherman, Daniel Smith, Davis W. Clark, Seymour London, and Ebenezer Washburn as pastors.

The present condition of the church is one of prosperity. There are two hundred and fifty members and a flourishing Sunday-school, of which Charles J. York is superintendent. The parsonage is a commodious and elegant home for its pastors. The church also has a fund which aids in meeting current expenses.

Among the prominent members of the church at present are Edward Manchester, C. J. York, L. C. Colt, C. S. Foster, Lucius Griswold, S. A. Granger, A. H. Snow, P. G. Sheldon, Eugene Potter, George White, and J. E. Dean. Rev. Joseph Pullman is the pastor.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

The first stated worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in Winsted was begun in 1847, by Rev. H. Frisbie, and some funds were then raised for a church edifice. During the following year arrangements were made for building a church, and a location was agreed on. The present Episcopal church was soon after contracted for, and was completed in October, 1848; and on the 27th day of that month the parish of St. James was legally organized by choice of Rev. Jonathan Coe, Jr., rector; James R. Coe and Uriel Spencer, Jr., wardens; and Dr. John L. Wakefield, Hon. William S. Holabird, and Alexander Durgin, vestrymen. The church was consecrated the same autumn. Rev. Jonathan Coe, Jr., was succeeded in 1854 by Rev. James W. Coe, who officiated for one year. In 1856, Rev. James R. Coe, brother of the first rector, was chosen rector, and officiated as such until 1860, when he was succeeded by Rev. David H. Short, who remained about two years, after which the parish was for some time supplied by Rev. J. D. Berry, D.D., of Litchfield. In 1866, Rev. William H. Williams was chosen rector and served two years; and was succeeded by Rev. William H. Lewis, Jr., who remained until May, 1870, when Rev. D. P. Sanford took charge of the parish. The present rector is Rev. G. M. Stanley.

ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH.

Boyd, in his "Annals of Winchester," states that Roman Catholic worship was instituted in Winsted in 1851 by Rev. James Lynch, who resided at Birmingham, in New Haven County, and occasionally visited Winsted. Mass was celebrated in the schoolhouse of the west district. Such was the inaugural step of what is now an extensive observation of Catholic rites over a large portion of Litchfield County, with Winsted as a centre. In 1852 land for the site of a church was secured (the spot now occupied by St. Joseph's Church), the most prominent site in the borough of Winsted (eastern portion). In the same year (1852) Rev. Thomas Quinn, a native of Nova Scotia, and then a recent graduate of the Roman Catholic theological seminary at Fordham, N. Y., entered upon pastoral duties at Winsted, and commenced the erection of St. Joseph's Church. Father Quinn was a man of fine gifts as a preacher and orator, and soon made himself felt in the community, and pushed on the work of church building rapidly, enlisting more or less aid from Protestant parties. Being appointed in 1853 to a more important field, he was succeeded in that year by Rev. Philip Guillick, a man of great resolution and of unusually fine talents as a persuasive preacher, who had already, through his remarkable successes, won the distinguishing sobriquet of "the great church-builder" among the priesthood far and wide. Father Guillick completed the building of the church under great difficulties, soliciting funds for it in various parts of the diocese of Hartford (which then included Connecticut and Rhode Island), and in New York.

Rev. Thomas Hendrickson, now bishop of Providence, succeeded Father Guillick in 1854, but was transferred in 1855 to Waterbury, whereupon Rev. Richard O'Gorman succeeded him in the pastorate of St. Joseph's. In 1856, Rev. Lawrence Mangan succeeded Father O'Gorman, and the former was succeeded in 1860 by Rev. Daniel Mullen, who on the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion was transferred to the chaplaincy of the Ninth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. In 1861, Rev. Philip Riordan was appointed to the pastorate of the church, and remained in charge till 1864, when Rev. Father Leo da Saracena, of the order of St. Francis d'Assisi (and who had succeeded the Rev. Mullen as chaplain of the Ninth Regiment), was appointed to the pastorate by Bishop McFarland.

During the various pastorates above mentioned, the Catholics of the towns of Litchfield, Goshen, Torrington (Wolcottville), Norfolk, Colebrook's River, in Connecticut, and New Boston, Mass., had been more or less frequently, and finally regularly, served from St. Joseph's. On the advent of Father Leo a somewhat new order of things was established, and, while the towns mentioned continued to receive the same service from Winsted, St. Joseph's was still more thoroughly administered. Father Leo began at once to distinguish his administration by greater labors for his parish than had been bestowed upon it before. He purchased additional lands, adjoining the site of St. Joseph's, with buildings thereon, which were converted into a school-house and residence for the sisters of the third order of St. Francis, by whom a school was organized, a large number of children being in attendance. In 1866, after further purchase of land for his order, the erection of a large brick building was commenced for the St. Francis Literary and Theological Seminary, the church itself being conveyed to the order by Bishop McFarland in November, 1866. In the same year lands to the north of the church, known as "the Grove," a beautiful wooded spot, was purchased, in order to erect thereon the now comely and artistic brick structure known as the Convent of St. Margaret of Cortona, in which an academy for females is now conducted by the Franciscan sisters. The convent, monastery, and church occupy a commanding position, and are seen from all portions of the town. The Rev. Fathers now (1881) in charge of the theological seminary and the church are Very Rev. Father Leo da Saracena, late Provincial Superior of the Franciscan order in the United States, and President of St. Bonaventure's College, in Allegany, N. Y.; Rev. Father Edward Agoudi, O.S.F., of the Roman States, Italy; and the Rev. Bernadine McCabe, O.S.F.

Since the advent to Winsted of the Franciscan order of Friars, a handsome Gothic church has been erected and a fine cemetery laid out in Litchfield; in Goshen a new church has been built, and the church in Norfolk rebuilt and enlarged; in Wolcottville the church has been enlarged and a parochial residence bought, and a cemetery laid out; in the same a new parish established. The mission work at Colebrook and elsewhere is still vigorously prosecuted.

THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION

is a praiseworthy organization of leading ladies of Winsted, devoted to the temperance cause. Its present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. S. B. Forbes; Vice-Presidents, Mrs. Henry Gay, Mrs. Abel Snow, Mrs. Clarke Strong; Secretary, Miss Mary L. Catlin; Treasurer, Mrs. M. A. Abbott.

CHAPTER XIX.

WINCHESTER (Continued).

Incorporation of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—List of Senators—Representatives—Judges of Probate—Town Clerks—Selectmen—Military Record.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

THE town of Winchester, consisting of the societies of Winchester* and Winsted, was incorporated in May, 1771, and July 22, 1771, the first town-meeting was held, when the following officers were elected: Warham Gibbs, moderator; Eliphaz Alvord, town clerk; Jonathan Alvord, Seth Hills, and Samuel Wetmore, Jr., townsmen; Robert Mackune, treasurer; Warham Gibbs, constable; Abram Filley, grand juryman; Oliver Coe, Noah Gleason, and David Goff, surveyors of highways; Josiah Averit and Joseph Hoskin, fence-viewers; Beriah Hills, David Austin, and Jonathan Coe, listers; Robert Mackune, leather-sealer; Adam Mott and Benoni Hills, tything-men.

"*Voted*, That David Austin's cow-yard be a pound for the present.
Voted, That a Maple-tree near the Meeting-House shall be a sign-post.
David Austin chosen Key-keeper."

Names of settlers not a few appear on the land records who, after a short buffeting with hardships and discouragements, retired from the forbidding field, and large numbers of others fled to the rich lands of Western New York as soon as they became accessible. Among those who participated in the organization of the town, as far as it is possible to ascertain, were the following: Jonathan Alvord, Eliphaz Alvord, David Austin, Josiah Avered, Benjamin Benedict, John Bradley, Oliver Coe, Jonathan Coe, Aaron Cook, Nathaniel Dutton, Abram Filley, Noah Gleason, Warham Gibbs, David Goff, Thomas Hosmer, Jr., Seth Hills, Beriah Hills, Benoni Hills, Joseph Hoskin, John Hill, Simeon Loomis, Robert McEwen, Adam Mott, Adam Mott, Jr., Ebenezer Preston, Enoch Palmer, Daniel Platt, Lemuel Stannard, Reuben Tucker, Samuel Wetmore, Jr., John Wright, Jr., Jesse Wilkinson, Lewis Wilkinson.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

In 1774, "It was put to vote whether Lent Mott should be an inhabitant of this town, and it was voted in the negative."

"It was put to vote whether Widow Sarah Preston should be an inhabitant of this town, and it was voted in the negative."

"It was put to vote whether Benjamin Preston should be an inhabitant of this town, and it was voted in the negative."

"Winchester, October 9th, 1786. This may certify that I have received from the Society's Committee in full all that was due me from the Society, from the beginning of the world to the year 1782.

"Witness my hand, JOSHUA KNAPP."

1791 TO 1801.

"*Voted*, That the selectmen be directed to take charge of Remembrance Filley, and conduct with him as they shall think most for his comfort, and will be least expensive to the town, whilst he remains in his present state of delirium, either to set him up at vendue to the person who will keep him the cheapest, or dispose of him in any other way which may appear to the selectmen more convenient, and for such time as they may think reasonable, and on the cost of the town."

* Winchester Society was incorporated in 1768, and Winsted Society in February, 1778.

The record then states that "Ensign Bronson bid off Remembrance Filley at eight shillings per week, for two weeks, and at ten shillings for two weeks after," and "Samuel Wetmore (second) bid him off to keep him two weeks, at ten shillings per week." In this case the step may have been necessary and justifiable, by reason of the want of lunatic asylums at that early day. Another vote of the same meeting shows that the auctioning of paupers had not yet been fully adopted. It was voted

"That Daniel Loomis take the oversight of building the house of Benjamin Preston, and inspect the labor done, and the stuff provided for said house, and make return to the selectmen."

As a specimen of the economical spirit of the town we extract the following:

"*Voted*, To sell the two Congress Laws and Kirby's Reports. Ensign Coe bid off one Congress Law, at ten shillings. Samuel Wetmore (second) bid off second Congress Law, at six and ninepence. Hewitt Hills bid off Kirby's Reports, at thirteen shillings."

"*Voted*, That not any person whatever, who shall do any service for the town the present year, shall be allowed to receive any reward therefor until he shall exhibit his account before the next annual town-meeting, and have his account allowed by said meeting."

Another,

"To examine into the debts due to and from the town, and make out an exact statement of accounts respecting the town's debts and credits, and lay the same before the next town-meeting."

The society this year voted a tax of threepence on the pound, to enable the meeting-house committee to procure glass and nails; to be paid in beef, cattle, or pork, or flaxseed, or one-quarter of it in butter or cheese, at the current market price, or in cash at a deduction of ten per cent.

The tax-list shows that there were four licensed taverns in the town in 1795, to wit: Samuel Hurlbut, in the house that stood at the Centre, on the site now occupied by the house of Samuel Hurlbut; John Miner, in the house, between Winsted and Winchester, lately owned by Mrs. Almira Coe; Zerah Doolittle, in the old Pease house, that stood where North Main Street now runs, nearly in front of the house of Isaac B. Woodruff, in Winsted; and Freedom Wright, in the Kelsey house, lately burned down, near the small pond on the old North country road.

The assessments of trades and professions this year (1797) were: Josiah Everitt and Joseph B. Elmore, physicians; Fyler & Marshall and Holmes & Riley, traders; Samuel Hurlbut, tavern-keeper; Lloyd Andrews and John McAlpine, joiners; Roger Barber, blacksmith; Amasa Wade and Daniel Wells, tanners and shoemakers,—in old society. Isaac Wheeler and Freedom Wright, taverners; Hine Clemmons and Wait Hills, blacksmiths; Jenkins & Loyd, scythemakers; Asher Loomis, tanner, John Sweet and Chauncey Mills, millers,—in Winsted.

"*Voted*, That every goose found in the highway, if any person shall take up such goose and drive the same to the owner, or to pound, shall be entitled to receive two cents for each goose or gander."

"*Voted*, That none that shall do business for the town, in the town the year ensuing, shall have any wages therefor, except one meal of victuals a day."

SENATORS.

Elliot Beardsley, 1853; James Beebe, 1836–37; John Boyd, 1854; Lucius Clarke, 1846; Samuel W. Coe, 1850; George Dudley, 1863; Gideon Hall, Jr., 1847; Harry B. Steele.

REPRESENTATIVES.*

Name.	First.	Last.	No.
Adams, Matthew	1818	1831	5
Adams, Normand	1851		1
Alvord, Charles	1861		1
Alvord, Eliphaz	1787	1811	11
Andrews, Daniel	1833		1
Andrews, Harvey	1858		1
Batcheller, Wheelock F	1880		
Beardsley, Elliot	1863		1
Beebe, James	1819	1826	3
Beecher, Rollin L	1846	1864	2
Benedict, Benjamin	1787	1817	7
Bidwell, John W	1855		1
Bird, David	1852		1
Birdsall, James	1859		1
Bills, Henry A	1874		
Blake, Jonathan	1851		1
Boyd, James	1804	1819	5
Boyd, John	1830	1835	2
Bronson, Isaac	1823	1832	3
Bronson, Isaac A	1866		1
Bronson, Theron	1849		1
Bronson, William B	1857		1
Brownson, Ozias	1783	1784	3
Brown, Francis	1867		1
Bull, Merrit	1817	1817	2
Camp, John	1844		1
Camp, Moses	1865		1
Case, Lyman	1839		1
Chase, Dudley	1854		1
Clarke, Thomas M	1857		1
Cleveland, George B	1867		1
Cleveland, James C	1834		1
Coe, Jonathan, Jr	1822	1828	4
Coe, James R	1845		1
Coe, Norris	1838	1839	2
Coe, Roger	1814	1815	3
Coe, William G	1859	1865	2
Cummings, J. T	1809		1
Drake, Rufus	1836	1837	2
Dudley, George	1847		1
Dudley, George	1881		
Dutton, Mortimer E	1875		
Fanning, John J	1863		1
Ford, Nelson D	1878		
Fyler, Florimond D	1872		1
Gaylord, Nathaniel B	1816	1818	2
Gay, Henry	1875		
Gay, Henry	1876		
Gay, Henry	1877		
Gay, Henry	1879		
Gilbert, Alvin	1851		1
Gilbert, William L	1848	1868	2
Gilman, Elias E	1866		1
Greer, Samuel	1876		
Hall, Gideon, Jr	1838	1860	4
Hatch, Washington	1844		1
Higley, Horace	1799	1806	7
Hills, Huet	1792	1794	4
Hills, Seth	1781	1793	6
Hinsdale, Bissell	1815	1815	2
Hinsdale, Hosea	1824		1
Hinsdale, Theodore	1837		1
Hoadley, Samuel	1841		1
Holmes, Joseph	1808	1814	6
Hubbard, Stephen A	1855		1
Hurlbut, Samuel	1791	1810	17
Hurlbut, Samuel	1835		1
Hurlbut, Stephen	1856		1
Hunt, Orlow D	1873		
Jenkins, Benjamin	1803	1804	2
Loomis, Oliver	1834		1
Marsh, Joseph M	1871		1
McCune, David	1791		1
McCune, Robert	1781	1797	9
Miller, Joseph	1829		1
Miner, Phineas	1809	1816	6
Moore, Ralph H	1871		1
Moore, R. H	1870		
Munsill, Marcus	1847		1
Nash, Alva	1829	1830	2
Nellis, Edward A	1881		
Pettibone, Ira W	1868		1
Phelps, Daniel	1818	1828	2
Phelps, Warren	1862		1
Platt, Sylvester	1860		1
Roberts, Harvey L	1871		1
Clarke, Thos M	1874		
Rockwell, Alpha	1807		1

* Previous to the adoption of the constitution of 1818, two sessions of the Legislature were held in each year,—in May and October.

Name.	First.	Last.	No.
Rockwell, John T.	1869		1
Rockwell, Solomon	1820		1
Rowley, Artemas	1853		1
Russell, Giles	1810	1816	3
Russell, Nathaniel	1801		1
Sheldon, Philo G.	1850		1
Smith, Asahel	1827	1831	2
Smith, Elisha	1856		1
Smith, Heman	1795	1800	3
Smith, Zebina	1798	1802	2
Spencer, Grinnell	1824		1
Strong, David	1872		1
Steele, Harvey B.	1873		
Steele, Harvey B.	1879		
Taylor, George	1853		1
Thayer, Wheelock	1833		1
Tolles, Amos	1812	1812	2
Wakefield, Luman	1826	1827	2
Waters, Alexander	1878		
Watson, Thomas	1864		1
Welch, James	1852		1
Wetmore, Abel S.	1848		1
Wetmore, John G.	1862		1
Wetmore, Seth	1799	1802	4
Wheelock, Daniel B.	1849		1
White, George	1861		1
Whiting, Riley	1818	1832	2
Wilder, Seth L.	1858		1
Wilson, Abijah	1798	1802	2
Woodruff, Frederick	1870		1
York, Chas. J.	1869		1
York, Chas. J.	1877		
York, Chas. J.	1880		

COLLEGE GRADUATES.

Rev. Noble Everett, Yale, 1795; Abel McEwen, D.D., Yale, 1804; George Baldwin, Yale, 1811; John Boyd, Yale, 1821; Theodore Hinsdale, Yale, 1821; Edward Rockwell, Yale, 1821; Rev. Samuel Rockwell, Yale, 1825; Ira W. Pettibone, Yale, 1854; Edward R. Beardsley, Yale, 1859; Rev. John B. Doolittle, Yale, 1863; Rev. John W. Alvord, Oberlin; Rev. Harmon E. Burr, Oberlin; Rev. Orrin W. White, Oberlin; Hiram Wilson, Wesleyan University; John C. Holabird, Wesleyan University; Rev. Jonathan Coe, Wesleyan University; Seth Church, Wesleyan University; Charles F. Wetmore, Trinity; James B. Wakefield, Trinity; Rev. Leumas H. Pease, Williams, 1835; Rev. Henry B. Blake, Williams, 1841; George M. Carrington, Williams, 1861; Benjamin W. Pettibone, Amherst, 1860.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

The first person who enlisted in this town under President Lincoln's first call for troops during the late Rebellion was Samuel B. Horne. This is also said to have been the first regular enlistment in the State of Connecticut. He served out his three months' term, and in October of the same year enlisted as a private in Company E, Eleventh Infantry Volunteers; was chosen a sergeant, and rose by promotion to first lieutenant and captain; was in twenty-five battles and skirmishes, and was three times wounded, and at the end of his three years' term served as provost-marshal of the Eighteenth Army Corps to the end of the war.

The following other Winchester recruits enrolled themselves in the squad that formed the nucleus of Infantry Company B, first organized in this town:

Abram G. Kellogg, Caleb P. Newman, Francis T Brown, Mason Atkins, Daniel Bellows, George Bellows. Jr., Henry Bradley, Frederick W. Daniels, Edward E. Day, Charles O. Dennen, Robert Dempsey, Fernando Gale, Westley Gale, Dennis Glynn, Charles Harris, Samuel B. Horne, George L. Leonard, James McCauley, Charles C. Potter, Charles Presber, Henry Roberts, William H. Strong, Joel G. Thorpe, Charles Vogel, Hubert A. Warner, and Henry Williams.

Two other squads of recruits having been now enrolled in New Hartford and Canton, together with six individuals from Norfolk, two from Barkhamsted, and one each from Colebrook, Salisbury, Woodbury, and Harwinton, they were all united with the Winchester squad as Company B of the Second Infantry, under Abram G. Kellogg, of Winchester, as captain, and Charles W. Morse and Charles Warren, of New Hartford and Canton, as lieutenants.

The spirit of enlistment had hardly been aroused when Company B was transferred to New Haven. Simultaneous with its departure, the enrollment of another company was called for and opened, and was filled with the *élite* of the young men of the town in a single week. The company was organized as Rifle Company E, Second Connecticut Infantry, with the following rank and file from Winchester:

Captain, Sherman T. Cooke; first lieutenant, Wheelock T. Batcheller; second lieutenant, Charles E. Palmer; first sergeant, Jeffrey Skinner; sergeants, James N. Coe, Charles L. Hosford, Lucien B. Wheelock; corporals, George L. Andrews, Alanson D. Bunnell, Edward Didsbury, Jacob T. Brown; musician, Hicks Seaman (?); privates, Antoine Albert, Hyppolite Bluet, Albert M. Beach, Edwin Beach, Ira C. Bailey, Decius C. Bancroft, Gustave Bernhardt, James M. Burton, Victor Claudet, Chauncey D. Cleveland, Daniel S. Coe, David W. Coe, William S. Cooper, Samuel A. Cooper, William Couch, Chauncey S. Crittenden, John M. Dennan, James Dennan, Edgar V. Doughty, Burton B. Evitts, Philip D. Fisk, Daniel Fitzpatrick, Salmon A. Granger, Leonard S. Harris, William F. Hatch, Jr., Nelson Hodges, William S. Holabird, Benjamin F. Hosford, George Hoskin, Orson Howard, James N. Latham, Frank B. Marsh, Lorenzo Martin, Alexander McGuire, Milton T. Moore, Augustus Nevins, Leander Packard, George W. Pendleton, Charles H. Pond, Frederick H. Presber, James Price, Hiram C. Roberts, William E. Snediker, Orlo S. Smith, Charles H. Stewart, Platner S. Sweet, George M. Van Oustrom, Herbert L. Veber, Arthur Wadsworth, Joseph Watson, Thomas Welch, John P. Wilbur, Marcus J. Whitehead, John Wheeler, and James G. Woodruff.

Company E, on its departure for New Haven on the 25th of April, received an ovation in all respects similar to, but on a larger scale than, that given to Company B on the 21st. It was emphatically a town company, while Company B was a contribution of three towns. More than half of them were mechanics, about one-fourth were farmers, and the remainder, in about equal proportions, were clerks and laborers. Germany had six representatives, Ireland three, and England one. With the exception of Private James M. Burton, who died of diphtheria at New Haven hospital on the day after mustering in, not a death occurred in the company during its term of service.

A large portion of the officers and soldiers of these companies, from time to time, re-enlisted into other regiments, and were largely promoted to higher grades. Among them were the following:

George L. Andrews, corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf., to sergeant, Co. F, 28th Conn. Inf.

Mason Adkins, private, Co. B, 2d Inf., to first sergeant, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.

Antoine Albert, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to private and veteran, Co. G, 12th Inf.

Wheelock T. Batcheller, first lieutenant, Co. E, 2d Inf., to major, 28th Inf.

Jacob T. Brown, corporal, Co. E, 2d Inf., to corporal, Co. B, 12th Inf.; killed at Cedar Creek.

Francis T. Brown, sergeant, Co. B, 2d Inf., to captain, Co. E, 11th Inf.

Daniel Bellows, private, Co. B, 2d Inf., to corporal and veteran, Co. E, 7th Inf.

George Bellows, Jr., private, Co. B, 2d Inf., to private and veteran, Co. E, 7th Inf.; mortally wounded at Hampton, Va.

James N. Coe, sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf., to first lieutenant, Co. I, and captain, Co. H, 2d Heavy Art.

Daniel S. Coe, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to second lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Inf.
David W. Coe, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., and detailed clerk to Gen. Tyler and Maj.-Gen. Keyes, U.S.A.; enl. on U. S. frigate "Sabine," and served as executive officer's clerk.
William S. Cooper, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to corporal, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.
Frederick W. Daniels, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to sergeant, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor, Va.
Robert Dempsey, private, Co. B, 2d Inf., to first lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Inf.; killed at Olustee, Fla.
Salmon A. Granger, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to first lieutenant, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.
Charles E. Hosford, sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf., to captain, Co. D, 11th Inf.
Benjamin S. Hosford, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to captain, Co. D, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cedar Creek.
George Hoskins, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to private, Co. F, 28th Inf.
Orson Howard, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to captain, 9th N. Y. Heavy Art.; killed at Petersburg, Va.
Samuel B. Horne, private, Co. B, 2d Infantry, to sergeant, lieutenant, and captain, Co. F, 11th Inf.
George L. Leonard, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.
Benjamin F. Marsh, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to corporal, Co. F, 28th Inf.; lost an arm at Port Hudson.
Milton T. Moore, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to sergeant, Co. F, 28th Inf.
Caleb P. Newman, first sergeant, Co. C, 2d Inf., to first lieutenant, Co. F, 28th Inf.
Frederick O. Peck, private, Co. D, 2d Inf., to private, 22d Mass. Inf.; twice wounded at Gaines' Mill, Va.
Charles E. Palmer, second lieutenant, Co. E, 2d Inf., to captain, Co. E, 7th Inf.; died at Hilton Head, S. C.
Leander Packard, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to private, Co. E, 11th Inf.
Hiram C. Roberts, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to sergeant, Co. E, 11th Inf.; killed at Sharpsburg, Md.
Henry L. Roberts, private, Co. B, 2d Inf., to sergeant, Co F, 28th Inf.
Jeffrey Skinner, first sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf., to captain, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; pro. to major and lieutenant-colonel, same regiment.
Orlo S. Smith, private, Co. E, 2d Inf., to first lieutenant, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.
Lucien B. Wheelock, sergeant, Co. E, 2d Inf., to captain, Co. F, 28th Inf.
Marcus J. Whitehead, private, Co. E, 2d Infantry, to private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.
John Wheeler, private Co. E, 2d Infantry, to sergeant Co. F, first and second lieut. Co. G, 2d Heavy Art.

The first regiment of cavalry was originally a battalion consisting of four companies, recruited in the fall of 1861, and about a year after was increased to a full regiment of twelve companies. The following Winchester men are found on its rolls:

Company A, Frank Parkant and Geo. L. Leonard; Company D, Wm. C. Wakefield; Company E, James G. Ferris and Nelson Proper; Company F, Michael Finn and John Gloster; Company K, Burton B. Beach; Company M, John Rose.

Unassigned substitutes.—Wm. Chancey, Michael Calahan, James Flynn, James H. Gannon, Hugh Gray, Wm. Garson, Charles Hull, John Harris, Charles Earne, Richard Mooney, John Schmidt, Julius Thorne, Thomas Daley, Peter Dunn, James Taylor, and Augustus Weiss.

Of these, Julius Thorne alone died in the service.

The Fifth Regiment Infantry was organized in June, 1861, and went into service July 29 following; fought at Winchester, Cedar Mountain, and Chancellorsville, Va.; Gettysburg, Pa.; Resaca, Dallas, Marietta, Beach Tree Creek, and Atlanta, Ga.; Chesterfield Court-House, S. C.; and Silver Run, N. C.; and was mustered out with distinguished honor July 19, 1865. On the rolls of this regiment we find the following names of Winchester men:

Harlan P. Rugg, corporal in Co. I; wounded at Cedar Mountain; pro. to captain; must. out July 19, 1865.
Robert Arnold, killed at Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862.
Joseph Hermandy, must. out July 19, 1865.
William Murray, disch. Feb. 23, 1865.
Robert St. Clair, must. out July 19, 1865.

During the month of September, 1861, a quota of sixteen Winchester men and about twenty men from other towns in the county of Litchfield were recruited under the auspices of Second Lieut. Charles C. Palmer, late of Company E, and on the 7th of September, 1861, were mustered into Company E, Seventh Infantry, commanded successively by Col. Alfred H. Terry and Col. Joseph R. Hawley. Of this company Lieut. Palmer was appointed captain, and Robert Dempsey, late private of Company B, second lieutenant.

The Winchester men in this regiment were as follows:

Captain, Charles E. Palmer; first lieutenant, Robert Dempsey; second lieutenant, Daniel S. Coe; corporals, Daniel Bellows and John G. Rowley; privates, George E. Andrews, John Biederman, Albert Burdick, George W. Daniels, Charles Gilbert, Charles L. Hewitt, Sterling D. Milliman, James A. Pease, Patrick Quigley, Henry H. Rowley, James Tencellent, all of Company E.

Captain Palmer, an unassuming young man of delicate training, developed in his first campaign the highest soldierly qualities by strict and cheerful performance of duty, and kind attention to the wants and comforts of his men. But it was not until he came into command of Company E that his endurance and bravery were fully tested. In the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski he commanded Battery Lincoln; and in the report of the bloody battle of Secessionville he was highly complimented for bravery and coolness. Soon after this hard-fought but unsuccessful battle he died from exposure and exhaustion. From Colonel Terry's letter to his parents, now bereaved of their last child, we quote as follows:

"At the time of the action on James Island he was so ill that, under ordinary circumstances, he would not have been in command of his company; but prompted by the devotion to duty which always distinguished him, he led his company to the field, and gave to it and the regiment a splendid example of courage and firmness under most trying circumstances. The noble purity and uprightness of his nature and his eminently soldierly qualities had endeared him to us all, and had led us to look forward to a brilliant future for him; and we mourn his loss, not only as ours and yours, but as a loss to the country which he served so faithfully."

In answer to a letter to Gen. Hawley from Palmer Post inviting him to the decoration ceremonies at Winsted, dated May 11, 1872, he writes as follows:

"The name of your post awakens my recollections of that noble soldier and man, Capt. Palmer. Never shall I forget that it was his extreme fidelity to duty that cost him his life. He ought to have gone to the hospital, but would not leave the field. Well I remember his countenance as I walked by the stretcher that carried him dying on board the steamer."

Lieut. Dempsey was wounded in the shoulder June 1, 1862; returned home on furlough while disabled, rejoined his regiment in the fall, and was killed at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 24, 1864.

Private Charles Gilbert, noted on the muster-rolls as from Canton, had his home residence in Winchester, where he was born and raised. Conscientious as well as patriotic motives induced him to enlist. His brothers had families, and he was single, and he felt it his duty to represent them in the service. He was a most worthy man and a good soldier; was wounded in the head and leg at Secessionville, S. C., taken prisoner on the field, and carried to Charleston, where he died of his wounds in the hospital, July 9, 1862, aged twenty-nine. He was a son of Samuel D. Gilbert, deceased, late of Winchester.

Private George Bellows served in Company B, Second Infantry, and after honorable discharge at the end of the term, enlisted in Company E, Seventh Infantry, Sept. 7, 1861, re-enlisted a veteran, Dec. 22, 1863, and died of wounds received at Hampton, Va., Oct. 28, 1864. He was son of George Bellows, Sr., of Winchester, and died unmarried.

Private Albert Burdick, Company E, died of fever at Beaufort, S. C., July 29, 1862.

Private John Biederman, re-enlisted a veteran Dec. 22, 1863, and was killed Oct. 13, 1864.

All the other members of this company were honorably discharged or mustered out at the end of their terms.

In the Eighth Regiment, recruited at Camp Buckingham, Hartford, which fought at Newbern, N. C., Fort Macon, N. C., Antietam, Md., Fredericksburg, Fort Huger, Walthall Junction, Fort Darling, Petersburg, and Fort Harrison, Va., we find the names of two Winchester men,—Mathew Whifler, private, Company A, and John C. Cooley, corporal, Company C, re-enlisted veteran,—both mustered out at the end of their terms.

In the Ninth (Irish) Regiment we find the name of Chaplain Daniel Mullen, at the time of his appointment pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Winsted, a young man of literary culture and earnest patriotism, who served at Baton Rouge and Chackaloo Station, La., and Deep Bottom, Va. He was compelled by ill health to resign on the 26th of August, 1862. He was succeeded as chaplain by Father Leo da Saracena, O.S.F., the present pastor of St. Joseph's Church, and President of St. Francis' Literary and Theological Seminary.

It is not to be inferred, from finding no other names of Winchester Irishmen on the rolls of this regiment, that the foreign citizens were wanting in patriotism, for the names of Winchester men in other regiments abundantly show that in proportion to our population Irishmen, Germans, and Englishmen are amply represented.

On the roll of the Tenth Regiment the only name of a Winchester man is that of Col. Ira W. Pettibone, who was commissioned as major; served in the battles of Roanoke Island and Newbern, N. C., and was successively promoted to lieutenant-colonel and colonel. The climate of North Carolina debilitated him to such a degree that he was compelled to resign, and he was honorably discharged in November, 1862.

The Twelfth Regiment of Volunteer Infantry was recruited at Camp Lyon, Hartford, under command of Col. Henry C. Deming; was attached to Butler's division, and sailed from New York for Ship Island, Mississippi Sound, Feb. 24, 1862. It followed the naval armament, under Farragut, up the Mississippi, and witnessed the bombardment of Forts Jackson and St. Philip; followed the armament up to New Orleans, where it landed and garrisoned the city on its forced surrender, Col. Deming assuming the office of provisional mayor. It was encamped for a time at Baton Rouge, and was afterwards engaged in active service in Louisiana. It bore a conspicuous part in the siege of Port Hudson, after which it returned to New Orleans, and in July, 1864, embarked for Fortress Monroe, and in August following joined Sheridan's army in the Shenandoah Valley, and participated in the battles of Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, after which, it having been reduced to a skeleton by losses in battle and by disease, and by expiration of the term of service of a large portion of its men, it was reorganized under Lieut.-Col. Lewis, and continued to serve in Virginia until its muster out in August, 1865.

Only six Winchester men belonged to this regiment, as follows:

Dr. John B. Welch, second assistant surgeon, who died of scarlatina, on shipboard, at Ship Island, Feb. 13, 1862.

Dr. John R. Cumming, appointed second assistant surgeon in place of Assist. Surg. Welch, was promoted to surgeon, and was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., Aug. 12, 1865.

Private Solomon R. Hinsdale, Co. A, appointed quartermaster-sergeant; promoted to second lieutenant; resigned Aug. 9, 1862, on his appointment as assistant-paymaster in the navy, after which he served on the Mississippi flotilla above Vicksburg, until prostrated by fever, and compelled to resign by impaired health.

Sergt. Jacob T. Brown, Co. C, killed at Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 19, 1864. While giving water from his canteen to a wounded lieutenant of an Iowa regiment, on the battle-field, he was shot in the abdomen by a rebel sharpshooter, and died three hours after. He was a model of physical manhood; a kind-hearted, unassuming man, and a consistent member of the Methodist Church, esteemed by his comrades as a conscientious Christian soldier.

Private George W. Eggleston, Co. C, enlisted March 2, 1864, and was mustered out at Savannah, Aug. 12, 1865.

Private Wm. H. Pool, Co. C, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; discharged at New Haven, April 29, 1865.

Private John W. Vaughn, Co. C, enlisted Feb. 24, 1864; mustered out at Savannah, Ga., Aug. 12, 1865.

Second Lieut. John W. Hurlbut, of Co. G, resigned June 6, 1862.

A squad of ten Winchester men composed a part of the rank and file of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Infantry, consisting of

Charles L. Hosford, first lieutenant; Levi L. Dayton, corporal; privates, Frank S. Pease, Lewis Dayton, Edward S. Fleming, Charles Hull, George Kinney, Daniel Lotherington, William H. Slack, and Albert M. Tuttle.

Another squad of twelve men composed a part of Company E of the same regiment, consisting of

Francis T. Brown, first sergeant; Samuel B. Horne and Hiram C. Roberts, sergeants; William T. Page, Jr., and John K. Twiss, corporals; privates, George Allen, William E. Cogswell, James Dudley, Erastus Eggleston and Rufus Eggleston (twins), Andrew M. Hurlbut, Leander Packard.

The following Winchester men of this regiment were killed or died in the service:

Private Lewis Dayton, Co. D; killed at Sharpsburg (Antietam), Md.

Private Wm. H. Slack, Co. D; died of wounds (loss of an arm) received at Newbern, March 22, 1862.

Private Albert M. Tuttle, Co. D; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 5, 1864.

Serg. Hiram C. Roberts, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

Corp. William T. Page, Jr., wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17; disch. for disability Oct. 25, 1862.

Corp. John K. Twiss, Co. E; wounded and taken prisoner at Drury's Bluff; died of wounds at Richmond, May, 1864.

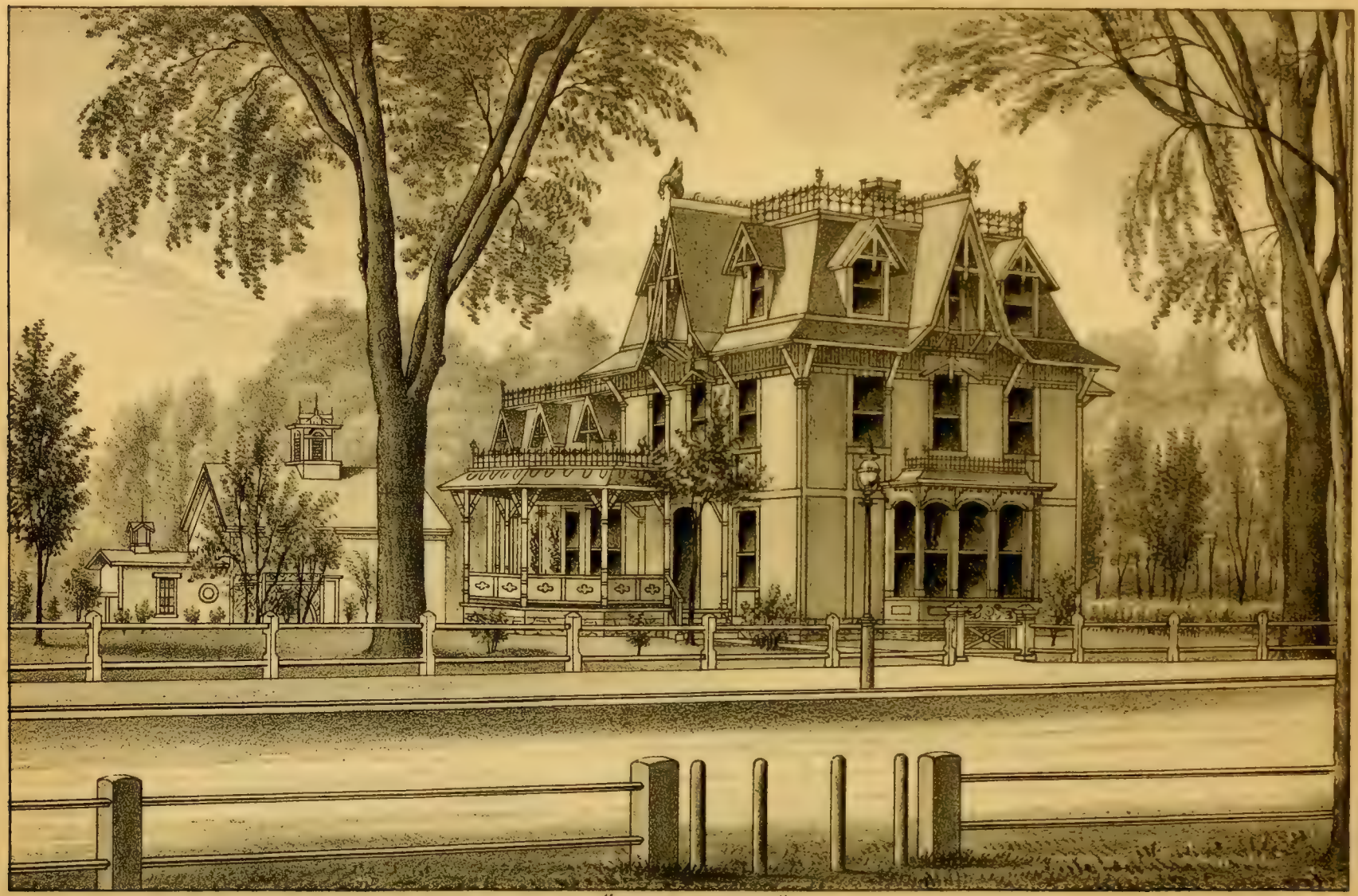
Private Wm. F. Cogswell, Co. E; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.

The promotions of Winchester men in this regiment were as follows:

Sergt. Francis T. Brown, Co. E, to captain.

Sergt. Samuel B. Horne, Co. E, to captain.

Lieut. Charles L. Hosford to captain, and in command as senior officer of the regiment at the termination of the battle of Antietam.



"PARK COTTAGE."

RESIDENCE OF **GEORGE W. PHELPS**, WINSTED CONN.

On the rolls of the Thirteenth Regiment, organized at New Haven, Nov. 25, 1861, which participated in the engagements of Georgia Landing, Irish Bend, Port Hudson, Cane River, and Mansara, in Louisiana, and Winchester, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek, in Virginia, the names of four Winchester men are found, viz.:

Second Assist. Surg. Lucius W. Clark.
George Losaw, private, Co. D; re-enl. veteran; trans. to Co. B; must. out April 25, 1866.
Charles Daniels, private, Co. F; pro. to second lieutenant; res. Jan. 8, 1864.
Edward Skinner, private, Co. G; re-enl. veteran; trans. to Co. D; must. out April 25, 1866.

On the rolls of the Sixteenth Regiment is the name of Elliot Flemming, of Winchester, a private in Company G, killed at Antietam, Sept. 16, 1862.

The Nineteenth Infantry Regiment, afterwards reorganized as Second Regiment Heavy Artillery, was raised and organized as one of the five county regiments under the call of Lincoln, on the 1st of July, 1862, for three hundred thousand men.*

The names of Winchester men in this company originally enlisted, amounting to sixty-two, are as follows:

Captain, Jeffrey Skinner; first lieutenant, Benjamin F. Hosford; second lieutenant, Chester D. Cleveland (of Winsted Society); sergeants, Orlow J. Smith, Salmon A. Granger, George White, Henry Skinner, Wm. S. Cooper, Stephen W. Sage, Mason Adkins, Frederick W. Daniels, Charles A. Reynolds; musicians, Wilson B. White, Myron Ferris; wagoner, Alfred G. Bliss; privates, James R. Baldwin, Edward Beach, Patrick T. Birmingham, Almeron Bunnell, Edward F. Carrington, Philip D. Carroll, Frederick M. Cook, Alfred Comins, Robert A. Cutler, Henry A. Dayton, Adam I. N. Dilley, Edwin Downs, Lewis Downs, Bernard W. Doyle, Birdsey Gibbs, George N. Gibbs, James A. Green, Manwaring Green, William Hull, Luther W. Hart, Timothy A. Hart, Willard Hart, Geo. W. Hurlbut, William S. Hurlbut, William R. Hubbard, Asa Humiston, Alonzo J. Hull, Henry C. Kent, Walter Martin, Herman P. Moore, Henry Overton, Joseph Pettit, Charles Henry Pine, Jerome Preston, Theodore Robbins, Edmund B. Sage, William Seymour, Lucius S. Skinner, John Smith, Prosper W. Smith, Philip Stabell, Darwin S. Starks, John M. Teeter, Hubert A. Warner, Marcus A. Whitehead, Warren M. Wood, Julius Woodford, Wallace M. Woodruff.

To these were added, by subsequent enlistment, the following Winchester men who died in the service, or were honorably discharged or mustered out:

Ernest A. Basney, Robert J. Balcroft, Samuel U. Brew, Henry Clarke, Wells Clark, Benjamin G. Carman, David Durand, Jared P. Evarts, Mathew Fitzgerald, Patrick Keegan, Jacob Le Roy, Julius Rogers, Henry J. Reynolds, William H. Rowe, Edward Rugg, Edward E. Rowe, Philip Shelley, Henry Van Duesen, William Warner, Erastus Woodworth, Henry Wenzell.

The killed and mortally wounded were as follows:

At Cold Harbor: Col. Elisha S. Kellogg, Sergt. Frederick W. Daniels, Musician Myron Ferris, Privates James R. Baldwin,† Alfred Comins, Lewis Downs, Birdsey Gibbs, James A. Green, Willard Hart, Alonzo J. Hull, Henry C. Kent, Walter Martin, John M. Teeter, Jared P. Everts,—14 of Co. E; to these add Albert M. Tuttle, Co. D, Eleventh Regiment,—15.

At Cedar Creek: Capt. Benjamin F. Hosford, whose remains were brought home for interment.

The following members of the regiment were wounded, but not mortally, in the service:

At Cold Harbor: Privates Edward Beach, Philip D. Carrol, William Seymour, Marcus A. Whitehead, Ernest Busney, Samuel N. Brew, Jacob Le Roy, Julius Woodford, Henry Wenzell.

At Cedar Creek: Maj. Jeffrey Skinner, Corp. Wm. S. Cooper.

The following-named men (privates) died in the service:

Manwaring Green, Oct. 17, 1864, by railroad accident.
George W. Hurlbut, at Fort Worth, Va., March 27, 1863.
William S. Hurlbut, at regimental hospital, Oct. 25, 1863.
William R. Hubbard, at regimental hospital, Aug. 4, 1864.
Jerome Preston, at regimental hospital, Oct. 24, 1863.
Darwin S. Starks, at regimental hospital, Aug. 23, 1863.
Mathew Fitzgerald, prisoner of war at Salisbury, N. C., Jan. 6, 1865.
Julius Rogers, at regimental hospital, Sept. 21, 1864.
Edward E. Rowe, at Warren Station, Va., March 27, 1865.
Julius Woodford, at regimental hospital, Jan. 30, 1865.

The heroic Col. Elisha S. Kellogg, who commanded the regiment at Cold Harbor, and there fell at the head of his men, though a resident of Derby on entering the service, subsequently removed his family to the society of Winsted, and his remains lie buried in the South Cemetery under an appropriate monument.

The final contribution of Winchester men for the service was made to the Twenty-eighth Regiment of nine months' infantry, consisting of the major of the regiment, a captain, two lieutenants, and fifty-nine enlisted men. The regiment encamped at New Haven until Nov. 18, 1862, when it embarked for Pensacola, Fla., and there remained inactive until ordered to join Gen. Banks' army, and, after harassing marches in Louisiana, was actively engaged in the assault on Port Hudson, June 14, 1863, sustaining a loss of fifty-nine killed, wounded, and missing. The regiment was mustered out of service at New Haven, Conn., Aug. 28, 1863.

The names of the Winchester men in the regiment were:

Wheelock T. Batcheller, major; Lucien B. Wheelock, captain of Co. F; Caleb P. Newman, first lieutenant; Jabez Alvord, second lieutenant; sergeants, George L. Andrews, Silas H. McAlpine, Milton T. Moore, and Henry L. Roberts, corporals, B. Frank Marsh, Wm. A. Wadsworth, Wm Couch, Chas. H. Moore, and Joseph H. C Batchelder; privates, Columbus C. Wright, Saml. C. Barber, George Bulcroft, Chas. Baldwin, Edward Camsell, Henry P. Cook, Peter Coe, Jas. Dugan, Geo. N Dewey, Henry Detert, Cornelius Dayton, Chas. Decker, Lucius Eggleston, Geo. W. Elmore, Paul Forcier, Correll T. French, Edward Finn, Mathew M. Fitzgerald, Claudius W. S. Foster, John E. Garrett, Ward Grant, Saml. E. Griffin, Wm. Hague, Charles N. Hollister, George Hoskin, Edward B. Kinney, Ralph Lina, Charles Maddra, Harvey Moore, George R. Moore, Silas Moore, Elbert Manchester, Thomas Morris, James E. Maddra, James McDermott, William S. Pierce, George L. Pease, John Partridge, Elam E. Richardson, William H. Rowe, David R. Rankin, Stephen Scott, Frank S. Turner, Lyman Terrill, Cassius Watson, Howard S. Wheeler, William S. Woodford, Mark H. Wheeler, Henry C. White, and Michael Haggarty, of Company H.

* See Chapter V.

† Among the names on the foregoing list were James R. Baldwin and Henry C. Kent, who were in the assault at Cold Harbor, and were never seen afterwards. They were doubtless killed, and the remains buried during some of the following nights by fatigue-parties, who could carry no lights without drawing the fire of the rebel batteries in close vicinity of the battle-field. Private Baldwin was son of Mr. Ezra Baldwin, of Winsted; youthful and cheery, tenderly reared and religiously educated, beloved of his parents and comrades.

The following deaths occurred in the service:

Private Columbus C. Wright, died at Brashear City, La., May 23, 1863.
Private Samuel C. Barber, died on the Mississippi.
Private Charles Maddra, died at Great Barrington, Mass., Aug. 23, 1863.
Private Cassius Watson, died at Brashear City, La., May 23, 1863.
Private Mark H. Wheeler, killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Private Howard S. Wheeler, died soon after reaching home, of disease contracted in the service.
Private Michael Haggarty, of Co. H, died of wounds received at Port Hudson, Aug. 12, 1863.

The following Winchester men served as officers of the First Regiment Louisiana Colored Engineers:

Willard S. Wetmore, first lieutenant and quartermaster.
Edward Hewitt, first lieutenant.

The following Winchester men served in the navy:

Marcus Baird, ensign and acting sailing-master, Gulf Squadron.
David W. Coe, executive officer's clerk, United States frigate "Sabine."
Solomon R. Hinsdale, assistant paymaster on the Mississippi flotilla, above Vicksburg.
Henry Overton, transferred from Second Heavy Artillery to the United States navy.
Ansel Rowley.

The following is a list of soldiers of the town who died in the service:

Robert Arnold, corporal, Co. I, 5th Inf.; killed at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862.
Jacob T. Brown, sergeant, Co. C, 12th Inf.; killed at Fisher's Hill Sept. 19, 1864.
James M. Burton, private, Co. E, 2d Inf.; died in hospital at New Haven May 13, 1861.
George Bellows, Jr., private, Co. E, 7th Inf.; mortally wounded at Hampton, Va., Oct. 19, 1864.
James R. Baldwin, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Samuel C. Barber, private, Co. F, 28th Inf.; died of fever on the Mississippi River.
Albert Burdick, private, Co. E, 7th Inf.; died at Beaufort, S. C., July 29, 1862.
John Biederman, private, Co. E, 7th Inf.; died Oct. 13, 1864.
Alfred Comins, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Wolcott Cook, private, Co. K, 2d Heavy Art.; died at City Point, Va., June 16, 1865.
William F. Cogswell, private, Co. E, 11th Inf.; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
Frederick W. Daniels, sergeant, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Robert Dempsey, lieutenant, Co. E, 7th Inf.; killed at Olustee, Fla., Feb. 20, 1865.
Lewis Downs, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
George C. Downs, private, Co. C, 13th Inf.; died on the Mississippi Sept. 13, 1863.
Lewis Dayton, private, Co. D, 11th Inf.; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.
James Dolphin, private, Co. G, 14th Rhode Island Col. Art.; died at Plaquemine, La., Aug. 5, 1864.
Lucius B. Eggleston, private, Co. F, 28th Inf.; died at Memphis, Tenn.
Jared P. Evarts, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Myron Ferris, musician, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Elliott Fleming, private, Co. G, 16th Inf.; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept. 16, 1862.
Mathew Fitzgerald, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; died a prisoner at Salisbury, N. C.
Birdsey Gibbs, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
James A. Green, quartermaster-sergeant, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; mortally wounded at Cold Harbor.
Manwaring Green, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed by railroad accident Oct. 17, 1864.
Charles Gilbert, private, Co. E, 7th Inf.; died of wounds in Charleston, S. C., July 9, 1862.
Benjamin F. Hosford, captain, Co. D, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864.
Willard Hart, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
George W. Hurlbut, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; died at Alexandria, Va., March 27, 1863.
William S. Hurlbut, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; died at Fort Worth, Va., Oct. 25, 1863.
William R. Hubbard, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; died at Fort Worth Feb. 28, 1864.
Asa Humiston, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; mortally wounded at Opequan, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; died Sept. 21, 1864.
Alonzo J. Hull, private, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Lewis Hazzard, private, Co. G, 29th Col. Inf.; drowned at Plaquemine, La., Oct. 5, 1865.
Michael Haggarty, private, Co. H, 28th Inf.; mortally wounded at Port Hudson Aug. 12, 1863.
Davis Hart, private, Co. A, Mass. Inf.; killed at Fredericksburg, Va.
Henry C. Kent, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Walter Martin, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Charles E. Palmer, captain, Co. E, Seventh Inf.; died at James' Island, S. C., July 7, 1862.
Jerome Preston, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; died at Alexandria, Va., Oct. 24, 1863.
Hiram Roberts, private, Co. E, Eleventh Inf.; killed at Sharpsburg, Md., Sept 17, 1862.
Edward E. Rowe, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; died at Petersburg, Va., March, 1865.
Julius Rogers, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; died at Petersburg, Va., Sept. 21, 1864.
William H. Slack, private, Co. D, Eleventh Inf.; mortally wounded at Newbern, N. C., March 22, 1862.
Darwin S. Starks, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 23, 1863.
John M. Teeter, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Albert M. Tuttle, private, Co. D, Eleventh Inf.; killed at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864.
John K. Twiss, sergeant, Co. E, Eleventh Inf.; died at Richmond, Va., May 1, 1864.
Julius Thorne, private, Co. M, First Cav.; died at New Haven Dec. 14, 1864.
John B. Welch, assistant surgeon, Twelfth Inf.; died at Ship Island Feb. 13, 1862.
Howard S. Wheeler, private, Co. F, Twenty-eighth Inf.; died of scurvy at home after muster out.
Mark H. Wheeler, private, Co. F, Twenty-eighth Inf.; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Julius Woodford, private, Co. E, Second Heavy Art.; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 30, 1864.
William S. Watson, private, Co. K, Second Heavy Art.; died at Alexandria, Va., Aug. 28, 1863.
Columbus C. Wright, wagoner, Co. F, Twenty-eighth Inf.; died at Brashear City, La., May 23, 1863.
Cassius Watson, private, Co. F, Twenty-eighth Inf.; died at Brashear City, La., May 23, 1863.

From the foregoing data we gather, as the effective force of Winchester men, regularly mustered and engaged in the military and naval service, and honorably discharged therefrom, three hundred and fifty-two efficient men, thirty-four of whom re-enlisted for second terms of service early in the war, and twelve or more re-enlisted as veterans after three years of service. To these are to be added not less than seventy-five substitutes, purchased by the town authorities in the bounty-jumping shambles, who never resided in the town, and whose names it would be superfluous to



Geo. Peabody

give. Of this class full forty deserted,—most of them immediately after receiving their bounty; twenty were unassigned or not taken up on the rolls; and a small number were killed, or honorably discharged at the end of their terms of service, and are named among the effective men.

SUMMARY.

Whole number of effective men	352
Men enlisting and serving second terms	46
Deserters, bounty-jumpers, and "dead beats"	75
	473

The pecuniary outlay of the town in bounties, expenses of filling quotas, and aid of soldiers' families, as appears by the accounts of the selectmen, was as follows:

1861.—Paid volunteers and their families		$851.63
1862.— " expenses of filling quotas		492.59
" bounties on enlistments		6,500.00
1863.— " bounties and expenses of filling quotas		16,110.00
1864.— " " " "		16,481.05
1865.— " " " "		14,233.45
1866.— " " " "		300.00
1867.— " " " "		8.53
		$54,977.25

The individual contributions, as far as ascertained, were as follows:

Balance of cash raised in 1861 by citizens for purchase of materials for soldiers' uniforms, and for support of their families, and not refunded by the State	$676.14
Cash paid by individuals for filling quota in 1864	664.42
Bounties of $10 each to 100 men by Elliot Beardsley	1,000.00
Bounties paid by other citizens (estimated)	2,000.00
	$4,340.56

A large amount of hospital stores, clothing, bedding, provisions, and cash were furnished by female societies, only a portion of which can be ascertained, by reason of the imperfect records made of the same. We compile from such records and memoranda as have been preserved the following items:

Making up 103 uniforms from materials paid for by the State	$412.00
" 112 shirts (cloth furnished)	84.00
200 linen havelocks	100.00
Sent to Christian Commission 16 boxes and barrels of clothing, bedding, and hospital stores, valued at	688.18
Cash, proceeds of tableau exhibition	252.50
To Sanitary Commission, hospital articles and stores	476.39
To Mrs. Harris, superintendent of hospitals, Philadelphia, hospital articles and stores	370.71
To Freedmen's and Refugee Aid Societies	1,550.50
To Soldiers' Aid Society	31.70
To soldiers in Connecticut regiments 96 barrels and 15 boxes vegetables, provisions, and stores	635.00
	$4,600.98

The above articles, estimated below their value, and comprising an infinite variety, were mainly furnished by one of our two female organizations. Of the number and value of articles supplied by the other society we have obtained no statement, but may safely estimate them at $2081.21; and so estimating them, we have the following summary of town expense:

Town expenses	$48,977.25
Cash items by citizens of the town	4,340.56
Clothing, bedding, hospital stores, provisions, and cash from West Winsted Soldiers' Aid Society	4,600.98
Similar articles furnished by other societies and individuals (estimated)	2,081.21
Grand total	$60,000.00

The contributions furnished by the female society above named are specified with great particularity and precision, and are largely made up of the most valuable and indispensable articles of clothing and bedding, the cost of materials worked up and paid for in cash making a large part of their estimated value.

One item of hospital stores, nowhere enumerated, was the product of ninety-five bushels of blackberries, which were gathered in one day, mostly by females, on a proposition of Gail Borden, Esq., that he would convert into jam all the blackberries so gathered in one day, at the condensed milk-factory owned in part by him, the sugar and cans being paid for.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEORGE DUDLEY.

George Dudley was born at Bloomfield, Conn., Sept. 17, 1803; married, at Winsted, April 28, 1831, Electa, daughter of Samuel and Mercy (Sheldon) Camp, and died at West Winsted, Sept. 11, 1880.

Mr. Dudley began life poor. A trivial incident fixed his residence in Winsted in 1822, where, after a few years as a shoemaker, he became a tanner, in the line of bookbinders' leather. From a small beginning his business grew until, at the time of his death, he was the owner of four tanneries in constant and successful operation. Without early advantages, he had a native executive ability, which, with his strict integrity, unquestioned honesty, and untiring industry, enabled him to build up and maintain a large business and accumulate a considerable property. His residence of fifty-eight years in Winsted covered much the larger part of its history, with which Mr. Dudley was closely identified, a large part of which he was, and no man commanded more universal respect.

He assisted new manufacturing enterprises not only by money subscriptions, but in the unpurchasable commodities of kind, hearty interest, words, and counsel.

As member of the board of directors, and for thirteen years president of the first bank in town, twice postmaster, member of both branches of the Legislature, Presidential elector, corporator of the Savings Bank, director of the Hurlbut National Bank, and director of the Connecticut Western Railroad Company, he both proved his willingness to share in the burdens of society and showed his hold on the confidence of those who had important interests to be cared for.

His wish not to have the particulars of his benefactions published shall be respected here, but it is due to his memory that it should be known that he was a frequent, open-handed, liberal giver. Being a man of large sympathies, he heartily enjoyed opportunities to do public or private good with his money.

The same characteristics appeared in reference to his relations with his employees, many of whom were unusually long in his service, frequently becoming independent in their circumstances; serving him faithfully and well, they were standing examples of the possibility of harmonious and satisfactory relations between employers and employed.

An ardent and impulsive man, Mr. Dudley was hearty and outspoken in his dislike of measures his judgment did not approve; but his opposition was always manly, never crafty or underhanded. No one could doubt his position on any current question of interest.

He was equally interested in the welfare of the church; was a constant attendant,—nothing but illness ever detaining him from the regular services of public worship, in support of which, during the later years of his life, he was always foremost.

His death left a large gap.

His name is honored, his memory cherished, at home and abroad by a wide circle of acquaintance, and it will be many years before his place in Winsted is made good.

JOHN BOYD.

John Boyd was born in Winsted, Conn., in 1799. May 17, 1831, he united in marriage with Emily Webster Beers, daughter of Elias and Jerusha Fitch Beers. She was born in New Hampshire, in March, 1805, and died Nov. 25, 1842. He was married a second time Dec. 10, 1843, to Mrs. Jerusha Rockwell Hinsdale, widow of Theodore Hinsdale, and daughter of Solomon and Sarah McEwen Rockwell. Mr. Boyd graduated at Yale College in 1821, studied law, and was admitted to the bar of New Haven County in 1825. He has ever been an active and influential citizen, prominent in the councils of the county and State. He was a member of the General Assembly, Lower House, in 1830 and 1835, county commissioner in 1840, '49, and '50, town clerk 1829–33, 1837–41, and from 1855–77. He was judge of probate for fifteen years, until disqualified by age in 1869. In 1854 he was elected State senator, and from 1859 to 1861 was Secretary of State of Connecticut. He was an active business man, and from 1827 to 1850 was a member of the manufacturing firm of J. Boyd & Son. From 1850 to 1853 he conducted the business as sole proprietor. Although engrossed in the multifarious duties of an active business and public career, Mr. Boyd has found time to indulge his taste for literary and genealogical pursuits, and a few years since compiled and published an elaborate history of Winchester, which is an invaluable contribution to the historic literature of the State, and takes front rank among the standard local works of our times.* Mr. Boyd is a man of firmness, integrity, and marked strength of mind, and is now enjoying his *otium cum dignitate* within the limits of the beautiful village, which he has seen expand from a small hamlet to a thriving town of trade and manufacture.

* From his interesting work much of the history of Winchester contained in this volume was compiled, for which the author is under special obligations.

DR. JAMES WELCH.

Dr. Welch was born at Norfolk, Conn., Jan. 7, 1807, in the house now occupied by his brother, Hon. W. W. Welch, M.D. This house was built in 1800 by his father, the elder Dr. Benjamin Welch, and for more than eighty years has been the home of some Dr. Welch.

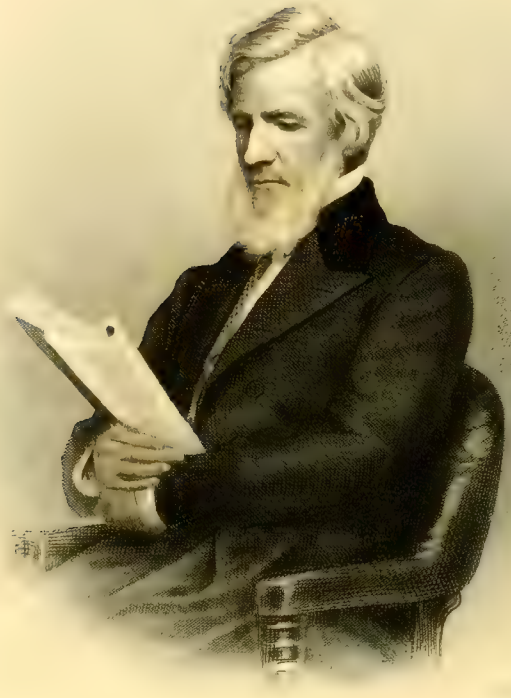
Trained up in an atmosphere of medical practice, educated by study with his father and older brothers, Hon. Asa G. Welch, M.D., of Lee, Mass., and Dr. Benjamin Welch, of Salisbury, he took the prescribed course at the Berkshire Medical Institute, at Pittsfield, Mass., and graduated there in 1830.

For a few months after receiving his diploma Dr. Welch was located, in the practice of his profession, at Sandisfield, Mass., but in 1831 removed to Winsted, and, except an absence of about five years, while associated in practice with his brother, Hon. Asa G. Welch, M.D., at Lee, Mass., he has been an active physician in this town until the present time, with a prospect of years of usefulness still before him. It should be said that his removal to Winsted resulted from a meeting of some prominent gentlemen of that place to consult in regard to a physician. After free conversation, it was decided to ask Dr. Welch to settle in the village. The next day Lucius Clarke, Esq., went to Sandisfield, and had an interview with Dr. Welch. The consequence was the doctor came to Winsted, and has been a leading physician for fifty years, having done an extensive consulting business in the county. It is worthy of note that the doctor, his four brothers, and their father were all practicing physicians within an area of thirty-five miles, and so often met in consultation.

In the winter of 1880–81, in recognition of half a century of hard work among them, and as an expression of good will to Dr. and Mrs. Welch, a few of his friends took occasion to present to the doctor an elegant Elgin watch, a gold hunting-case, with all the modern improvements, as a souvenir.

Dr. Welch was married, May 18, 1831, to Miss Lavinia M. Hubbard, of Salisbury, and the golden wedding anniversary was appropriately observed in 1881. Mrs. Welch has borne the burdens and perplexities of a country physician's wife with unwavering energy and cheerfulness, and her ready sympathy and tact have always been a help to her husband and his patients in difficult places.

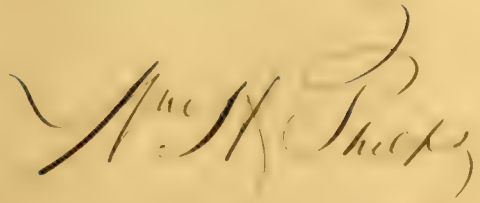
Six children were born to them,—one promising daughter, who died in childhood, and five sons,—of whom but three survive, viz., James H., Esq., so long a druggist at Apothecaries' Hall; Dr. William C., of



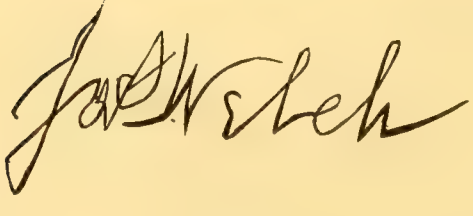
Yours truly

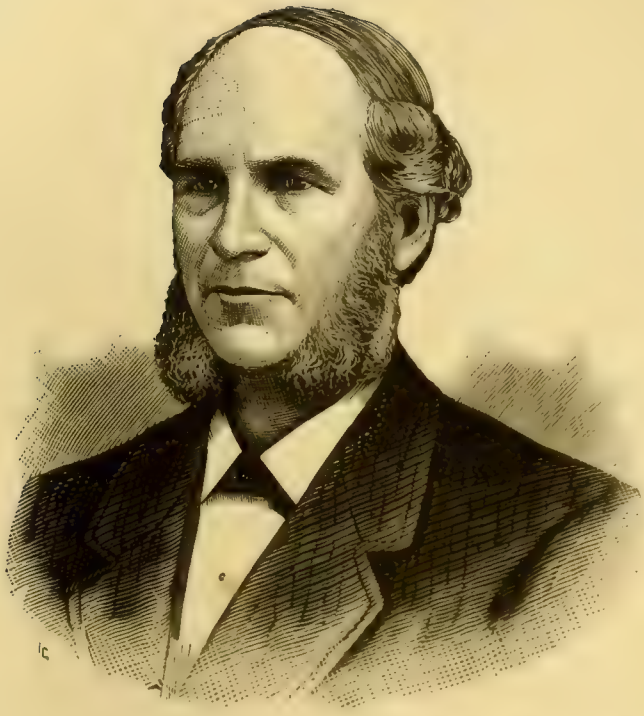
John M. Boyd











Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

J. W. Bradwell

Norfolk; and Dr. Edward H., associated with his father in practice. Another son, Dr. John B., a young man of sterling worth, was assistant surgeon of the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and died at Ship Island, Feb. 13, 1862, aged twenty-four years, in circumstances peculiarly trying to his friends.

Dr. Welch has long been a consistent member of the Congregational Church, and has been unusually regular in his attendance upon its public service. With his wife, he was among the original members of the Second Church when organized in 1854.

The doctor was a Whig, and then a Republican, in his political sympathies, and, though not devoting much attention to politics, has always been influential in these matters. While decided in his sentiments and straightforward in his course, he has so tempered his utterances by his kindness of heart and good sense as to win the respect and affection of many of different views.

In a word, Dr. Welch is surely deserving of the title of the "beloved physician." Of unvarying cheerfulness, quick to discriminate in regard to character, of remarkable memory of names and incidents, of ready sympathy and special tact, slow to speak ill of any, thoroughly acquainted with so many families in this and adjoining towns through several generations, perfectly at home in his profession, and to an unusual degree keeping abreast with the times, he has given to the community a standard of attainments with which every coming physician for years must be compared.

JOHN WELCH BIDWELL.

John W. Bidwell, now a leading physician in the village of Winsted, was born in South Tyringham, Berkshire Co., Mass., Oct. 20, 1824. He was educated at the celebrated private school of the late Alexander Hyde at Lee, and at the Norfolk Academy. Having decided upon the medical profession as a life-work, he commenced his studies with his uncles, Drs. Asa and James Welch, then leading physicians and surgeons at Lee. For four years he continued his studies with diligence and attention at this place, and then passed some time with Dr. Benjamin Welch, of Lakeville, in this county, who was distinguished as a surgeon. He also studied for a brief period with Dr. William Welch, of Norfolk. He attended one course of lectures at Woodstock, Vt., and graduated at the Berkshire Medical College at Pittsfield.

Dr. Bidwell commenced practice in Lee, where he remained one year; and in 1849, during the mining furore, went to California as surgeon to a government train. He was in Portland, Oregon, when there were but twenty buildings on the site of that now flourishing city. He located on Feather River, Cal., and engaged in mining, which he continued with success three years, when he longed for his native New England hills, and in the spring of 1852 came to Winsted and formed a co-partnership with Dr. James Welch for the practice of his profession. After practicing with Dr. Welch a number of years he retired from the partnership, and has since continued the practice alone and with great success. His huge and lucrative practice and the present proud position he occupies among the physicians of this section have not been attained without a struggle. He is not only prompt in the discharge of his professional duties, but is a thorough student, keeping abreast with the marvelous progress which has characterized the realm of medicine for the past twenty years.

June 2, 1863, he married Alice J. Hart, of Barkhamsted, a granddaughter of Dr. Amos Beecher, a prominent physician in the town. They have one child, Alice Louise.

Dr. Bidwell is a Republican in politics, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1855. In religious matters he is a Congregationalist and a member of the Second Church of Winsted.

ELLIOT BEARDSLEY.

Deacon Elliot Beardsley was born in Monroe, Conn., Dec. 26, 1801, son of Elliot and Abigail (Patterson) Beardsley. He moved from South Britain to Winsted in 1840, and engaged in business, in company with Theodore Hinsdale, and after the death of the latter became sole owner of one of the largest manufacturing establishments in the society, and managed it with consummate ability during his remaining active life. Reticent and deliberate by nature and habit, he minded his own business entirely, yet had an eye on all that was going on around him, and participated influentially, though quietly, in public affairs. No man in the town was more looked to for advising and giving a direction to all measures for public interest, and none more respected for purity of life, religious example, and earnest patriotism. He was one of the first office-bearers of the Second Congregational Church, a director and president of the Winsted Bank, a representative of the town, and senator of the Fifteenth District, in the State Legislature, and held various other offices. The war of the Rebellion opened near the close of his active life, and no citizen of the town exceeded him in energetic and persistent efforts to aid the Union cause. He died Jan. 19, 1871.

WILLIAM H. PHELPS.

Prominent among the leading bankers of this State, and one of Winsted's most enterprising and honored citizens, was the late William H. Phelps, who was born in Colebrook, April 5, 1818. He married, May 28, 1840, Lucy C., daughter of Dr. Luman Wakefield. His first business transactions were at Riverton, in a country store, where he remained a short time and then removed to Winsted, and went into the mercan-

tile business with Normand Adams at East Winsted. He continued there about three years and then removed to Chicago, and became a member of a large mercantile firm, and was eminently successful. After a number of years he returned to Winsted, and was the first president and organizer of the Hurlbut National Bank, and remained as such until his death, Aug. 27, 1864. Mr. Phelps manifested a lively interest in municipal affairs, and was the first warden of the borough of Winsted. He was a Democrat, and attended the Episcopal Church. He was in all respects a thorough business man, active, energetic, and upright. Two children survive him,—George W. Phelps, of this village, and Elizabeth N., wife of Edward L. Soule, of Boston, Mass.

Upon the death of Mr. Phelps, the directors of the bank, by vote on record,—

"*Resolved*, That we are fully sensible of the loss to this institution of an able financier, whose faithfulness and diligence in managing the affairs of the bank are fully apparent in its success, and the character it has sustained at home and abroad for its soundness and prosperity.

"We also feel deeply his loss in common with this community, as an honest and capable adviser, a genial companion, and highly-esteemed citizen."

The *Winsted Herald* under date Aug. 26, 1864, in speaking of Mr. Phelps, said,—

"Although made aware through these columns of the grave nature of his illness, it was with difficulty that our community could be made to believe, still more to realize, last Monday morning, that Mr. William H. Phelps was to be no more with us except as a sleeper in the churchyard.

"The Hurlbut Bank of this village was started some ten years ago, mainly through Mr. Phelps' instrumentality, and it has been under his sole management, and singularly successful to the present time.

"In this institution he rapidly added to a reputation already high as a financier; and he thus became by degrees a counselor to almost all who have had moneys to invest, throughout a wide region.

"In this relation he took pleasure and felt an honorable pride. To his credit, be it said, the relation was never abused.

"For his advice he asked nothing, and, however trivial the application, it was met with uniform kindness and attention.

"The woman, anxious for the security of her single hundred, was treated with patience and consideration no less than the affluent possessor of thousands, and his assistance was even more cheerfully bestowed.

"In his bank management, though oft quoting and generally adhering to the principle that 'a bank is not a benevolent institution,' he was uniformly liberal, and the Hurlbut Bank, while it has been richly productive to its stockholders, has always enjoyed the favor of the community as a public benefit.

"As a citizen, the deceased was a man of genuine public spirit, and had he found a co-operative disposition in other citizens equally affluent, he would have done much for Winsted.

"The beautiful park in our East village is a monument to his energy and liberality. He has made repeated (but vain) efforts to bring about the incorporation of a cemetery association suited to the necessities and reputation of the town.

"In the school project which came near success last winter, and fell through only in consequence of lamentable apathy and causeless hostility, he was a prime mover. And so we might mention many other public enterprises to which he lent a hearty sympathy; and that he did not go forward alone in them is a mark of good judgment, and not blamable. Had the usual term of life been allotted him, we know of our own private knowledge that the proofs of his public spirit would have been still more conspicuous. Socially, the subject of this inadequate notice had no vices,—not many were his faults. A varied reading, the cultivation of travel, happy facility at quotation, and ready wit, engrafted upon an exceedingly social nature, rendered him the choicest of companions.

"Success always attracts admirers; but the immense concourse which followed to their burial the remains of William H. Phelps on yesterday were not merely fascinated acquaintances,—they were friends, fastened by holy ties; and the blow which severed them plunges a large community in deep and abiding sorrow.

"Mr. Phelps was the son of Dr. Lancelot Phelps, of Colebrook, and brother to Judge Phelps, of Essex, in this State. He was born in Colebrook in April, 1818. He commenced life as a clerk with Alpha Sage in his native town, soon after went into mercantile business for himself in Hitchcockville, removed to Winsted, and from 1846 to 1848 carried on business with Normand Adams. In 1848 he went to Chicago as a partner in the extensive house of Corley, Wadsworth & Phelps. In 1851 returned to Winsted, and in 1854 assumed the position in the Hurlbut Bank which he continued to hold until his death."

JOHN G. WETMORE.

There is no prouder or more enduring personal record than the story of a self-reliant, manly, and successful career. It declares that the individual has not only understood his duty and mission, but fulfilled them. The following biography is highly suggestive of these facts.

John G. Wetmore, now a leading manufacturer and capitalist of Winsted, Conn., was born in this town April 27, 1817. He was educated at the common schools, and first embarked in business as a merchant with the late Lucius Clarke, on the site of the Clarke House. He was also at one time extensively engaged as a builder. He subsequently commenced the manufacture of woolen goods, and finally the manufacture of pins, which he has continued with great success to the present time.

The present flourishing New England Pin Company, of which he is the owner and manager, was organized in 1854 with Mr. Wetmore as general manager. It started with but few machines, and those of an old style and of but little value. At this time large quantities of pins were imported, and what was done in this country was monopolized by the American and Howe Pin Companies, for the reason principally that they held the only patent for sticking pins. Mr. Wetmore determined to invent a new machine for this purpose, and after two years of constant application, and an expense of twenty thousand dollars, he perfected a machine which would do the work of ten of those owned and operated by the old companies. From this time the New England Pin Company made rapid strides. It purchased from time to time various companies, among which were a New Jersey company, a Boston company, the Empire Pin Company of Cohoes, a Montreal company, the last purchase being the Pyramid Pin Company, a large establishment located at New Haven. The establishment is furnished with all the modern improvements, and has a capacity for the manufacture of ten million eight hundred thousand pins daily.

Mr. Wetmore is a public-spirited citizen of enlarged views, and has been untiring in his efforts to build up that portion of the town known as the "Flat," or what might more properly be called the "Centre Village," which is the northern terminus of the Naugatuck Railroad. In 1872 he erected the Winsted



J. Gilchrist



RESIDENCE OF **J. G. WETMORE**, WINSTED, CONN.



Wm L. Gilbert

Opera-House, one of the finest and most complete in all its appointments in the State. It has seven private boxes, and a seating capacity of twelve hundred. Mr. Wetmore also erected and owns the fine brick building west of the Clarke House, known as the Wetmore Block.

Politically Mr. Wetmore was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. He has held various offices when doing so would advance the interests of the town. Has been selectman, was one of the first officers of the borough, was warden of the borough in 1862, '63, '64, and '65, and was a member of the Legislature in 1861 and '62.

In 1878 he organized the Winsted National Bank, was chosen its president, and is the present incumbent. The bank is located in the Opera-House Block, in a portion built expressly for that purpose, and is in all respects a complete banking office.

Mr. Wetmore is descended from Thomas Wetmore, who came from the west of England to Boston, Mass., in 1635, in the eleventh year of the reign of Charles I., and was among the early settlers in the Connecticut Colony. His father, John Wetmore, was born in Winchester in October, 1780, and Dec. 20, 1802, united in marriage with Huldah, daughter of Thomas Spencer. He died in 1823.

Oct. 3, 1841, he united in marriage with Eliza Frisbe Rosseter, of Harwinton, Conn. She died March 9, 1847. Nov. 1, 1848, he married Eliza Phœbe, daughter of Col. Roswell Lee,* of Springfield, Mass. They have one child, Eliza R., wife of J. E. Spaulding.

Mr. Wetmore's life has been one of steady and active devotion to business, and his great success has been the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistency in accordance with his convictions.

WILLIAM L. GILBERT.

William L. Gilbert was born in Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 30, 1806; son of James and Abigail (Kinney) Gilbert; the former a native of Woodbridge, the latter of Washington, Conn. Until he was twenty-two he spent his time mainly on the farm with his father, attending in the winter the district or select schools of the time. From that age he became actively engaged in business. Beginning absolutely without capital, and having no friends or wealthy relatives to fall back upon, his first venture was in company with a brother-in-law in Bristol, Conn., where they made parts of clocks for one of the heavy clock firms there. He ran in debt for the three hundred dollars he first put into the business. It goes without saying that his beginnings were humble. Not until three years had gone by did this young firm consider themselves competent to manufacture a whole clock. Then, with a new start in the adjoining town of Farmington, they became regular clockmakers, and bringing to this business industry and good management, of course prosperity followed.

In 1835 he returned to Bristol, where, with other partners, he did a large and increasingly successful business, until he took up his permanent residence in Winsted in 1841, at which time he with others purchased the Riley Whiting clock-factory.

With a number of different partners at one time and another, and with branches in other places from time to time, the business has been prosecuted at Winsted as headquarters with a constantly increasing vigor and energy until the present time. Through all the various changes in the style of the firm Mr. Gilbert has been the leading member, and more or less responsible in the management of the business. In 1866 a joint-stock corporation, The Gilbert Manufacturing Company, was organized, and carried on the business with largely increasing prosperity until, after fifty years of service, the works were burned, in 1871. Rebuilding in the most approved style was at once entered upon, and with a special charter from the State, the William L. Gilbert Clock Company now continues the business. Of both the latter organizations Mr. Gilbert was naturally the president, and to both he has given his best efforts. The present corporation is, and for years has been, much the largest single industrial establishment in the place. For it and its predecessors the subject of this sketch has never ceased to feel the special interest which one gives to his first love. While active and useful elsewhere, the clock company has yet been his pet and pride, and to its success he has always contributed a large measure of prudence and sagacity, although for some of the last years the more immediate management has fallen to others. In the course of between fifty and sixty years the business, like nearly all others, has become revolutionized. Brass wheels have succeeded wooden ones; division of labor has made it possible to produce the several parts with much greater exactness, cheapness, and variety; styles have changed from the long seven-foot instrument, whose solemn tick is now most eagerly sought by a host of collectors, through an infinite number of varieties to the little affair scarcely larger than a watch. Markets are no longer found by the traveling Yankee peddler selling directly to final purchasers, but from headquarters at New York and elsewhere the entire globe is supplied to a greater or less degree with Connecticut clocks. This revolution comes easily within the compass of Mr. Gilbert's lifetime, and to its progress he has given his share of aid, especially by two journeys to the Old World to promote markets there for the goods of his firm.

In 1867 the Winsted Bank at West Winsted closed its business, and was succeeded by the private bank-

* Col. Lee was superintendent of the United States armory at Springfield from June 1, 1815, to August 25, 1833.

ing firm of Gilbert & Gay, the partners being the subject of this sketch, and the former president of the bank. A large banking and Western loan business was built up by the new firm, which continued until the election, in 1874, of Mr. Gilbert as president (which position he still holds), and Mr. Gay as cashier of the Hurlbut National Bank. This closed their private banking business, but their Western loan business continues to be carried on at the Hurlbut National Bank, and has grown to large proportions.

Beside the banking and loan business, Mr. Gilbert has been interested in a number of enterprises having a greater or less connection with the growth and welfare of the place. He has lent his aid where it would do good to struggling enterprises having in them elements of promise for building up the place of his adoption, and perhaps a fair return for capital invested.

Mr. Gilbert was an earnest friend from the start of the Connecticut Western Railroad, from Hartford to Millerton, N. Y. While in the Legislature of 1868 he gave his best efforts to securing its charter, and on the organization of the company he became a director and its treasurer, which positions he has held through various changes in the company's organization. Although not a lucrative pecuniary investment, the road has been and is invaluable to the towns along the line, which are greatly indebted to the efforts and capital of Mr. Gilbert, and those like him, for the measure of prosperity they now enjoy.

Allusion has been made to Mr. Gilbert's presence in the State Legislature. This has twice occurred, in 1848 and 1868. He has not been an office-seeker, nor given his time to politics. Besides the position named he has been postmaster of Winsted. A Whig at first, he gave his adhesion to the Republican party when that organization was formed, and has been its steady supporter ever since.

In 1835, Mr. Gilbert became the husband of Clarinda K. Hine, of Washington, Conn., who died in 1874. None of their three children lived till 1860. In 1876 he married, as a second wife, Miss Anna E. Westcott, of New London, Conn.

Mr. Gilbert, at the age of seventy-four, holds his health and vigor to a remarkable degree. His habits are simple and regular, his wants few, his life frugal. He has always been a temperance man in principle and practice. In connection with strict, careful, and methodical attention to business he has developed a capacity for managing and controlling affairs and men that has secured him a large property, and fairly given him a place in the front ranks of the active business men of his native county.

ELIAS E. GILMAN.

Elias E. Gilman was born in West Hartland, Conn., Dec. 22, 1815. He remained on his father's farm until eighteen years of age, when he went to Torringford, Conn., and began an apprenticeship at the carriage-making business. After remaining here about five years he returned to his native town and established a carriage manufactory, which he conducted until 1854. In that year Mr. Gilman came to Winsted, and three years later, in 1857, became the agent of the Winsted Carriage Company. He managed this business until 1864, when it was closed out, and in 1867 a new carriage company was formed, called the Gilman Carriage Company, of which he was the agent until its property was destroyed by fire a few years later.

Mr. Gilman has ever been an active business man, and every interest looking to the welfare of the town receives his earnest support. He was one of the incorporators of the Mechanics' Savings Bank in 1875, was also its first treasurer, and has held that position since. He has also been president of the First National Bank of Winsted since its incorporation in 1879, and is a director in the Hurlbut National Bank at West Winsted.

He is a Republican in politics, and has been called to various official positions within the gift of his townsmen. He was appointed postmaster in his native town in 1847, and held that position six years. In Winsted he has officiated in the various town offices: assessor, board of relief, town treasurer, warden, and burgess of the borough, and in 1866 represented the town in the General Assembly. He was also elected judge of probate in 1871, and is the present incumbent. His popularity and the esteem in which he is held by the people generally was strikingly illustrated at the last election of judge of probate, where he was nominated by both parties. He is a consistent Christian; is a member of the Congregational Church, and has been over forty years. He is prominently identified with church matters; is a deacon in the First Congregational Church of Winsted, and also officiated in the same capacity in the church in his native town.

July 4, 1838, he united in marriage with Charlotte Hudson, a native of Torringford, Conn., who died in October, 1852. In January, 1854, he married Sarah Coe, of Wolcottville, Conn.

Although Mr. Gilman has been successful in the various walks of life, he has gained nothing by mere luck, but everything by well-digested plans and the intelligent appreciation of his energies to the end in view. In social life he is gentlemanly and affable; is a ruling spirit in the church, and one of Winsted's most honored citizens.

JOHN HINSDALE.

The subject of this sketch is a descendant in the seventh generation from Robert Hinsdale, who was one of the founders of the church at Dedham, Mass., in 1638. His father, Col. Hosea Hinsdale, was born at Berlin, Conn., Feb. 15, 1775, and March 2, 1798,



Elias E. Gilman



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

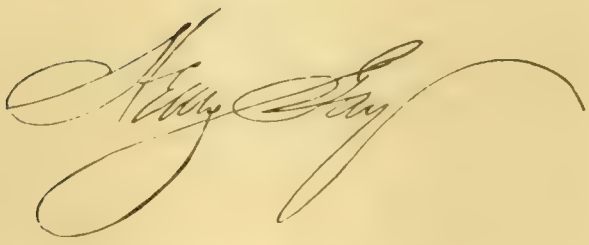
Harvey B. Steele, M.D.

HARVEY B. STEELE, the subject of this sketch, is a noble representative of an honorable profession, which ranks among its devotees the leading and progressive spirits of the age. That man who devotes his life-work to the advancement of a noble profession or to the amelioration of the human race well deserves the pen of the chronicler of passing events; and such a one is Dr. Steele, who for over thirty years has practiced in Winsted, and is one of the leading physicians of the State. He was born in New Britain, Conn., Feb. 22, 1827. He studied his profession in Hartford, and in 1846 received his diploma and commenced practice in this village, where he has since remained.

Notwithstanding the multifarious duties incident to an active professional career, he has devoted much of his time to the public service, having been honored by his fellow-citizens with various official positions for which his qualifications so eminently fit him. He was postmaster at West Winsted under Presidents Pierce and Buchanan. He was a member of the General Assembly in 1873, of the Senate in 1874–75, and again of the Assembly in 1879–80. He took a prominent position in both the House and Senate, and in 1873 was chairman of the House committee on finance, in 1874 of the Senate committee on corporations, in 1875 of cities and boroughs, and in 1879 on humane institutions, and engrossed bills, the latter one of the most important and laborious in the House. His popularity was strikingly illustrated in 1874, when he received a large majority for senator in a district strongly Republican, his opponent being the Hon. John T. Rockwell, one of the leading Republicans of the State. Dr. Steele is a public-spirited citizen, ever alive to the best interests of the town. He has been warden of the borough; also interested in the organization of Company I, of the Fourth Regiment of Connecticut Militia, which was named in his honor the "Steele Guards." During the late Rebellion he was sent by the authorities of the town to the battle-field of Fredericksburg, and was indefatigable in his efforts in administering to the wants of the wounded in that sanguinary struggle. Ever ready to respond to the call of duty, he has won an enviable position in the hearts of the people of his adopted town as well as in that noble profession to which he has devoted his life-work. He has also taken a lively interest in Masonic matters, and is one of the best informed members of the fraternity in this section. He was initiated in St. Andrew's Lodge, July 2, 1851, and in 1854 was chosen its Master. He joined Meridian Chapter in 1859, and was High Priest of the chapter, 1860–61. Business outside of his profession has also claimed a portion of his time. He was a director in the Hurlbut National Bank, is a present trustee in the Mechanics' Savings-Bank, and was associated with Col. Batcheller in the manufacture of scythes at Winsted, and was also interested in the Eagle Scythe Works at Riverton for ten years. April 30, 1861, he united in marriage with Mary Mather, a native of this town, who died in 1872.

Dr. Steele is every ready in debate, being a fluent and forcible speaker. He is Democratic in politics, and an able exponent of the underlying principles of that ancient and honored organization. Possessed of a genial and kind nature, affable in his intercourse with his fellows, with a personal character above reproach, he is esteemed and honored as a private citizen no less than as an able physician and skillful surgeon.





HENRY GAY, cashier of the Hurlbut National Bank, was born at Salisbury, in this county, April 5, 1834. He entered as clerk the store of Robert B. Mitchell, in that town, in the year 1848, where he remained four years. He was then employed in the Iron Bank, at Falls Village, for two years. In 1854 he removed to Winsted, where he has been constantly connected with the banking institutions of the town. May 20, 1857, he married Charlotte E., daughter of the late Deacon Thomas Watson. They have one child, Mary W. Mr. Gay is now in the prime of life, and has held many offices of honor and trust, and is untiring in the performance of the duties which devolve upon him.



John Hinsdale



LYMAN BALDWIN.

united in marriage with Elizabeth Shepard, a native of Hartland, Conn., who died Jan. 25, 1861.

Col. Hinsdale came from Berlin to Winsted in 1802. He was a tanner by trade, and had made arrangements to begin the world in Western New York, but the discovery at that time made of the tanning properties of hemlock bark changed his plans, and he came here to avail himself of the abundance of this material found in our forests.

In addition to the tanning business, he was largely engaged in public affairs. He was for several years a deputy, under Sheriff Landon, who prided himself on his selection of a staff of not only able, but portly and fine-looking assistants, thereby sustaining the dignity of the county magistracy.

He closed his public life with the presidency of the Litchfield County Temperance Society, which he filled with punctuality and ardent zeal for seven or eight years.

His social qualities were of a high order. His acquaintance with men of the county and State was extensive, and his memory of events accurate in a remarkable degree. At ninety he could recall an acquaintance or event of early days with the readiness of a young man. He was a reading man, well posted in all current events. In person and manner dignified; fluent and attractive in conversation; he was the chronicler and patriarch of the village, the last of the generation of men who laid the foundations and controlled the destinies of our community. He died Oct. 21, 1866, aged nearly ninety-two years.

Johu Hinsdale was the seventh child of Col. Hosea and Elizabeth Hinsdale, and was born in Winsted, May 10, 1817. He was educated at the common schools, and at the New Britain High School, of which Elijah Burritt, brother of Elihu Burritt, the learned blacksmith, was principal. In about the year 1833 he went to Hartford as clerk in a mercantile establishment, but the memorable panic of 1837 threw him out of employment, when he came to Winsted and commenced the mercantile business on his own account. This proving unsuccessful, he went into the shop of the Winsted Foundry and Machine Company, and learned the trade of a machinist. He subsequently entered the employ of the old firm of Beardsley & Alvord, where for three years he remained as an efficient and trusted clerk. In 1848 he secured the agency for this section of a number of the leading fire insurance companies, and succeeded in building up one of the largest and most lucrative agencies in the State. He retired in 1871, and was chosen president of the Winsted Savings Bank in 1878, a position which he still holds. Though not seeking official distinction he has discharged faithfully the duties of many positions which have been literally thrust upon him by his fellow-townsmen, such as selectman, assessor, board of relief, water commissioner, clerk and treasurer of the borough, etc. He is a Republican in politics. He was a selectman during the trying times of the Rebellion, and the people still remember how faithfully and disinterestedly he served their interests. He is a man of first-class business ability and sound judgment, and has been called upon to settle various estates of deceased persons, bankruptcy estates, etc.

Mr. Hinsdale is a leading Congregationalist, and was one of the original members of the Second Congregational Church, and has been a deacon since its organization, in January, 1854. He has also been clerk and treasurer of the church since its organization, and has kept an invaluable statistical record. In 1877, Mr. Hinsdale was appointed by the Conference a delegate to the National Council of Congregationalists held in Detroit, Mich.

Aug. 31, 1841, he united in marriage with Amanda Malvina Alvord, daughter of Deacon James H. and Lucy Cook Alvord, who was born Aug. 20, 1821, and their family consists of two children,—Mary Elizabeth, wife of Robert R. Noble, of Williamstown, Mass., and John Alvord, who is a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, Mass. Mr. Hinsdale is a public-spirited man and one of Winsted's most honored citizens.

LYMAN BALDWIN.

Lyman Baldwin, the honored subject of this memoir, was born in Winsted, April 12, 1810. He learned the machinist's trade, and for many years was an employee in the Winsted Foundry and Machine Company shop, and subsequently became one of the owners and the manager of the establishment. He continued in this business until about the year 1852, when the Winsted Building Association was organized, and he was installed as its manager. The business of this association was subsequently closed, and Mr. Baldwin became the first treasurer of the Winsted Savings Bank, and officiated in that capacity with marked ability until his death, which occurred Dec. 23, 1874, aged sixty-four years. In addition to other positions which he held, he was also a director in the Hurlbut National Bank for about twelve years. He held various town offices, and was a pronounced Republican.

He married Rebecca C. Mather, who was born in Darien, Fairfield Co., Conn., April 16, 1814. Their children were Charles and Sarah G., both deceased. The former was born May 10, 1851, and died on the 9th of the following September. The latter was born July 14, 1852, and died Nov. 10, 1874.

Lyman Baldwin inspired all with whom he came in contact with unbounded confidence in his common sense and uncompromising integrity. He was a thoroughly practical man, possessing an indomitable will, and when once his plans were formed was diligent and resolute in their speedy and complete execution. He was an energetic, methodical, and faithful business man, and one of Winsted's most honored citizens.

DAVID STRONG.

David Strong was born in East Hampton, Conn., Aug. 17, 1825, and was educated at the common schools in his native town. He worked on his father's farm during the summer, while the winter seasons were spent at school. He was also more or less employed in the bell-factories in East Hampton, which village at that time was, and is now, the leading bell manufacturing centre in the United States. He spent two years with N. S. Markham, a hoe manufacturer, occasionally traveling for the sale of the goods. Subsequently he taught school several seasons, and during one winter traveled as a book salesman through Maryland, Virginia, and one winter in the West.

In 1856, Mr. Strong formed a copartnership with Alexander H. Markham, under the firm-name of Markham & Strong, in the business of silver-plating bells for the bell manufacturers at East Hampton. In the following year they commenced the manufacture of coffin tacks and screws of white metal, then much used by undertakers, and soon after added the manufacture, in a small way, of the most common kind of coffin-handles. At the opening of the war of the Rebellion, Clark Strong, only brother of David, returned from Fulton, Mo., and assumed the active management of the factory while David took the management of the farm.

In August, 1862, both David and Clark volunteered to serve nine months in the Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteers, and the factory interest was then left in care of A. H. Markham. David held commission of first lieutenant in Twenty-fourth Connecticut Volunteers, and Clark was adjutant of same regiment. David had command of his company (C) for about four months, covering the time of the siege and fall of Port Hudson. Clark received a severe wound at Port Hudson on the 3d day of the siege, the 27th of May, 1863, which unfitted him for service during the remainder of his term; were both mustered out of service at Middletown, Oct. 1, 1863, David returning to the farm and Clark to the factory.

In 1865, David Strong opened trade with undertakers by samples, buying the goods of Markham & Strong, which proved to be a growing business.

In January, 1866, arrangements were made for moving to Winsted. A joint-stock company was formed there, and D. Strong was authorized by that company to buy the Markham & Strong business, and it was done. The joint-stock company took the name of *The Strong Manufacturing Company*. The original stockholders were Wm. L. Gilbert, Normand Adams, A. L. Weirs, David Strong, Clark Strong, C. B. Hallett, J. H. Norton, Ezra Baldwin, and Theophilus Baird.

The stockholders met Feb. 1, 1866, and elected as directors William L. Gilbert, A. L. Weirs, C. B. Hallett, J. H. Norton, and Normand Adams, to hold until the second Monday of June following, and these directors elected William L. Gilbert president, C. Strong secretary, and A. L. Weirs treasurer.

Jan. 14, 1867, first annual meeting of stockholders re-elected board of directors without change. The directors re-elected William L. Gilbert president, and Clark Strong secretary and treasurer; only change being in treasurer. In 1868 and 1869 there was no change in officers.

In 1870, N. Adams, J. H. Norton, Henry G. Colt, David Strong, and C. Strong were elected directors; N. Adams was elected president, C. Strong agent, and H. L. Roberts secretary and treasurer.

In 1871, D. Strong, C. Strong, H. G. Colt, H. L. Roberts, and J. T. Morgan were elected directors, and D. Strong was made president, C. Strong agent, and H. L. Roberts secretary and treasurer.

In 1872 no change in directors was made, but it was now voted by mutual understanding to consolidate D. Strong's business with that of the Strong Manufacturing Company, he having continued up to this time mailing his sales to undertakers, buying his hardware of the Strong Manufacturing Company, and making burial robes and shrouds, coffin-linings, etc., and employing traveling agents.

In 1873, L. C. Colt was made a director, and otherwise there was no change in the management. 1874 brought no change in directors or management, except the president. D. Strong was appointed acting agent to relieve C. Strong, on account of his failing health. In 1875, in consequence of impaired health, C. Strong resigned as agent, and D. Strong, acting agent for year previous, was elected agent, which was the only change for the year. There were no changes until 1877, when H. G. Colt was elected to succeed D. Strong. Mr. Colt is now agent, and has been since his first election in 1877, and he had for three years previously the full control and care of the traveling agents and of purchases of all material. H. L. Roberts has been secretary and treasurer since his election in 1870. L. C. Colt has had charge of orders received and shipping and invoicing goods since 1874. J. T. Morgan has had the superintendence of the manufacturing in the hardware department since 1874. Clark Strong continued to fail in health from the time he retired from business in 1873, and he died at Winsted, July 15, 1878, this being the only death of any one connected with the company. He leaves a son, Lester C. Strong, now twenty years old, and actively engaged at the factory, and a daughter, younger.

The subject of this sketch was married Nov. 4, 1852, to Frances A. Daniels, of Chatham, who died March 24, 1856. Sept. 14, 1857, he united in marriage with Maria C. Colt, of Torringford, Conn. She died Feb. 2, 1865. He subsequently married Emerette L. Colt, of Torringford, a sister of Maria C., Henry G., and Luman C. Colt, and their children living are Frederick C., Herbert G., and Homer D. Mr. Strong attends the Congregational Church, and, politically, is a Republican. He is a public-spirited citizen, and has done much to advance the interests of Winsted. He is a stockholder and director in the First National





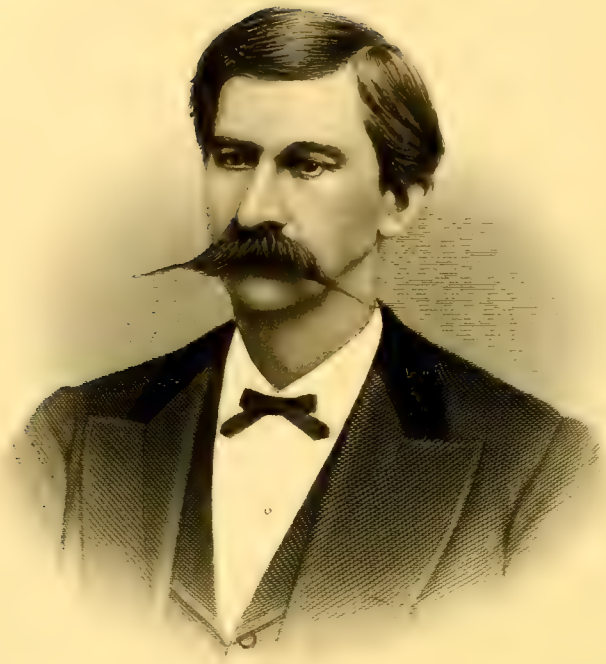
Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

SAMUEL WARD COE.

Samuel Ward Coe was born in Winchester, Conn., June 10, 1805. He was a lineal descendant of, and eighth in line from, Robert Coe, born in Suffolkshire, England, in 1596, and who came to New England in 1634, settling successively at Watertown, Mass., Wethersfield and Stamford, Conn., and Hempstead, Newtown, and Jamaica, L. I.

Jonathan Coe, great-grandfather of Samuel W., purchased lands in Torrington in 1764, which remained in the family ninety-nine years. He was one of the first settlers of Torrington, and came to Winchester when old, dying there, aged eighty-four years. His son, Jonathan Coe, Jr., known as Ensign Jonathan Coe, moved with his parents, in 1768, to the farm until then occupied by Robert Coe, where Jonathan Coe, Sr., died. He came to Winsted in 1796, and resided there until his death. He married Eunice Cook, and died Aug. 1, 1824. Ensign Coe may be considered the father of Methodism in Winchester, being, perhaps, the very earliest convert, and its consistent and earnest supporter through life. David Coe, his son, was born Feb. 11, 1781, on the above-mentioned place, and married, March 15, 1804, Prudence Ward, who died Feb. 23, 1823, aged forty-two years. He afterwards married Esther Wright. He died June 12, 1834. He was also an earnest supporter of the doctrines of his church and an active worker in its cause. He had five children, of whom Samuel W. was oldest. About 1830, S. W. engaged in trade in Winsted, in company with Luman Hubbell and E. S. Woodford, and continued this business until his death. He married Abigail B. Sanford, Aug. 16, 1831; she died Dec. 23, 1838. He was married, May 10, 1841, to Julia M. Starks. Mr. Coe was an energetic, positive man, of strong convictions, and fine personal appearance, standing about six feet high. He was interested in public matters and always identified with the interests of Winchester, filling many and important positions of trust. He was justice of the peace from about 1830 until his death, and every one having a difference with another seemed to come to him: and as a peace-maker he was unexampled, and was the one above all others chosen in an arbitration. He was town clerk from 1833 to 1837, and from 1841 to 1851. He was judge of Probate from 1843 to 1850, and State senator. He was very popular with all classes; but it was not the popularity caused by subservience, for no man was more marked in his relentless opposition to all wrong. He was a fluent extemporaneous speaker, and did good service by his speeches in all good causes. He was an Abolitionist in those days when it demanded unusual courage and devotion to principle to be one. He was a temperance worker when temperance was comparatively a new thing, and in both of these, as well as in laboring for his church, he did good and faithful service. From early manhood he was a faithful member and office-holder of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In social relations and in his family he was kind, affectionate, and beloved, and never was a case of suffering brought to his notice that did not have his utmost efforts for relief. Possessing many good qualities and a winning magnetism, he wielded a powerful influence all through his life, and at his death, Sept. 20, 1868, he was universally mourned.

His children by his first wife were Charles Betts, cashier for the Rubber Clothing Company, of New York City; he married Carrie E. Alvord, and has one son. David Ward, a merchant in Winsted; married Phebe Brasie. His children by his second wife were Fanny Abby; married George D. Pitkin, of East New York Shoe Company; they have five children. Wilbur Fish, merchant in West Winsted; he has been warden of Winsted for the past two years, was two years aide-de-camp on the staff of Governor Andrews, is a prominent Freemason, member of lodge, chapter, and council of Winsted, and was Master of St. Andrew's Lodge in 1876 and 1877; he is also prominent in military matters. He married, in 1868, Gertrude M. Royce, of Waterbury, Vt.



Bank of Winsted, and also in the Winsted Real Estate Company; was a representative to the Legislature in 1872; has been selectman of the town, and was twice warden of the borough of Winsted.

FRANKLIN MOORE.

A record of the men conspicuous in Winsted affairs during the growing and lively period between 1860 and 1880 would be sadly incomplete with Franklin Moore omitted from it. His portrait is given herewith. Sharp-cut and angular in every feature, he was more so in every trait of his character. But, such as he was, Winsted was merrier while he lived and drearier when he died.

Mr. Moore was born, and rather roughly cradled, in Colebrook, Conn. Later, his father, Salvenus Moore, built and resided upon the Judge Lyman place, in Pine Meadow, Conn. Later still, when Frank was but a little fellow of six to seven years, the father sought to better the family fortunes by removal to the distant State of Alabama. The father was a mechanic of considerable skill, and should have been successful almost anywhere, but his inclinations were somewhat roving, and soon, with pocket empty and wife suffering from malarial disease, he was again on the slow journey—for this was before the railroad era—backward to Connecticut. The journey was full of hardship for the little family,—full indeed, for the mother died and was buried by the way. The father soon found solace in a second wife, but Frank, meanwhile, was turned over to such nurture as was afforded in the farm-house of Mr. Nelson Moses, a distant relative, on a bleak flank of Canaan Mountain, in the southern part of the town of Norfolk. We are told that "a contented mind is a continual feast." Lucky for Frank if this be so, for no other feasting had he. The tiller of these New England hills gets brave lessons in frugal and patient living, and these have their value; but they are lessons to which we rarely wish to go back, and which we graduate from with most fervent thanksgiving.

Some four or five winters at the south middle district school of Norfolk supplied Frank with his equipment of book-learning, and as many summers of plowing, and hoeing, and chopping, and digging, satisfied all his farming aspirations. They were enough, and one day he made out his own graduation papers, said no farewells, but disappeared from the social world of Goshen North and Norfolk South. His reappearance, now at fifteen to sixteen years of age, was in Plymouth, Conn., where he bettered his lot, to his notion, by an engagement of twelve to fourteen hours per day in a woolen-mill for the poor wages of board and clothes; and it is presumable that a single Saratoga trunk would have contained the whole wardrobe at the close of the engagement.

Later, controlled doubtless by natural but unconfessed yearnings toward the home of his boyhood, Frank sought and found employment in the then woolen-mill in Winsted, which he left at about the time of his majority to enter the employment of the Clifton Mill Company,—first in the manufacture of nuts and washers (of iron), a business subsequently enlarged to comprehend the carriage-bolt manufacture. Here Frank's tremendous energy and ready skill soon took him to the foremanship of the shop. Now his services began to be appreciated, now he began to earn a man's wages, and now those frugal principles, bred on the Norfolk farm, were put in practice. During those earlier years never man worked harder; never man lived more economically; never man bent soul and body to the task of earning and saving more wholly. There is an old saying, carved deep in a dead language, "*laborare est orare*," to labor is to pray. This was the young man's style of prayer. He dreamed of no luck, he waited for no dead men's shoes. He simply worked and saved. He had somehow conceived that money was a good thing to have,—no matter whether money was power, or honor, or content,—it was a good thing to have. And he wrought resolutely, and manfully, and honorably. He came to Winsted at twenty without a shilling; he died thirty years later sole owner of one of the largest industries in Western Connecticut, and left to his family a generous property.

And now, what further? Was Mr. Moore a philanthropist, benevolent, and one who sought to connect his name with multitudinous charities, small and great? Nothing of the sort. There was no mawkishness, no sentiment in him. He wanted no sympathy, but scorned it. And he gave none. But he did what was better than to squander thousands in undeserved charities. He showed just what a man, *any* man, may do in this blessed New England who has the will to work. Every dollar Franklin Moore died possessed of he fought for and won with his own toil-strengthened arm; and he left to the mewling crowd whose life is one long grumble at poor luck, a royal proof of the old saw, that "Heaven helps those who helps themselves."

We have remarked that Mr. Moore was an angular man. He was, and every angle and facet as bright and keen as the diamond's. The way of the world is to mass men into parties for political purposes, into churches for church purposes; the greater the mass the greater the momentum, when in motion, and the stronger the blow when an obstacle is met. But this massing of men takes off all their edges and angles and corners, and rubs and rounds and smooths them into mere cobblestones,—all alike, alike valueless. But Frank (there is something endearing in this "Frank," by which the world all called him) was no cobble. He was himself always, individual, clear, and distinct as a light-house on a level shore. The attritions of life sharpened his angles: they failed to obliterate.

Discrediting utterly the dogmas of the churches,

he scoffed with a heartiness which, while it shocked, almost gained men's respect. A cheerless, unhelped, unfathered life like this, in youth, teaches, irresistibly, sometimes, a self-reliance which dethrones all other help or care. He enjoyed society, for he was the merriest of men; but he acquired no position by fawning or obsequiousness. Among his comrades and chosen associates he held his place by divine right at the front in every encounter of wit,—the readiest, and keenest, and shrewdest tongue among them all. His drollery was his own, inimitable; and when he gave it vent, no matter if a graveyard were his audience, it had to laugh. But beneath the fun was shrewd insight into the ways of men, the keenest dissection of motive, the profoundest analysis of character. Woe to the masquerader in honor, virtue, or religion when Frank Moore "went for his scalp"! But he had higher qualities than these. Oratorical powers he had, which, with his other gifts, and a different sphere, would have paved his way to eminence. He was masculine, rugged, strong, and keen withal, in every manifestation of intellect and character. Higher culture in those earlier years might have made for him a more public and eminent career, but without it his life was a success, which may encourage every young man, however orphaned, unfriended, unschooled, and poor.

Mr. Moore was born in Colebrook, Conn., in the year 1827, and was buried in the "New Burial-Ground" in Winsted in the spring of 1879. His wife, who survives him, was Maria Roberts, of North Colebrook; and she, with their only living son, Alfred E., who came to his majority a few weeks after his father's death, continues the business which the husband and father so prosperously and profitably built up and left to them.

CHARLES COOK.

The subject of this sketch, a leading manufacturer in Winsted, and one of the oldest in the State, was born in Winsted, Oct. 15, 1815. He was educated at the common schools, and began life as a member of the firm of R. Cook & Sons, iron and axle manufacturers, the firm being composed of Reuben Cook and his two sons, Charles and John R. This business was commenced in 1811, and the firm is the oldest in the country that is still doing business without change of name. (For detailed history of this establishment see history of Winsted, elsewhere in this work.)

At the beginning of business the firm employed about eight men, and at the present time forty are employed. They use in the manufacture from forty to fifty tons of iron per month, thirty to forty tons of which is bar iron. They have received various awards for the superior excellence of their goods, the last being from the International Exhibition at Sydney, Australia. Shipments are made throughout the country, and they have lately (February, 1881) received an order for axles from Henzada, British India.

Sept. 28, 1838, Charles Cook united in marriage with Mary Jane Lewis, of Suffield, Conn., and has



Charles Cook

one son living, Rollin Hillyer. Politically he was an Old-Line Whig, has lately voted the Republican ticket, and attends the First Congregational Church in Winsted. He was warden of the borough of Winsted in 1866–68. Mr. Cook is an enterprising, public-spirited man, and has been active in all measures tending to advance the interests of Winsted, or the locality in which he resides.

EUGENE POTTER.

The subject of this sketch, who is now a leading manufacturer in the village of West Winsted, was born in the town of Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 7, 1838, where he remained until six years of age, when he removed with his parents to Millerton, Dutchess Co., N. Y. He was educated at the common schools, and at the age of eighteen came to this town as clerk for the old firm of Beardsley & Alvord. He remained with this firm until 1861, when he removed to Lexington, Mich., and entered the establishment of Woods, Nims & Co. as a clerk, in which capacity he officiated until 1869. He then established himself in the mercantile business in Lexington, under the firm-name of Potter & Wixson. Their store was destroyed



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

J. H. Norton

JOSEPH H. NORTON was born in Tolland, Mass., March 29, 1814. Like many of the leading business men of to-day, he was reared on a farm and educated at the common schools. At the age of fifteen years he engaged as a farm laborer, and worked six months, for the meagre compensation of six dollars per month, for his uncle. He subsequently, for four seasons, tended a carding-machine and made linseed oil, in East Otis village, with an uncle, Joseph Hunt. In 1835 he went as clerk in the store of Lucius Gibbs, at East Otis, where he remained but a short time, and then entered the employ of Isaac Miller, of West Granville, as a salesman throughout the country for silverware and jewelry, receiving as compensation one hundred and fifty dollars per year. The following year he was paid four hundred and eighty dollars. He subsequently traveled one year for another firm, and finally went into the same business for himself, which he conducted until December, 1841, when he purchased the mercantile establishment of Pomeroy & Norton, at New Boston. He conducted this business about sixteen years with marked success. While here he served as selectman, assessor, and for a number of years was postmaster. Having been solicited by a number of the leading business men of Winsted to come here and take the management of the Winsted Manufacturing Company, he finally accepted. Sept. 4, 1862, entered upon his duties as agent, secretary, and treasurer of the establishment, which positions he has held to the present time, except that of secretary, his son, Allen H., having been secretary for the past few years. This is one of the largest scythe manufactories in this country, and it is not too much to say that its present prosperity is largely due to the excellent management of Mr. Norton. He is a director in the Hurlbut National Bank, and has been for years; is also a director in the Mechanics' Savings-Bank, and president of the Winsted Real-Estate Company.

Politically he is a Republican, and was formerly a Whig. He attends the Congregational Church.

March 7, 1849, he united in marriage with Maria L. Hawley, a native of Sandisfield, Mass. They have had two children, one son and a daughter,—Allen H., secretary of the Winsted Manufacturing Company, and Mary A., deceased.

Mr. Norton is a public-spirited citizen, and has done much to build up and advance the interests of the village of Winsted.



Eugene Potter



W. F. Hatch



Wm J. Hubbert

by fire in 1871, whereupon Mr. Potter closed out the business and returned to Winsted, and in the year 1874 commenced the manufacture of sewing silk, under the name of the Winsted Silk Company, which is now in successful operation, and is the only industry of its kind in this manufacturing town. It employs fifty persons, and has capacity for the manufacture of about fifteen thousand six hundred pounds annually. Mr. Potter is one of the progressive young business men of the town, and, in addition to the manufacturing of silk, is also interested in the Empire Knife Company and the Beardsley Scythe Company.

Oct. 13, 1868, he united in marriage with Sarah H., daughter of the late Elliot Beardsley. A son, Lawrence W., was born April 4, 1871. Mrs. Potter died May 2, 1871.

Sept. 15, 1875, Mr. Potter married Florence Breckenridge, and they have a daughter, Louise E., born Feb. 17, 1877. Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM FRANKLIN HATCH.

William Franklin Hatch, son of Capt. Moses Hatch of Revolutionary fame, was born March 4, 1801, at the south end of Long Lake. He received a common and academic school education, both at home and abroad. He had a decided musical talent, both vocal and instrumental. When quite a young man was the originator of the first band of music organized in town, consisting of seventeen pieces, he playing the most difficult instruments. Some twenty years

> "He boomed the big drum on training days
> And led the Sabbath song of praise."

He was also pupil in the first Sabbath-school organized in town, and in after-years an earnest superintendent, who first carried it successfully through the winter season.

Mr. Hatch married, Sept. 20, 1832, Miss Emeline Baldwin, of Winsted, when he purchased and settled on a farm in Winchester Centre, where he remained a few years, then sold and purchased the "Little Lake Place," near Winsted, where under his systematic and thorough cultivation he brought it to a condition to receive the first premium at the agricultural fair. He was long regarded a leading agriculturist of this region; was for many years secretary and treasurer of the Greenwoods Agricultural Society. In the best and most numerous varieties of choice fruit he took the lead. Cheese was also a specialty. He was the first to introduce the manufacture of English cheese in this country, which took high rank in the markets, selling twenty-seven cents per pound; when common, only ten cents. In every department of agriculture he endeavored to excel, thus elevating the standard of agricultural science. Mr. Hatch was the founder of the ice business in Winsted, which he successfully conducted as a wholesale and retail dealer for nearly thirty years, and still has an interest in it.

In politics he is a staunch Republican; never seeking office, still, he has been chosen to fill many offices of trust, and has discharged these duties with credit to himself and satisfaction to all. Mr. Hatch has been associated with all temperance movements from his youth to the present time, and has never used tobacco in any form. Mr. Hatch is a consistent Christian, ever foremost in all movements tending to advance the moral and religious interest of the town. He has been a member of the Second Church of Winsted since its organization; previously of the First Church. Married (2d) Miss Elizabeth Eells, of Clinton, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1871.

Kind and considerate in all his intercourse with his fellow-citizens, retiring in his disposition, punctual and accurate in all his dealings, possessed of a strong mind, mature judgment, and decided piety, these, combined with energy and great perseverance, gained for him a handsome competency, which now at even-tide, in the full enjoyment of all his faculties, blessed with the comforts of a happy home, where loving hands minister to him, and the universal esteem and respect by which he is held by the people of his native town, make his last days his best days.

TIMOTHY HULBERT.

Timothy Hulbert was born in Paulet, Vt., Nov. 2, 1817. Soon after his parents removed to Crown Point, N. Y., where they remained until young Hulbert was four years of age. From this time until he was fifteen years old he lived with an uncle, Mr. Benjamin Bateman, a resident of Rutland, Vt., receiving the advantages of a common-school education only.

While yet a mere lad—at the age of fifteen—he commenced working in the forge of Allen Panfield, at Crown Point, where he remained three years, and then went to Sutherland Falls, Vt., where he stayed about one year in the forge owned by Mr. Slawson, of Rutland. He then located in South Lee, Mass., where he remained about ten years, and then came to New Hartford, in this county, and two years later to Winsted, where he remained in active business until his death, which occurred June 15, 1873.

Upon his removal to Winsted he established himself in business in a forge standing on the present site of R. Cook & Sons' axle-works, and a year or two later in the forge now owned and operated by the Hulbert Iron Company.

In 1838, while residing at South Lee, he united in marriage with Ruth L. Kelley, of Brandon, Vt., and their family was as follows: Laura J., Sarah L., Lucinda S., Walter, and Robert S. Mr. Hulbert united with the Congregational Church in his eighteenth year, and remained a devoted member of the church until death. He was a man of scrupulous integrity, and was a consistent Christian. Politically he was a Republican.

He always labored to advance the moral and re-

ligious as well as the material interests of Winsted, and was one of the most active and earnest workers in the cause of temperance.

The following tribute to the memory of this worthy citizen appeared in the Winsted *Herald:* "Probably no man," says the *Herald*, "that ever lived in this town has commanded a larger or more justly deserved esteem than he whose death we are this week called on to record. A prominent business man among us for twenty years past, his name had come to be a synonym for honesty,—not that selfish honesty which contents itself with a mere compliance with human law, but that inward and real integrity which is enjoined by the doctrine of the Lord Jesus Christ, whose disciple he professes to be. Active in the cause of temperance, contributing not only of his money, but also of his labors and example, in every good work, his life has been a continual blessing to his fellowmen, and his record is on high."

EDWARD MANCHESTER.

The subject of this sketch was born in Tolland, Mass., Jan. 30, 1831. He was reared on the paternal acres in Tolland, and was educated in his native town



EDWARD MANCHESTER.

and in Winsted. He was one of the first who attended the school in the basement of the Episcopal church, which was conducted by his uncle, the Rev. Jonathan Coe, then rector of the parish. This was a school of considerable celebrity at the time.

He was reared in the ennobling occupation of farming, and in 1857 came to Winsted and engaged his services to an aunt, Mrs. Col. N. D. Coe, who then occupied the home farm now owned by himself. In the following year, in company with his brother Elbert, he opened a grocery and meat market on the site of the present store of Mr. Barnes. These brothers continued here about one year, when they purchased the farm mentioned above, then in possession of their aunt, and soon after Elbert sold his interest to Edward, who has since remained there, gradually increasing his possessions, until now he is the owner of five hundred and forty acres of excellent land lying contiguous to the thriving village of Winsted. He became from the first a progressive agriculturist, and has kept abreast with the rapid strides made during the past twenty-five years in agricultural science. He makes a specialty of milk, and of the manufacture of a superior quality of butter.

Mr. Manchester has ever manifested a praiseworthy interest in all matters tending to elevate the religious, moral, and educational interests of the town, and all just measures for the advancement of the welfare of the people generally have found in him an earnest supporter. He is a leading member in the Methodist Church in Winsted, has been steward a long time, and is at present a trustee. A strong temperance man from youth, he has fought rum at every step. Politically he is a Republican.

March 16, 1859, he united in marriage with Mary Jennie Grant, a native of Norfolk, Conn., who was born July 1, 1839, and their family has consisted of four children, viz., Wilbur Grant, born July 29, 1860; George Elbert, born July 12, 1862; Harry Grant, born Jan. 21, 1868; Irving Edward, July 18, 1870; and Randall Coe, Oct. 7, 1876. He died Aug. 28, 1877.

PROSPECT HILL DAIRY AND CREAMERY FARM.

This celebrated farm includes five hundred and forty acres of land, and lies directly north of the village of West Winsted. It supports at present a herd of seventy-five milch-cows, besides horses and other stock. The cattle are chiefly Ayrshires, and it is the opinion of the proprietor, after a long and careful experience, that the Ayrshire for dairy purposes is best adapted to the hilly lands of Northwestern Connecticut; however, since the establishment of the creamery on the farm the number of Jerseys has been increasing. The soil is a rich gravelly loam, with clay subsoil, and is adapted to fruits, grass, and cereals. The apple yield in 1880 was over three thousand bushels.

The proprietor of the Prospect Hill farm is Edward Manchester, whose ancestors first purchased it in 1783, so that it has been in the family for nearly a century.

Mr. Manchester is a gentleman who unites scientific agriculture to practical experience and hard labor.

The history of this farm is a large and interesting chapter of the history of Winsted. At the beginning of the century it was owned by the great-grandfather



"PROSPECT HILL FARM."
RESIDENCE OF **E. MANCHESTER**, WEST WINSTED, CONN.



J. T. Boudoin

of the present owner, Ensign Jonathan Coe, known as the father of "Methodism" in Winchester, a man noted for the sturdiness and integrity of his character. That he refused to pay "the priest tax," as it was called, for the support of the Congregational Church pastors, and had his cows sold at auction as a penalty, and that he lodged and fed forty guests at "Quarterly Meeting of the Methodists," were events typical not only of the man but of customs and laws long since passed away. His home was the hotel of Methodists, and especially of Methodist preachers, in those early days. On one occasion, when an aged man, he gathered about him his descendants to the number of seventy-two, and, after having sumptuously fed them at the farm-house, they marched, two and two, old and young, to the Methodist church, where a sermon was preached to them by the celebrated and eccentric Billy Hibbard.

Daniel Coe, son of Ensign Coe, was the next owner of the farm, to whom succeeded his son, Col. N. D. Coe. On June 6, 1859, it was purchased by its present owner, Edward Manchester, who is grandson of Daniel Coe, and one of whose chief pleasures is that the old homestead, now looking younger and finer than ever before, is still a resort for Methodists and Methodist preachers.

Daniel Coe was a local preacher in his denomination, and was noted for the humor and pathos of his sermons and exhortations.

The Manchester family is of English origin, the surname being a *local* one, and derived from the city of Manchester, England. The first representative in this country was Thomas, who was an inhabitant of New Haven in 1639, the year following the "planting" of the colony. Thomas afterwards, in 1643, settled in Portsmouth, R. I. (on the island of Rhode Island), where he raised a family of four boys and two girls. Of the former was William, born 1654, who, before the breaking out of King Philip's war, or about 1676, had removed across the bay easterly into the present town of Tiverton, R. I., but at that time belonging to Massachusetts, and being within the jurisdiction of Plymouth Colony. In 1679–80 he was one of eight "proprietors" who purchased a tract of land containing some four hundred thousand acres of Plymouth Colony. William was a man of considerable prominence, having filled positions of responsibility and trust of civil and religious natures. His descendants settled in Fall River and Taunton, Mass., and in Little Compton, R. I., which adjoins Tiverton on the south. At Little Compton, March 23, 1757, was born John, sixth in descent from Thomas. While a young man he removed to Tolland, Mass. In 1780 he married Phœbe Steadman, of Newport, R. I. She was the daughter of Samuel Steadman, whose brother, Thomas, married Mary Perry, daughter of Benj. Perry, who was great-grandfather of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, of Lake Erie renown. Wm. Manchester (5), father of John (6), born 1734, married Mary Irish, of Little Compton. She was daughter of John Irish, who married a sister of Col. Benjamin Church, who was prominent in King Philip's war. John (6) raised a large family, boys and girls, and died at Tolland, 1838, aged eighty-one years. He was buried at Colebrook River, Conn., adjoining Tolland. His second son, Shadrach, the seventh in descent from Thomas (1), was born at Tolland, 1798, and is the father of Edward, of Winsted. He married Clarissa Coe, born 1807; she was daughter of Rev. Daniel Coe, born 1783, and is the eighth in descent from Robert Coe, who was born in Norfolk, England, 1596. He emigrated to America at the age of thirty-eight, and settled in Watertown, Mass., and later was a resident of Stamford, Conn., having also lived at Wethersfield. The line from him to Clarissa, mother of Edward, is as follows: Robert (1), John (2), John (3), Robert (4), Jonathan (5), Oliver (6), Jonathan (7), Daniel (8), Clarissa (9), Edward (10). The Manchesters are of tough, hardy stock, many of them having lived to be upwards of eighty years of age, and Edward, born 1695, was one hundred and two at time of death; his wife, Anna Williston, ninety-five.

THERON BRONSON.

Theron Bronson was born March 20, 1809, in Winchester, Conn., in the southwest part of the town, upon a farm which has belonged to the family for eighty years. His father, Isaac Bronson (still spoken of as "Esquire" Bronson by the older people), was a native of Winchester, and after a lifelong residence in the town died in 1849, in his seventy-fourth year. He was an influential citizen, and the largest landowner in the town. After he was seventy years of age he made a public profession of religion, and united with the Congregational Church. His grandfather, Col. Ozias Bronson (or Brownson, as then spelled), a native of Farmington, Conn., settled in this town in 1774, was eleven years selectman, and for three years represented the town in the General Assembly. "He served as a lieutenant and captain of militia in several tours of duty during the Revolution," and was often appointed to attend to public business in various ways. After a life of industry, energy, and thrift, he died in 1810, aged sixty-eight years. He had been a member of the Congregational Church in Winchester for thirty-five years, and it is worthy of remark that, of something over five hundred members of that church since he united with it, more than thirty have been his lineal descendants.

In politics Col. Bronson was a Federalist.

Mr. Bronson's maternal grandfather was Hewitt Hills, for more than twenty years a prominent farmer and trader in the community, and one of a family of peculiar excellence, specially valued in the early history of Winchester. Mr. Hills was an energetic

man, of fine appearance, of unusual ability and shrewdness, a little given to change, but generally successful in his undertakings, and never yielding to discouragements.

Sprung from such sturdy stock, Theron Bronson seemed to inherit and personify the best traits of both families, and was, in the true sense of the word, a representative man. His educational advantages were such as the common schools of his time afforded, yet he was a successful teacher for many years. He was large-hearted, clear-headed, frank, and hospitable, a friend to be trusted, and an adviser to be depended on. Cheerful and sanguine always, it seemed to be a principle with him that if no way to success could be found one could be made, and he could make it.

In trade, in stock-dealing, and in the purchase and shipment of dairy products, he so managed as to benefit those who dealt with him as well as gain a competence for himself. In every work for the public good he was the first to enlist, and gave unsparingly of time and money for its accomplishment. To his energetic and judicious leadership was largely due the success of the Winchester centennial celebration in 1871.

In middle life he became personally interested in the subject of religion, and united with the Congregational Church in 1851. As was to be expected, he carried his whole-heartedness into his religion, was regularly at the prayer-meeting, consistent in his life, never aiming at publicity, and liberal in his benefactions, for many years paying one-fifth or more of the minister's salary in his own village. His religion bore the stamp of unswerving integrity.

He represented the town in the State Legislature in 1849, and was for twenty years a justice of the peace. With a mind of unusual acuteness and discrimination, and an early taste for the study of law, as well as from the experience gained in extensive and varied business operations, he became thoroughly versed in legal forms, and was in the habit of performing gratuitously a large amount of such work in the community, and was always the friend and trusted adviser of those in trouble.

He was a Democrat until Lincoln's administration, at which time, believing that the interests of the country demanded it, he voted with the Republican party, and afterwards until his death, Jan. 20, 1873.

He was married July 7, 1841, to Maria R. Munsill, of Torrington, Conn. Their children are Edward H., born July 31, 1842; Henry T., born Jan. 1, 1845, died Nov. 25, 1866; Wilbur M., born June 9, 1848; Maria Louisa, born Jan. 31, 1853, died Feb. 28, 1856; Elliot B., born Aug. 7, 1858; Carrie M., born Jan. 17, 1863.

Wilbur M. married Susan S. Nash, June 9, 1880.

Business of sons: dealers in lumber, dairy produce, stock, etc.

We copy from the Winsted *Herald* the following:

"Died at Winchester Centre, on the 20th of January, 1873, Theron Bronson, Esq., aged sixty-three years.

"Mr. Bronson, by birth, ancestry, lifelong residence, and active business, has been identified with all the interests of the town, and especially with those of the parish of his residence.

"With activity, energy, and endurance rarely equaled, he embarked in business at an early age, and prosecuted it in various forms, with increasing ardor, until the very close of his useful and exemplary life. As a farmer and stock-dealer he became by far the largest land-owner in the town, while as a trader and produce-dealer he contributed largely to the prosperity of the community around him. His manly form and cheerful visage are indelibly impressed on the memory of a wide-spread circle of friends and acquaintances.

"When to these characteristics are added a kind and generous heart and liberal hand, unquestioned integrity, large public spirit and private benevolence, and a pure Christian life, we have a man whose memory will be greatly cherished, and whose loss will be deplored long after his mortal remains shall have mingled with kindred dust."

HENRY HUNGERFORD DRAKE.

Henry Hungerford Drake was born Feb. 21, 1833. He studied medicine with Harvey B. Steele, M.D., of Winsted, in 1851, '52, and '53, attending lectures at the Eclectic Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1854; was with Dr. Steele from July, 1854, to October, 1858. Has been mail-messenger, assistant postmaster, book-keeper for various manufactories, insurance agent, clerk and treasurer of the borough of Winsted since May, 1869, and water commissioner since May, 1872, and elected in May, 1881, for the fourth successive term of three years. Had the entire charge of the water-works for more than six successive years to June, 1879. Has held the office of registrar of voters since the office was created in 1860, and was re-elected school visitor October, 1880, for three years, besides various other local positions of trust. May 18, 1862, he married Mariam Roberts, who was born in Colebrook, Conn., Sept. 7, 1840. They have two children,—George F. and Anna B.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE.

William Lawrence, son of Grove Lawrence, formerly of Litchfield County, was born in Paris, N. Y., Jan. 28, 1801. His father died when he was four years old; he was then adopted by an aunt, the wife of Joseph Battell, who lived at Norfolk, Conn., and was engaged in the mercantile business. His adopted father took him into the store when quite young, and he soon became a partner. On the 18th of August, 1830, Mr. Lawrence married Caroline Rockwell, of Winsted.



WILLIAM LAWRENCE.



RESIDENCE OF L.S. NASH, WINCHESTER, CONN.

He continued in the store until 1848, when, owing to ill health, he was obliged to give up his business, and removed to Northampton, Mass., where he remained until his death, which occurred Feb. 22, 1867. Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence had brought into their family by adoption a nephew, William Lawrence Baker, aged one year, born at Amherst, Mass., Oct. 5, 1839. At a proper age he joined the regular army as second lieutenant, and soon became by promotion first lieutenant. He was in active service during the late war, and fell at the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, 1862.

CHAPTER XX.

BARKHAMSTED.*

EARLY HISTORY.

THE territory now embraced in Barkhamsted was included in the "Western grant," made by the colony of Connecticut in trust to the towns of Hartford and Windsor in 1686. After the division of these lands between the colony and the proprietors of Hartford and Windsor, in 1726, by a partition deed between the two towns, dated February, 1732, Barkhamsted, Torrington, West Harwinton, and Colebrook fell to the share of the Windsor patentees. Barkhamsted, which contained by estimation twenty thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres, was divided among one hundred and eight tax-payers of Windsor on the list of 1720. The town was named Barkhamsted by an act of the General Assembly in May, 1732,† and in January, 1733, the proprietors held their first meeting at "ye old society meeting-house in Windsor," when Henry Allyn was chosen proprietors' clerk.

During the summer of 1733 a committee of four was sent from Windsor to view the land, and to lay out the first division into home-lots. This division lay between the branches of the river, and eastward as far as Simsbury bounds, with one tier of lots west of the west branch of the river, the proprietors reserving two fifty-acre lots near the centre of the town and Mast Swamp. These lots were drawn by the proprietors in July, 1733, in the proportion of one acre to the pound on each man's list. At the same time highways were laid out, one, ten rods wide, between the branches of the river, beginning at the line between Barkhamsted and New Hartford, about one hundred and twenty rods eastward of the West Branch, running northward to the boundary of the township. From this highway several others were laid out east and west. There was also a highway four rods wide next to the Simsbury line, and reservations for highways along the banks of the river branches. The old North country road over Wallen's Hill was cleared through Barkhamsted in 1760, the Farmington River turnpike between 1780–90, and the Greenwoods turnpike in 1800.

The new township was a source of expense and trouble, and but little revenue, to its proprietors for forty years. Lands found few purchasers, and the country was too rugged and barren to invite settlers. The principal matters taken up in proprietors' meetings during this interval were the prosecution of trespassers convicted of cutting, felling, disposing of, or carrying away wood or timber, and the defense of the border line against encroachments from Simsbury, in which Barkhamsted made common cause with New Hartford. The committees who attended to these matters were paid by sales of timber or undivided lands of the proprietors, and the highways were cleared by sales of the timber growing thereon, funds in the treasury being low.

In 1753 the remainder of the lands in the township were divided, exclusive of the convenient mill-privileges, which were to be disposed of separately, and drawn by the original proprietors or their heirs, in the same proportion as the first division. Mast Swamp, and other spruce timber-land of equal value, was a division by itself, in which every proprietor had a share. The same year the proprietors appointed Stephen Chub agent to petition the General Assembly to annex Barkhamsted to Hartford County.

A tract of land remaining in the last division after every proprietor had drawn his proportion was divided into five lots of fifty acres each, and sold or leased for nine hundred and ninety-nine years to pay the committee and other charges.

In 1792 a committee was appointed to sell or lease for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, or a shorter term, all mill-places belonging to the proprietors, "after said sail hath been advertised in Hudson & Goodwin's newspaper three weeks."

EARLY SETTLERS.

It has been the received opinion that Pelatiah Allyn was the first white settler in Barkhamsted, and the date of his settlement has been fixed at 1746. Careful study of the records of Barkhamsted and New Hartford proves that this must be accepted with some modifications. Pelatiah Allyn, of Windsor, deeded to his son Pelatiah lands in Barkhamsted as early as 1739, but the first mention of Pelatiah Allyn as being "of Barkhamsted" is in 1751, when he is so designated in an appointment from the proprietors at Windsor. The records of New Hartford show that Pelatiah Allyn was a payer of poll and land taxes in that town from 1743 to 1755. He married, in 1750, Sarah Moody, of New Hartford, and his first child was born and baptized in that town. The probabilities seem to be that he came from Windsor to view his new estates soon after they were deeded him by his father, but,

* By Capt. Henry R. Jones, United States army, retired.

† There has been much question as to the origin of the name. The old spelling was "Berkhempsted," and the theory has been advanced that some of the Windsor proprietors may have come from the English town of that name.

thinking it a lonely outlook for a home, settled himself in New Hartford, and cleared his plantation in Barkhamsted, just across the line, at his leisure, building himself a hut for occasional shelter, not removing thither with his family until 1756, when his name disappears from the New Hartford lists. He owned several hundred acres, extending from the East to the West Branches of the Tunxis, much of which he received as compensation for attending to the Barkhamsted interests of the proprietors at Windsor. He lived just across the line from New Hartford, on the farm now owned by the heirs of John Cruess; he died in 1783, aged seventy. His son Pelatiah, born in New Hartford in 1755, died in 1815, and is buried in the Centre burying-ground.

Stephen Chub purchased lands in Barkhamsted in 1743, and soon after occupied them, as his name is mentioned in 1747 as being "of Barkhamsted," previous to that of Pelatiah Allyn. He removed to New Hartford in 1755, when he purchased lands on Town Hill, and worked at his trade of a blacksmith.

Israel Jones, from Enfield, is credited with having settled in the northeast part of the town in 1759, where his descendant, Deacon Edwin P. Jones, now lives. Stephen Chub having previously removed to New Hartford, the historic claim may with propriety be sustained,—that Israel Jones was the second permanent white settler.

There seems to have been some flaw in the early titles and leases given to settlers, as in 1788 a committee were especially appointed to adjust claims and proprietors' accounts. Israel Jones' earliest deed and lease on record bear date of 1771, twelve years after his accredited settlement in the town, where he must have made immediate purchases or lease of land, as he was a man of comfortable means, and an excellent citizen, identified with promoting the interests of the town until his death, in December, 1798. He was buried in the East Hartland graveyard.

Prominent among other early settlers were William Austin, Jonathan King, and John Norton, from Suffield; Amos Case, from Simsbury; John Ives, from Hamden; Daniel, William, and Gad Rexford, from New Haven; Joseph Shepherd, from Hartford; and Joseph Wilder, from East Haddam.

Most of these settled on Centre Hill; those who followed came from various places throughout the State, and were thinly scattered over the different portions of the town.

Much of the unhappy spirit of discord which prevailed in church and town affairs in after-years was doubtless due to this fact,—that the first settlers were linked together by no ties of blood or association.

Simon Baxter, who bought and sold large tracts of land in the town, was a resident of Barkhamsted for a few years; he was a Tory, and during the Revolutionary war joined the the army of Burgoyne.

Thomas Goss, who was executed at Litchfield for the murder of his wife in 1785, was a resident of Barkhamsted, where he purchased land as early as 1762.

In 1771 there were but twenty families in town. In 1774 the inhabitants, who had increased to about forty families, besides "sundry young men who were freeholders," petitioned the General Assembly that they might be incorporated and granted town privileges, that they might give better encouragement to the interests of religion, education, and good order, and have authority to suppress vice and immorality in their midst. This petition was negatived, and the town was not incorporated until 1779.

In 1780 the following memorial was presented to the General Assembly, which so graphically sets forth the poverty of the struggling town that it is given herewith, having been copied from the State archives at Hartford:

"*To ye honorable General Assembly now sitting:*

"The memorialists of ye inhabitants of Barkhampstead humbly showeth, That your memorialists have been called upon by order of your honors to make return of their lists,

"Whereas they beg leave to observe that said Town has been but lately and is now but thinly settled, that ye inhabitants are in general very poor and low, and many of them have neither land or stock of their own, but live entirely upon hire, both as to land and cattle, which yet they are obliged to put into ye list. That said land is very rough and heavy timbered; that ye whole amount of their list is but small, a very considerable part of which arises from wild land. That said town (with a small part of Winchester) is constituted into two distinct societies, in which, by reason of ye poverty of the inhabitants, there is neither minister, meeting-house, nor school-house. That they are now about to build meeting-houses, etc., and settling ministers. That they have been, and still are, at great expense in purchasing and making necessary highways. That most of said inhabitants are in ye younger part of life, and have numerous families of small children, which is as much as they can possibly do to support. That there is not more than one man in said Town who can be said with truth to be aforehand, and he is greatly burdened by liberally relieving ye necessities of ye needy and distressed. That the circumstances of said inhabitants are such that they are not only unable to bear a part of ye public taxes, but even to pay their own internal taxes, without distressing their families, and especially as there is not, nor ever has been, a sufficient quantity of grain raised in said Town for ye use of ye inhabitants. Wherefore they humbly pray your honors to excuse them from ye payment of any State taxes for ye present, or in some other way grant them relief, and they, as in duty bound, shall pray, etc.

"Dated at Hartford this 24th day of October, 1780.

"JOSEPH WILDER, *Agent.*

"In the Lower House—The prayer of this memorial is granted and liberty of a bill in form, etc.

"Test—W. WILLIAMS, *Clerk.*

"Concurred in the Upper House.

"Test—GEORGE WYLLYS, *Sec.*"

Accompanying this was a true list of the polls and estate of the inhabitants of the town:

	£	s.	d.
Total of residents	3100	1	7
" " non-residents	250	2	0
Sum total of foregoing list	3351	0	7

"Test { JAMES WEED, JR., / ELI HOLCOMB, } Listers."

Resolution excusing them passed both houses, October, 1780.

DESCRIPTIVE.

Barkhamsted is bounded north by Hartland, east by Canton and Granby, south by New Hartford, and west by Winchester. It is five miles in extent from

north to south, and about eight miles from east to west, as surveyed for Clark's map of Litchfield County in 1859. The surface of the town is rugged and mountainous, intersected by two high granite mountain ranges, some of the steeps and declivities of which are inaccessible. Much of the soil is stony and unfit for tillage, but along the streams are fertile meadows, and some excellent farms have been by enterprise cleared on plateaus and elevated ground. There are no mineral productions of any note; small quantities of iron ore and strata of limestone have been discovered within the town. The forests were the primeval wealth of the town.

Wild animals—wolves, bears, panthers, and catamounts—found coverts and lurking-places on the unfrequented mountain-sides. Rev. Osias Eels, the first minister in town, in a letter to Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, the historian (dated 1805), from which some valuable information has been gathered for this sketch, mentions a stone hunting-lodge in the northeast part of the town, built by huntsmen to protect them in the night from wolves and bears. Panthers and catamounts have been killed in the town at a comparatively recent date.

INDIANS.

There was never any permanent settlement of the Tunxis Indians in Barkhamsted, though there is no doubt that occasional raids were made upon the early settlers in the southern part of the town by those resident in New Hartford. Apocryphal stories have been told of Pelatiah Allyn's early adventures with Indians, and of bloody contests between hostile tribes within the town, which will not bear investigation, and have an extremely thin foundation even in tradition. About a mile south of the present village of Riverton was formerly a small settlement of the Narragansett Indians. They are said to have gone thither about 1779, and purchased two hundred acres of land. Here was the famous Barkhamsted light-house, concerning which much that is purely imaginary has been said and written. Perhaps the most authentic account of the origin of the "light-house" is found in the following extract from the centennial address of Mr. William Wallace Lee, a native of Barkhamsted, who has devoted much study to historical matters, and has had the best of opportunity for such study:

"James Chaugham was a Narragansett Indian, a native of Block Island. While yet a young man he adopted the manners and customs of the whites, and came to Wethersfield, where he married a white woman, Molly Barker by name, who had been disappointed by parental authority interfering to prevent a union with the man of her choice. She gave out that she would marry the first man that offered, white or black. . . . I suppose they were married about 1740; they left Wethersfield, came over to Farmington, followed up the Tunxis River until they found a resting-place on the flat about a mile south of Riverton, on the east, or rather northeast, side of the river, and there made a clearing and reared quite a family. . . . Chaugham died about 1800, and his wife in 1820, the latter being understood to be one hundred and five years old. Chaugham's children moved from this vicinity at an early age.* He was a good citizen, and lived an honest life. The talk about his being an Indian chief in paint, with plumes, tomahawk, and scalping-knife, is all bosh.

"A poor road, as were most of them then, led past Chaugham's dwelling; the river was forded below his house, at the south end of the plot, and again at the north end. When the Farmington River turnpike was laid out, it went past his log house. New Hartford was the end of the route, and the stopping-place for the night. Coming from the north, the stages would pass by his door along in the evening, especially in the fall of the year. The drivers would recognize it at once, and so, knowing how much farther they had to go, fell into the habit of using the terms, 'We are within four miles of port,—there is the light-house.' This phrase was taken up by the traveling public, as well as the townspeople, and carried far and wide."

* We do not think Mr. Lee meant that *all* of Chaugham's eight children removed, for their descendants, by the names of Wilson, Elwell, and Jacklin, were long residents of this vicinity.

From a letter of Mr. Lee is gathered an account of the Indian burying-ground in Barkhamsted:

"Just a little to the south of the old light-house site, where the turnpike makes a sharp bend, on the left hand above the road, is a small plateau or table-land, where is buried Chaugham, with some forty or fifty of what were known as the 'Light-house' tribe. There are no monuments, but a few rough stones to mark the graves. It was quite heavily overgrown with young pines, but within the past few years they have been cut off, and the Indian burying-ground now looks bare and desolate."

CHAPTER XXI.

BARKHAMSTED (Continued).

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

THE first mill-privilege utilized in Barkhamsted seems to have been on Morgan River, near Pleasant Valley. In the old proprietors' book it is recorded that a meeting was called in May, 1761, among other purposes, "To see if the Proprietors will give liberty to any of the Proprietors to set up a saw-mill upon Morgan River, either by sale of the place or by a lease for any certain number of years." At this meeting it was voted to lease out this mill-place "for the space of eleven years from the time of leasing, which must be accomplished within six weeks." Capt. Benjamin Griswold and Henry Allyn were appointed a committee to lease out said mill-place for said term. When this mill-place was actually leased and the mill built does not appear, but a saw-mill has been in operation there since the memory of man. Somewhat earlier than the year 1800 a saw-mill upon this site was owned by Pelatiah Allyn and Asa Gilbert, of Barkhamsted, and Jonathan Marsh, of New Hartford. Whether this was the mill built under the original lease is not certain. It is probable that it was a second mill. Years later it was rebuilt by Capt. Alanson Merrell, Uriel Spencer, and Edward Marsh, but it is said the wheel and power were never as good as the previous one. This mill was formerly used to a great extent by New Hartford people. To the above Elias Root succeeded in the ownership. The property is now owned and occupied by E. A. Rogers, who came from Tyringham, Mass., in 1877, purchased the property, and immediately commenced the manufacture of hay-rakes. This industry is carried on in addition to the general saw-mill business, which is continued. Mr. Rogers employs five hands, and turns

off three thousand rakes per annum, which he exports to different portions of Europe and Australia. This is still considered an excellent water-power.

But a few rods below this establishment is Cannon's forge, the hammers of which are now kept tripping by the fourth generation from the original founder. About the year 1812, Elijah Cannon came from Southwick, Mass., and built the house that is now, with its surroundings, called the Cannon homestead. In 1814 he built a trip-hammer shop, located near the mouth of Morgan River, for the manufacturing of axes, scythes, and edge-tools of every description. In 1836 his son, Elijah C. Cannon, became interested in the business, which partnership continued until 1850, when they dissolved, the son purchasing the forge property, and continuing the business solely upon his own account. In 1843 he built himself the house now standing near the old site. This house is still owned and occupied by his widow.

At the time of the dissolution of partnership between Elijah Cannon and his son, Mr. Cannon the elder built another dam and shop about twenty rods above on the same stream, and near the house built by him in 1812. Here he continued the old business until he died.

At the lower forge Elijah C. Cannon was succeeded by his son, E. Dwight Cannon, who had been employed by his father in the trade. In 1869 the latter purchased the upper forge property and homestead, and now continues, assisted by his son, the manufacture of crow-bars, sleigh-shoes, light bar iron, and steel. The lower shop and privilege have been purchased by the Greenwoods Company of New Hartford. The property having been rendered nearly valueless as a water-power by the raising of the dam of the latter company, a mile and a quarter below, the shop has been abandoned, and has gone to ruin.

About a mile above the mouth of Morgan River, on the West Branch of the Farmington River, a saw-mill was built by Eben Woodruff in 1814. Mr. Woodruff, who came to Pleasant Valley about this time, was a religious man, and has been called the father of Methodism in that locality. He was a very long-bodied man, and people used to say he was taller when he sat down than when he stood up. He continued the saw-mill for many years, and then sold out to Julius C. Pratt.

This saw-mill and property was purchased by Albert Baker, of Canaan, in 1852. Mr. Baker immediately added to the saw-mill a large shop, and commenced the manufacture of doors, sash, and blinds. The old saw-mill was continued about three years after Mr. Baker purchased the property, when it was taken down, and in its place has been built another shop, rendered necessary by the continual increase of business. In 1867, Mr. Baker took into partnership his two sons, George A. and John I., and continued the business under the firm-name of A. Baker & Sons. They now employ from six to eight men. Nov. 29, 1880, in the shop, John I. Baker was instantly killed. While engaged in turning out an oval moulding, the rapidly-revolving block upon which he was at work flew into pieces, a section of it striking him in the face. His death was a sad blow to his family and the community.

About a mile farther up the river is situated the little hamlet of Youngsdale. In the year 1800, Joshua Youngs, of Farmington, purchased a tract of timber-land on both sides of the Farmington River, about midway between the north and south boundaries of the town; adjoining lands were bought by him and his heirs until the tract contained some six hundred and fifty acres. His three sons, Thomas, Constant, and John, came into possession upon the decease of their father, holding it in common and undivided, and receiving very little income from it, until 1836, at which time Daniel and Constant Youngs, sons of Constant, then deceased, and grandsons of the first-named purchaser, removed from Farmington and located upon the tract, about one mile north of the bridge at Pleasant Valley. Here they constructed a dam across the river, and built a saw-mill and shop, for the purpose of preparing the timber for market, making, among other things, shingles, bedsteads, chair stock, stock for plate-locks, clothes-pins, etc., employing several men. In 1848, their brother, Edward J., commenced the manufacture of saw-handles in a part of the shop, employing six to eight men. In 1851 Constant sold his interest in the business to his brother Daniel, and afterwards removed to Norfolk, where he died (drowned) in 1879. In 1858, Daniel and Edward J. Youngs put their businesses together under the firm-name of D. & E. J. Youngs, and have occupied the premises until the present time, having extended their business, using not only timber from their own land, but buying largely from others.

Seth H., Hart, and Cornwall Doolittle, natives of Wallingford, came to Pleasant Valley from Middletown in November, 1830, and built the carriage-factory in that village. They were mechanics themselves, one being a blacksmith, one a painter, and the other a wagon-maker, and knew how to do every branch of the business. At first they employed but five or six men, yet these, with themselves, and all working fifteen hours for a day's labor, were able to turn off a large amount of work.

April 6, 1860, the buildings of this establishment were destroyed by fire, but immediately rebuilt on a larger scale, and business continued. Business was now driving, and more than twenty men were employed. A large amount of the product of this manufactory was sent West and South. Seth H. having died in 1853, the remaining brothers continued the business thereafter, under the firm-name of H. & C. Doolittle, until early in 1869, when they sold out to John H. Markham, of New Hartford.

Mr. Markham continued the business three or four years, when he made an assignment, and the business



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.



has never been revived. The property is now owned by the Greenwoods Company of New Hartford, and remains unoccupied. By raising the dam of the latter company, in 1878, the power became very much impaired, and may be considered of no great value as a water privilege.

The village of Riverton until the year 1866 was known as Hitchcocksville, deriving the latter name from Lambert Hitchcock, who came from Cheshire in 1818. Before this time the locality had been known as "the forks of the river." Mr. Hitchcock first started a turning-lathe in a saw-mill where Ward's paper-mill now stands. At this latter he turned out chair materials, which he took to Charleston, S. C., put together, and sold them. The next year he returned, built a two-story shop twenty-five by thirty-six feet, and a dam about thirty rods above the present dam. Near the dam he built a small turning-shop, where he turned and sawed chair materials, which were put together, finished, and painted in a two-story shop which stood near the main street. He now employed from ten to fifteen hands, and the place began to be called "Hitchcock's Mill," the name by natural habit becoming Hitchcocksville. Business increased continually until 1825 and 1826, when he built the large brick shop now occupied by Stephens & Co., and employed from ninety to one hundred men, women, and children. In 1829, Mr. Hitchcock made an assignment of his property, but compromised with his creditors, and, with Arba Alford, continued the business under the firm-name of Hitchcock & Alford. Afterwards, Josiah H. Sage having taken an interest, "Co." was added to the firm-name.

April 1, 1843, Alfred Alford and Sage bought out the business, Mr. Sage selling out in 1845 to Mr. Alford, who continued as sole proprietor until 1848, when the whole establishment was destroyed by fire.

The brothers Arba and Alfred Alford immediately rebuilt, and formed a joint stock company known as "The Alford Company," and continued manufacturing chairs until Jan. 1, 1853, when the "Phœnix Company" was formed, and the property was converted into a plane manufactory. Oct. 23, 1861, Alfred Alford bought out the Phœnix Company, and continued the business alone until 1864, when he sold out the entire establishment to Stephens & Co., rule manufacturers, of New Hartford.

This business was started in 1854 by L. C. Stephens and his son, D. H. Stephens, at Pine Meadow, Conn. Five years later, in 1859, the business was removed to New Hartford, Conn., where it was conducted successfully until 1864, when it was taken to Riverton, Conn., where it has since been carried on and largely extended. The old firm of L. C. Stephens & Co. made first-class goods from the start. Both parties were thorough mechanics and inventors, and introduced a variety of labor-saving machines that displaced hand labor, and their goods took a leading position in the market at once, which they have since maintained.

For many years the senior Mr. Stephens divided his time between the factory and the markets, and, being an able man of pleasing address, as well as of strict integrity, influenced large sales, and made hosts of lifelong friends among the business men of the country. His death occurred in 1871.

L. C. Stephens was the inventor and patentee of the useful rule called the "Combination Rule," which embraces a substantial *brass-bound foot-rule*, a *square*, *plumb*, *bevel*, *inclinometer*, and *drafting scale*. This rule is necessarily costly, but has met with a good sale. An old man, now eighty-three years old, has derived from the sale of this instrument support for himself and wife for fifteen years. He was one of the old dry-goods jobbers of Boston forty years ago, but misfortune overtook him, and, having no relatives to aid him in his old age, he has, as he says, "been kept from suffering for the necessaries of life by the sale of this instrument, which he believed was designed by Providence to sustain him in his declining years."

The present proprietor, Mr. D. H. Stephens, became sole owner of the business in 1861, since which time he has designed a great number of labor-saving machines, many of which are models of elegance and utility. Much of his machinery is complicated and costly, and is, almost without an exception, the product of his brain. He has done what can hardly be said of any other manufacturer, for, in addition to managing the details of a constantly-increasing business at home and abroad, he has, as already said, not only designed but made all drafts and patterns for the fine machines that are at work in the various departments of the factory with his own hand, and had them constructed under his personal supervision on the premises. Many of them are patented.

Boxwood, of which rules are made, is imported from Turkey, Russia, Persia, and India.

It is a dense, fine-grained wood, and susceptible of a good finish. Brass, German silver, and ivory are used in the construction of rules.

The business is comparatively limited when compared with many branches of the hardware trade, and, in consequence of the introduction of so much labor-saving machinery, the market is frequently glutted and prices are low. Who would think that a well-made folding-rule, two feet long, one inch wide, and accurately graduated into inches and eighths and sixteenths, could be sold in quantities for ninety cents, and even less, per dozen? When this firm began business, in 1854, the price paid for making this rule, not including the cost of material, was as much as it now brings, and yet the workmen make as good wages now as then. It is impossible to go into the details of rule manufacturing in a short article. Every rule undergoes thirty or forty operations in course of construction, and must when finished be exactly United States standard, and in this establishment all goods that do not come up to a certain standard of excellence are condemned. The goods made by this firm

are everywhere recognized as standard goods. They are sold in all parts of the country and Canada, and many are exported.

About the year 1827, Edwin Sturgiss, of Lee, Mass., came to the village and engaged in the marble-cutting business, which he carried on a number of years. The business has been continued by different ones in succession until the present time, Warren Alford being the present proprietor. In its best days this establishment has turned out as much as six thousand dollars in work per annum.

John Ward and his two sons came to Riverton in the year 1836 and built a large calico-print works. Although their factory was just over the Barkhamsted line in the town of Hartland, it was nevertheless within the village, and is identified with its interests. This concern manufactured from two hundred thousand to three hundred thousand dollars worth of goods per year, and employed a large number of hands. In 1851 the firm dissolved, and the business of calico-printing ceased, the property passing into the hands of Michael Ward. From 1851 very little was done with the property until 1878, when the sons of Michael Ward, under the name of Ward Brothers, commenced here the manufacture of paper, making at first about one ton of fine manilla paper daily, but, with increased facilities, are now able to make double that quantity. They receive and ship about two thousand tons of raw and manufactured material yearly.

The scythe-shop in the southern end of the village was built by Williams & Burbank, of Winsted, in 1849. They failed in 1851, when the property was bought by Ezra Doolittle, Michael Ward, Hiram Goodwin, and others. Soon after the purchase of the property a joint stock company was organized and called the "Eagle Company," the organization being perfected July 30, 1853, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars, since increased to twenty-five thousand dollars. The capacity of the works in 1853 was two thousand dozen scythes annually. In 1869 the works were rebuilt and enlarged to their present capacity, which is eight thousand dozen scythes, corn-knives, hay-knives, and grass-hooks annually.

The officers of the company consist of a board of directors, viz., Hiram Goodwin, M. Ward, E. Bevins, J. Gould; Hon. Hiram Goodwin is president, and Lorin A. Cooke secretary, treasurer, and general agent. H. Goodwin and M. Ward have been in office continuously since the organization of the Eagle Company in 1853. The products of this company are sold to the jobbing trade throughout the country. The goods manufactured are of an excellent quality. The power used is chiefly water from Still River, but to provide against contingencies a steam-engine of about fifty horse-power has been put in, which, with an American turbine-wheel forty-eight inches in diameter, drives the works. The stock used is of Norway iron and English cast steel, imported expressly for the Eagle Company. The shipping-point is Winsted, four miles distant, and the annual tonnage of the company is about nine hundred tons.

The grist-mill directly opposite the Eagle Company's scythe-works was built by Whitfield G. Munson.

It proved unprofitable to him, and the property, after passing through several hands, was purchased by Joseph Gould, the present owner, who has conducted it successfully for about fifteen years. It is said to be one of the best grist-mills in all this section.

After a saw-mill, the next thing to be thought of by a pioneer settlement is a grist-mill. The first intimation of a grist-mill in Barkhamsted is a reference in the old proprietors' records to a grist- and saw-mill owned by Pelatiah Allyn, which stood adjacent to land leased to him by Capt. Israel Jones and Henry Allen, a committee appointed for this purpose in 1772. It is recorded, previous to this, that a committee was appointed to lease out fifty acres, upon which was located "a convenient mill-place." This was to be leased out to the highest bidder, who would give bond for one hundred pounds to oblige himself to set up a good grist-mill upon said lot within two years, providing "that if said mill shall not be kept in good repair for the space of one year at one time, the leased premises to revert back to the lessor again."

The latter offer does not appear to have been accepted, but the former lease to Pelatiah Allyn for nine hundred and ninety-nine years seems to have remained in force, and the saw-mill and grist-mill kept up. This was located at the old privilege, about one hundred rods below William Tiffany's present mill, on Beaver Brook. The old mill is said to have been standing forty years ago and used as a turning-shop.

Tiffany's present mill was built in 1840. It was carried off by a freshet some twelve years ago, and immediately rebuilt. This is one of the leading saw-mills in the town; to it is attached a grist-mill and a land plaster-mill.

One of the most important mill-places in the town is that on the East Branch, for many years known as "Munson's mill." Here a grist-mill was in operation for a long period, and connected with it a saw-mill. Its origin appears difficult to trace to a certainty, though in 1783, at a proprietors' meeting held in Windsor, Capt. Pelatiah Allyn, Capt. Israel Jones, and Henry Allyn were appointed a committee to lease out a mill-place on the East Branch of the river for a term not exceeding fifteen years. This was undoubtedly the Munson's mill site; both grist- and saw-mill are still in successful operation.

Another saw-mill is still running on Morgan River, about half-way from New Hartford to Winsted, on the Albany turnpike. This mill was originally built about 1819, and has passed through several hands.

Some eighteen years ago a saw-mill was built in Riverton, near the Eagle Scythe-Works, which is still in operation and known as Hart's mill. Several other small saw-mills are running in the town.

At different times there have been in the town several tanneries in active operation. Mallory's tannery, on Albany turnpike, near the Winchester line, was successfully carried on for a series of years. There was at one time a tannery in North Hollow, another on Centre Hill.

Bricks have also in former years been manufactured in town, but these enterprises, like the many saw-mills, have gone to decay.

In its early days Barkhamsted was heavily timbered with pine, spruce, oak, hemlock, maple, beech, and chestnut. Ship-builders came from Hartford, Windsor, and other port towns for masts for their vessels, and other ship timber. The many streams afforded abundant mill-privileges, and saw-mills were running night and day for years before the town was incorporated. In this way the forests have been stripped from the lands, which could be more profitably devoted to timber-raising than any other purpose. As the forests disappeared the saw-mills became useless, and, although there have been in the town some forty of these mills in active operation, but about half a dozen are now in existence.

CHAPTER XXII.

BARKHAMSTED (Continued).

RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS AND CHURCHES.

WHEN a colony of pioneer settlers have succeeded in building houses, or dwelling-places of any description, they immediately set about organizing themselves into a religious society, and make preparations to build a house in which to meet for divine worship. Exactly when the early settlers of Barkhamsted first held religious meetings seems uncertain, but in a letter written by Rev. Ozias Eells, the first settled pastor in the town, to Rev. Benjamin Trumbull, D.D., the historian, dated Dec. 30, 1805, Mr. Eells says, "The first church that was formed in the town was in Barkhamsted. That was April 20, 1781." Undoubtedly religious meetings were held in the houses of the inhabitants earlier than this date; but how much earlier it seems Rev. Mr. Eells was unable, after careful inquiry, to find out.

This letter, just referred to, and which will be frequently quoted in the present sketch, was written by Rev. Mr. Eells at the request of Dr. Trumbull, who was then preparing his "History of Connecticut," and who, for information relative to the different towns of the State, wrote to clergymen and other intelligent citizens who would be likely to know and willing to give reliable information for the purpose. The original letter is now in Yale College library, among the Trumbull papers, and was copied by the writer through the courtesy of Mr. Addison Van Name, librarian.

In 1783 the proprietors in Windsor voted to give to the society of Barkhamsted the use and improvement of the proprietors' lot lying on or near Centre Hill, on which the stake for the meeting-house is now set, to be used and improved in such a manner as the society shall see fit for the use and benefit of the first minister that shall settle in the work of the ministry in said society, and his successors in the ministry, except so much as may be necessary to build the meeting-house upon, and a place for a burying-yard and parade-ground.

There was some controversy about the location of the first church. The stake was first pitched on the corner opposite the house then owned and occupied by Col. Israel Jones, and in this place, now the garden of W. E. Howd, the first graves were made, thinking, of course, the meeting-house would be erected there. As late as 1846 the graves were plainly traced, but now the plow has obliterated all trace of them, and truly "the dead forgotten lie." The spot upon the hillside west was, however, fixed upon, and the proprietors' lot donated in the vote already quoted was designated as the "meeting-house lot," and is so marked in the old chart of the town, now rapidly going to destruction in the town clerk's office.

The inhabitants of the northeastern portion of the town were dissatisfied with this change in the location of the meeting-house and withdrew, and, as Rev. Mr. Eells states, "about a mile and a half or two miles square was set off to East Hartland society."

In 1784 the work of building the meeting-house was commenced. It was an immense structure for so poor a town; there were not men enough in the society to raise it. Help came from Granby, Simsbury, New Hartford, and other towns to lift the massive timbers of white oak. As soon as it was covered, and for eight years thereafter, it was used in an unfinished condition for religious worship, loose boards placed upon rude benches being the only seats.

In 1792 a determined effort was made to complete the edifice, and to raise funds to accomplish this result a subscription-paper was circulated. This subscription-list is still in existence, and is a curiosity in its way. We herewith subjoin it:

"Whereas our meeting-house in Barkhamsted society, not being at this present time as yet not comfortable to meet in for Divine worship, and it being in the minds of some of the inhabitants to forward the furtherance towards the completion of the said house by subscription, Therefore we, whose names are hereunto set down, with the number, quantity, or measure of each particular specie annexed to his name,—weather-boards, clap-boards, window-frames, glass, nails, hinges. It is always to be understood the timber to be taken from the minister's lot, so called, on which the house standeth. And we, and each of us, as our names are set down with the specie annexed, there to do, upon the truth, fidelity, and trust of a faithful mind, promise to deliver the particular specie, as annexed to our names, at the said meeting-house, to the satisfaction of the committee appointed for that purpose, by the first day of July next coming.

"Dated at Barkhamsted, Nov. 12, A. D. 1792.

"Israel Jones, Jr., 4 pound 10 shillings; Solomon Newell, 4 pound 10 shillings; Pelatiah Allen, 2 pound 10 shillings (in boards); Ephraim Munson, 2 pound 10 shillings (in boards); Asa Jones, 2 pound; Josiah H. Hart, 2 pound 10 shillings (in sashes); Joel Rexford, 2 pound 10

shillings (in boards); James Rexford, 2 pound (in boards); Benjamin Jones, 2 pound (in boards); Aaron Hart, 1 pound 10 shillings (in boards); John Merrell, 2 pound (hooks, nails, etc.); Jonathan Wilder, 1 pound (in labor); Caleb Hough, 1 pound 10 shillings (in labor); Jehial Wilcox, 10 shillings (labor); Richard Adams, 10 shillings (labor); Amos Allen, 4 pound 10 shillings (labor); John Rockwell, 6 shillings (labor); Wait Munson, 3 pound (in team-work); Nathaniel Collins, 1 pound (in labor); Charles Preston, 3 pound (in sawing); Charles Tuttle, 1 pound (in labor); Jonathan Johnson, 1 pound (in labor); John Ives, 2 pound (in neat cattle); Levi Tiffany, 2 pound (in team-work); Ezra Case, 2 pound."

Then the house was completed, and finished in good shape. From the recollections of those who worshiped in the old meeting-house, the following description has been obtained. The house was square and plain, though the worshipers seem to have had aspirations towards a steeple, as in 1828, and again in 1835, unsuccessful efforts were made to raise money by subscription to affix such an appendage. A chimney was built about 1835, as is indicated by a vote appointing a committee to "secure the stove-pipe." This innovation received much opposition from the older members of the society.

The meeting-house fronted the south, and stood within what is now the extreme southern portion of the burying-ground, which was enlarged after the house was removed. There were three sets of double doors, which led into the audience-room, one set each on the south, east, and west sides. There were on the south side nine windows, two on each side of the door and five above. On the east and west sides were five windows, one on each side of the door and three above. On the north or pulpit side were three windows, a large one in the centre and a small one on each side. The pulpit was large and high, and was reached by steps from the west side; a plain board seat was back of the desk for the minister's accommodation. On each side of the pulpit were two pews; the one next the stairs was appropriated to the use of the minister's family. In front of the pulpit was the deacon's seat, with its hanging table. There were three aisles. On each side the broad aisle were six square pews, with seats on three sides. There were two pews on each side of the east and west doors, and two pews on each side of the south door. The stairs were in the southeast and southwest corners. Over each flight of stairs was a large square pew. These were appropriated to the use of colored worshipers. The galleries ran around three sides of the building. These were protected from the gaze of the congregation below by a "breastwork," into which were driven nails for the singers to hang their hats and bonnets on. Front seats in these accommodated the singers, who were all moved into the front gallery in 1823. About this time a bass viol was introduced into the choir to lead the singing, which greatly scandalized some of the older members of the congregation, who plainly inveighed against "fiddlin' in meetin'." Seats and pews in the rear of the galleries were occupied by boys and girls old enough to sit away from their parents.

After 1816 the experiment of selling the pews was several times tried, but the old custom of "seating the house according to age and property" was again adopted after each year's trial of the modern system, and the minister's salary was raised by levying taxes, which, judging from the church records, were extremely hard to collect.

Jan. 24, 1787, Rev. Ozias Eells was ordained minister over the church. He remained in this pastorate until his death, which took place, according to the inscription on his tombstone in the old Centre burying-ground, May 25, 1813, in the fifty-eighth year of his age, and twenty-ninth of his ministry.

Rev. Mr. Eells' successors were as follows: Rev. Elihu Mason, installed March 2, 1814, dismissed April 24, 1816; Rev. Saul Clark, installed Jan. 13, 1819, dismissed February, 1829; Rev. William R. Gould, installed Sept. 25, 1832; Rev. Reuben S. Hazen, installed May 17, 1843.

Very soon after the settlement of Rev. Mr. Hazen, the question of a new meeting-house began to be agitated, meetings were frequently called, and various resolutions were passed and rescinded. The society seemed to be divided into two factions, one in favor of repairing the old house or taking it down and rebuilding on the same spot, the other in favor of changing the location. The matter was hotly agitated for nearly two years. Subscriptions were circulated by both parties. Finally it was agreed that a committee from both parties should take two papers and circulate, allowing those interested to subscribe such amounts as they saw fit towards repairing the old house or rebuilding on the same ground, or towards building a new house upon the hill west of the old site. The latter scheme was the more successful, and finally it was agreed by certain members of the society that they would go forward and build a new meeting-house. This was done, and the present meeting-house on Centre Hill is the result. Those who were devoted to the old place, adjoining the ancient burial-place, resolved not to join in this movement, but continued to worship in the first meeting-house as long as it continued a shelter from the weather; but when the roof had gone to decay, and the entire house needed repairing, it was finally abandoned. Meetings were held for a while in the Universalist church in the Hollow, but the society, weak at best, could not keep up without the support of those who had seceded. The old edifice stood, a sacred landmark of the past, until October, 1865, when it was purchased by the agent of the Greenwoods Scythe Company, in New Hartford, taken down, and its old timbers now form the frame of the scythe-shop warehouse in that village, purchased for the purpose on account of their immense strength.

The new society was organized July 31, 1845, and named the "First Orthodox Congregational Society of Barkhamsted." Thirteen articles of association were adopted, and the roll consisted of thirty-three original members. The slips in the new meeting-

house were first sold Aug. 22, 1845, until the following March 1st. The house had been commenced the fall before, and completed about this time. The Rev. Reuben S. Hazen, who had come from the old into the new church, remained until 1849, when he was dismissed.

No regular pastor was settled over the church after Rev. Mr. Hazen until March, 1861, when Rev. John Elliott was ordained; he remained until January, 1863. Rev. H. N. Gates, from April, 1863, to Dec. 11, 1866; Rev. John R. Freeman, from Sept. 16, 1868, to Sept. 12, 1871. From the last date the pulpit has been supplied by Revs. Henry Gidman, P. T. Holley, and A. B. Peffers, until May 4, 1881, when Rev. J. B. Clarke was ordained.

As early as 1787 there was an Episcopal society well established in Barkhamsted, for on Christmas Day of that year Rev. Jonathan Marsh, of New Hartford, delivered a sermon in Barkhamsted "before the Episcopal society and others convened on that solemn occasion," which sermon was published at the request of his hearers. The society must have been in existence some time before that, probably as early as 1784.

The church in the Hollow, which is still in very good condition, was built by the Episcopalians about 1816. It was but partially finished at that time. The ground was deeded for the purpose by Robert Wilcox to the society. The society was at that time feeble, and unable to finish the building, or to support a minister; in fact, no rector was ever regularly settled over the church. The house being unfinished inside, the congregation for years sat on rude benches.

In 1834, by an agreement entered into at a meeting of the Episcopalians, the Universalists, of whom there were a considerable number in town, were permitted to repair and finish the church, and to own the building and property, in common with the Episcopal society, in proportion to the amount of expenses of repairs as compared with present valuation of church property, fixed upon by a committee of appraisal appointed at said meeting. The property was appraised at two hundred and seventy-five dollars. The Universalists added steeple, bell, and fitted the church into good shape for religious exercises.

The Episcopalians have continued to hold service in this building from time to time, but not regularly. The Universalists have held meetings more regularly, and have employed ministers, generally for a year at a time. Revs. R. O. Williams, James Shingley, W. A. Stickney, W. A. Loveland, and others have at intervals acted as pastors of the church.

The Episcopal Church at Riverton was founded March 2, 1829, with a membership of thirty. It was first called the "Union Church," which name was changed to "St. Paul's" in 1876. The first clergyman was Rev. Mr. Blaisdel, who remained four years. He was succeeded by Rev. W. H. Frisbie, who remained until 1849. Since the latter date there were no regular services in the church until 1872, when Rev. Carlos Linsley took charge, and remained until 1880. At the present time the rector at Winsted officiates at one service every Sunday. July 4, 1879, being the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the corner-stone of the church, a semi-centennial celebration was held. This church, the old church at the Hollow, and a small society at Pleasant Valley now constitute a mission circuit, supported by the Litchfield archdeaconry.

Aug. 27, 1834, there was a Methodist Episcopal class organized at Riverton, with seventeen members. A church was built in 1840, and the society continued prosperously until about 1869; the house was torn down ten years later.

The First Congregational Church of Riverton was organized April 19, 1842, with fifty-three members. A meeting-house was built the following summer, and the Rev. Luther H. Barber, of Canton, was ordained Oct. 23, 1843, the new church being dedicated the same day. Rev. Mr. Barber remained as pastor of the church until March 26, 1861, when his resignation was accepted and he was dismissed. He was the only pastor ever regularly settled over the church. Several acting pastors have been employed by the society, among whom was Rev. Winthrop H. Phelps, of Monterey, Mass., who left the charge to accept the chaplaincy of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery during the war. The society has been self-supporting since the first few years of its existence, when it received aid from the Home Missionary Society. It now has about the same number of members as at its organization.

In 1845–46 a Baptist Church and ecclesiastical society was organized in Pleasant Valley, and a neat house of worship was erected. Rev. George B. Atwell became settled pastor in December, 1846, and Hart Doolittle was elected deacon. The church at this time numbered twenty-six. In 1847 the church gained accessions, and for several years continued to grow and prosper, although its membership never exceeded seventy-five. In 1858, Rev. J. J. Bronson succeeded Elder Atwell as pastor. In 1859 the members who resided in New Hartford formed a separate organization, known as a "Branch of the Pleasant Valley Baptist Church." The original church, although reduced in numbers and strength, still retained its vitality, and Rev. T. Wrinkle succeeded to the pastorate, and was ordained in June, 1861. He remained but a few months, and the church was left without a pastor until 1865–66, when the remaining members united with the New Hartford branch, the house of worship was removed to that place, and the Baptist Church of Pleasant Valley became merged in that of New Hartford.

The Methodist Episcopal church edifice of Pleasant Valley was built in the years 1847–48, the funds having been raised within the society. The first organization of the class and society is uncertain, but it

must have been some years before the building was erected. There were about thirty original members. During the summer of 1880 the church was thoroughly renovated and repaired, about eight hundred dollars having been expended for this purpose. The society has been under the direction of a preacher, appointed by the Conference, or presiding elder since it was constituted. It belongs to the New York Eastern Conference. Its present membership is about forty. The present pastor of this church is Rev. —— Moffat.

The brick Methodist Episcopal church on Washington Hill was built about the year 1830. The society has been able to support preaching only at intervals. This church has at the present time a membership of about sixty.

From the letter of Rev. Mr. Eells the following in relation to ecclesiastical matters is quoted:

"There is in Barkhamsted society one hundred and fifty-five heads of families or ratable persons, as taken from the list, who are Congregationalists, thirty-seven Churchmen, ten Methodists, and five Baptists. There is but one meeting-house. In Winsted society there are the same denominations, but quite a few Churchmen, more Methodists and Baptists, the exact number I am unable to learn. There has been no sectaries ever ordained in this town. The Church of Christ in Winsted was formed in the winter of 1783. The Rev. Aaron Woodworth was ordained to the pastoral charge of that church Jan. 18, 1792, and in six years from that day he was dismissed and preached his farewell sermon. They were mutually agreed in the dismission, and the cause assigned was they were unable to support him."

The First Ecclesiastical Society of Winsted had its birth on Wallen's Hill, along the line of the old North country road. Many of the members of the society were residents in Barkhamsted, and the first parsonage and meeting-house were built just over the line in this town, the former in 1787, the latter, after much dissension and many "stake-pitchings," in 1793.

The Wallen's Hill meeting-house was sold and taken down in 1800, and one in East Winsted was built. Boyd's "Annals of Winchester" gives a graphic account of the early history of this society.

CHAPTER XXIII.

BARKHAMSTED (Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

THE town of Barkhamsted was incorporated in October, 1779. If records of the early proceedings of the inhabitants were ever kept, they must have been lost, as we can find no account of town votes previous to 1806. We cannot, therefore, give the names of all of the first officers of the town.

Joseph Wilder was the first justice of the peace, and for many years the only one. He came to the town from East Haddam about 1771. He was a man of extensive power and influence. One of his descendants, now living in the town, has a quantity of his private and public documents (cases tried, etc.), handsomely filed, in a good state of preservation. He died leaving a numerous posterity, many of whom have since filled positions of trust and honor in the town.

At the first meeting of the proprietors of Barkhamsted, held at Windsor, Jan. 1, 1732–33, Henry Allyn was chosen clerk, and we find no record of any change in the office until 1772, when, at a meeting of the proprietors, March 28th of that year, it was voted that it would be more advantageous to the proprietors to have a clerk residing in the town of Barkhamsted, and accordingly Pelatiah Allyn was chosen. In 1795 Matthew Allyn was chosen proprietors' clerk, and we find nothing on the subject subsequent to that time.

The first town clerk seems to have been chosen in 1790, when Israel Jones, Jr., took the office, and continued until 1811. The following have since held that position:

1811–24, John Merrill; 1824–30, Joseph Wilder; 1830–35, Amos Beecher; 1835–51, Merlin Merrill; 1851–53, E. N. Ransom; 1853–55, James Tiffany; 1855–60, E. N. Ransom; 1860–68, Sheldon Merrill; 1868–69, A. E. Merrill; 1869–72, Dwight S. Case; 1872–81, William E. Howd; 1881, Sheldon Merrill, the present incumbent.

Lambert Hitchcock, the founder of the village of Hitchcocksville, who was so actively connected with the business interests of the town from 1818 to 1843, was chosen senator of the Fifteenth District in 1840, and re-elected in 1841. He held other offices of trust. Hon. Hiram Goodwin, the only lawyer known to have settled in the town, was senator of this district in 1862, and again in 1864, in which year he was chosen president of the Senate *pro tem.* Judge Goodwin went to Riverton in the fall of 1830. He is a native of New Hartford, where he studied law with William G. Williams, Esq. He also studied at the law-school at Litchfield. Locating in this village at the age of twenty-two, he has remained until the present time. As a gentleman of the old school, as a citizen and lawyer, he is widely known, beloved, and honored by all who know him.

REPRESENTATIVES TO LEGISLATURE.

The town was first represented in the General Assembly, October session, 1796, by Israel Jones, Jr., and Pelatiah Allyn.

1797.—Israel Jones, Jr., Pelatiah Allyn, Joseph Wilder, Samuel Hayden.
1798.—Joseph Wilder, Pelatiah Allyn, Isaac Jones, Jr.
1799.—Israel Jones, Pelatiah Allyn.
1800.—Israel Jones, Ephraim Munson.
1801.—Ephraim Munson, Pelatiah Allyn, Calvin Cone.
1802.—Israel Jones, Pelatiah Allyn, Ephraim Munson.
1803–4.—Pelatiah Allyn, Israel Jones.
1805.—Pelatiah Allyn, Israel Jones, John Merrill.
1806.—Israel Jones, Pelatiah Allyn.
1807.—Pelatiah Allyn, Robert Willcox, Robert Whitford.
1808.—Pelatiah Allyn, Israel Jones.
1809.—Pelatiah Allyn, Medad Munson.
1810.—Robert Willcox, Pelatiah Allyn, Gideon Mills, Jr.
1811.—Robert Willcox, Gideon Mills, Jr., Samuel Munson.
1812.—John Merrill, Moses Hayden, Joseph Hayden.
1813.—John Merrill, Josiah M. Hart, Moses Hayden.
1814.—Pelatiah Allyn, Moses Hayden, John Merrill, William Taylor.
1815.—Luke Loomis, Moses Hayden, Oliver Mills, Samuel Hayden.

1816.—Josiah H. Hart, John Merrill, Moses Hayden, Oliver Mills.
1817.—Moses Hayden, Oliver Mills, Samuel Munson, Amos Beecher.
1818.—John Merrill, Oliver Mills, Zophar Case, Zalmon Howd.
1819.—Zophar Case, Salmon Howd.*
1820.—John Merrill, Josiah Smith.
1821.—John Merrill, Elijah Jones.
1822.—Salmon Howd, Samuel Munson.
1823.—Samuel Munson, Elijah Jones.
1824-25.—Jesse Ives, Elijah Jones.
1826.—Samuel Munson, Zophar Case.
1827.—Jesse Ives, Amos Beecher.
1828.—Henry Allen, Lester Loomis.
1829.—Elijah Jones, Mathew Allen.
1830-31.—Mathew Allen, George Merrill.
1832.—Lester Loomis, Joel Tiffany.
1833.—Mathew Allen, Joel Tiffany.
1834.—Mathew Allen, Lambert Hitchcock.
1835.—Elijah Jones, Chester Wentworth.
1836.—Hiram Goodwin, Elijah Jones.
1837.—Hiram Goodwin, Daniel Sanford.
1838.—Daniel Sanford, Merlin Merrill.
1839.—Merlin Merrill, Garry Upson.
1840.—Garry Upson, George Cornish.
1841.—Alexander Cleveland, Timothy Hayes.
1842.—Jehiel Case, Anson Wheeler.
1843.—Warren Phelps, Richard A. Doolittle.
1844.—Warren Phelps, Daniel Youngs.
1845.—Not represented.
1846.—Sanford Allen, Hiram Burnham.
1847.—Samuel W. Pine, Linus Bliss.
1848.—Edward Camp, Salmon Howd.
1849.—Alexander P. Cleveland, Abiel Case.
1850.—H. Case, Arba Alford.
1851.—Orville Jones, Ezekiel Hays.
1852.—Constant Youngs, Alfred Alford.
1853.—George Merrill, James Tiffany.
1854.—Lauren Smith, Emerson S. Cornish.
1855.—E. J. Youngs, G. Kellogg.
1856.—Cornwall Doolittle, Erasmus N. Ransom.
1857.—B. W. Johnson, Horace Case.
1858.—Abner Slade, G. W. Merrill.
1859.—Chester Dowd, Owen Case.
1860.—Hart Doolittle, Philamon Perry.
1861.—Ruel O. White, Watson Giddings.
1862.—Rufus Cleveland, M. Hoyt Hayes.
1863.—Jesse Dutton, Asa L. Demming.
1864.—George D. Demming, J. W. Atwater.
1865.—H. N. Gates, Lemuel Richardson.
1866.—Lauren Smith, Ruel S. Rice.
1867.—Charles B. Stevens, Edwin P. Jones.
1868.—Albert Baker, Sheldon Merrill.
1869.—Dr. A. E. Merrill, Calvin Aldrich.
1870.—Harvey B. Stannard, William H. Payne.
1871.—Lemuel Hurlbut, Hiram C. Brown.
1872.—Dwight S. Case, Abram Kilbourn.
1873.—Augustus Smith, Samuel H. Case.
1874.—Elisha Payne, Monroe Hart.
1875.—Delos H. Stephens, Frank A. Case.
1876.—Ruel S. Rice, Frank M. Butler.
1877.—William E. Howd, Edwin E. Case.
1878.—William Tiffany, Byron O. Hawley.
1879.—Arba Alford, Frank A. Case.
1880.—Cornell H. Tiffany, Henry P. Lane.
1881.—Leander Plant, George O. Clark.

In the year 1779 the town of Barkhamsted, then being a part of Farmington District, was annexed to the Probate District of Simsbury. In the year 1825 the towns of New Hartford and Barkhamsted were taken from Simsbury Probate District, and together constituted the Probate District of New Hartford, and so remained until 1833, when Barkhamsted was made a separate probate district. By direction of the General Assembly of 1834, the records of the New Hartford Probate District from 1825 to 1833 are to be kept in the probate office for the District of Barkhamsted. Since Barkhamsted became a distinct probate district the judgeship has been held by the following incumbents:

1833-36, Launcelot Phelps; 1836-38, Amos Beecher, Jr.; 1838-46, Jesse Ives; 1846, Amos Beecher, Jr.; 1847, Hiram Goodwin; 1848-50, Leister Loomis; 1850, Amos Beecher; 1851-54, James Eggleston; 1855-57, George Merrill; 1857-61, Daniel Youngs; 1861-63, James Tiffany; 1863, Daniel Youngs; 1864-66, Merlin Merrill; 1866-70, Edward J. Youngs; 1870, and now in office, Daniel Youngs.

Rev. Mr. Eells, in mentioning the names and condition of the early settlers of the town, says,—

"It was not before the year 1774 they had gained such a settlement as to be called upon for military duty. The first military company was formed Oct^{br}, 1774, and Mr. Pelatiah Allyn was chosen captain, and Israel Jones lieutenant."

The excitement which led to the Revolutionary war had now grown to great magnitude, and all able-bodied men were required to perform service in the army. The following extracts from Mr. William Wallace Lee's centennial address show the state of feeling at that time:

"After the sacking of Danbury by the British in 1777 the feeling against the Tories was so intense that many of them left their homes and settled in more remote localities, and six of these families came to Pleasant Valley, in Barkhamsted; they were Gregorys, Weeds, Taylors (two families), Wildmans, and Holcombs. A bitter feeling existed towards them by the soldiers and their children during and after the Revolutionary war, and no indignities were too great to be heaped upon them. They would find their corn cut while in silk, their potatoes pulled while in blossom, trees mutilated, fences torn down, etc. Of all their descendants, only a few, those of Abner Taylor, remain in Connecticut. After the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga a portion of his army was marched through this town *en route* for Boston, but many deserted along the route and remained in the country. Among them were three, Shaw, Thorne, and Miller, who settled on a by-road near West Hill Pond. After the incorporation of the town, in 1779, the prospect became more prosperous; it was evident that the colonies were not to be conquered, and many were the settlers who came to the town,—the Newells, Collins, Humphreys, Bakers, Pikes, Rices, Cases, Andrusses, Mosses, etc., among them being Lieut. Gideon Mills, from Simsbury, whose oldest daughter, Ruth, was the mother of John Brown, of Harper's Ferry fame."

Herewith is given a list of soldiers from Barkhamsted who fought during the war of the Revolution:

Lieut. Gideon Mills (grandfather of John Brown), Lieut. Abner Slade (served also in French and Indian war), Lieut. Abiel Hoskins, Abner Slade, Jr., Solomon Humphrey, Thomas Wilder, Solomon Newell, Asa Gilbert, Cyprian Barker, Nathaniel Collins, William Taylor (at battle of Monmouth), Daniel Burwell (was held prisoner in New York by British), John Frazier (at battle of Saratoga and surrender of Burgoyne), Martin Moses, Ashbel Moses, David Lee (stood guard over Maj. Andre the spy), Samuel Rice, Humphrey Case, Jude Roberts, Nehemiah Andruss, Amasa Malory (at defense of New Haven when captured by British in 1779), Samuel Pike, James Pike, John Pike, John Ives, Walt Munson, Medad Munson, David Squier, Walt Rice

WAR OF 1812.

Jesse Ives, Enoch Burwell, Joseph Burwell (served at New London), James Eggleston (played the fife at battle of Sackett's Harbor), Jesse Markham, Elijah Cannon, Stephen A. French, Newberry Merrills.

MEXICAN WAR.

Capt. Justin Hodge, Calvin Ford, Thomas Shaw.

For many years after the Revolutionary war the military spirit prevailed throughout the colonies,

* After the adoption of the constitution, in 1818, the regular October session was discontinued.

especially in Connecticut. The Twenty-fifth Militia Regiment was made up from this locality and flourished late in the last century and early in this. For a number of years Col. Israel Jones, of Barkhamsted, commanded this regiment, he having previously passed through the various other grades from captain up. He died in 1812, and was buried in the old Centre burying-ground.

As late as 1850 the militia law was very strict; every able-bodied man between the ages of eighteen and forty-five was required to perform military duty. The Rifle Company of Winsted and the Grenadiers of New Hartford were partially composed of Barkhamsted men. The Light Guard of Riverton, with its showy uniform, was one of the model companies of the State. It was made up almost entirely of men from that village, and commanded by Capt. Justin Hodge, who afterwards served in the Mexican war, and in the war of the Southern Rebellion from the outbreak until the disbandment of the volunteer forces after the surrender at Appomattox. Capt. Hodge entered the service as quartermaster of the First Connecticut Volunteers, April 23, 1861, immediately after Fort Sumter was fired upon, and from that position was promoted into the United States Quartermaster's Department, from which he was discharged as lieutenant-colonel at the close of the war. Other Barkhamsted men did brave service during this war, notably Capt. Edwin R. Lee, of the Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of Newbern, N. C.

The old artillery company of fifty years ago, which belonged to the Twenty-first Regiment, was made up in a great measure from Barkhamsted men, several of its captains being from this town. At "general training" this company, with its gay uniform, was greatly admired. After these independent companies came the regular militia, whose lack of drill and of uniformity of dress gave them a ridiculous appearance and the name of "rag-toes."

During the war of the Southern Rebellion Barkhamsted patriotism was aroused to its utmost intensity. Meetings were held frequently, and patriotic resolutions were passed. Bounties were voted to those who would enlist in the army or navy, and everything was done to aid the government in subduing its enemies. During the year 1862, when the government was greatly in need of troops, and some, whose sympathies for the Union cause were not so great as their instinct of self-preservation, were taking themselves off to Canada to avoid being called upon for service in the army, the inhabitants of the town, at a special meeting,

"*Voted*, Whereas a most dangerous and alarming epidemic, which, though manifesting itself in numerous and divers forms in different subjects, is still traceable in most cases to the protean cause of an enormous and rapid increase of the *white liver*, has recently broken out, and is rapidly spreading, not only through our own town, but over this entire section of the State, threatening, if not speedily checked or suppressed, the total extinction of our entire able-bodied white male population between the ages of eighteen and forty-five,

"And whereas it is believed that the adoption of prompt sanitary measures are necessary, and will speedily check, if not entirely suppress, the further progress of said distemper, be it therefore

"*Resolved*, That the selectmen be directed to publish in the Winsted *Herald* the names of all persons who have, or shall present to them, any certificate of exemption from liability to perform military duty, together with the specified cause for which such certificate was granted."

BARKHAMSTED VOLUNTEERS OF THE SOUTHERN REBELLION OF 1861.

Justin Hodge, lieutenant, regimental quartermaster, Co. F, 1st Regt.; enl. April 23, 1861; pro. to A. Q. M.
Alfred Alford, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
John White, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
George W. Burwell, Co. A, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
Jerome Manchester, Co. A, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861.
Albert E. Merrill, Co. A, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Aug. 8, 1861.
Lyman Doolittle, Co. K, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863.
Charles Behr, Co. B, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
Benjamin F. Chatfield, Co. E, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Oct. 7, 1864.
Peter Karr, Co. M, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Nov. 14, 1864.
William Allen, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Nov. 7, 1864; unassigned recruit.
Thomas O'Neil, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Nov. 16, 1864; not taken upon rolls.
William Stuart, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Nov. 1, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Henry Smith, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Nov. 30, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Thomas White, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Robert Wilson, 1st Squad. Cav.; enl Nov. 23, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
John King, Co. A, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 6, 1864.
George Illmenser, Co. B, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863.
Daniel McGrath, Co. D, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
James Marshall, Co. F, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
George A. Root, Co. K, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 23, 1861.
Shelden L. Rice, Co. K, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 23, 1861.
Bradley D. Lee, 1st lieutenant, regimental quartermaster, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; pro. to capt. A. C. S. March 22, 1864.
Winthrop H. Phelps, chaplain, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. May 4, 1863.
George C. Curtis, Co. C, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863.
Chester D. Cleveland, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; second lieutenant; pro. to major.
Edwin S. Beecher, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862.
Anthony B. Gurnsey, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 29, 1862
Charles A. Hart, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Henry A. Rexford, Co. E, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.
Ruel S. Rice, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
Walter H. Denning, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Henry H. Griffin, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
Alfred C. Alford, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 28, 1862; killed in action, Sept. 19, 1864, at Winchester, Va.
Charles Burr, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
William Burke, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
Wayne B. Castle, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862.
William H. Tiffany, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Orville B. Tiffany, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant.
Timothy B. Cannon, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Franklin Andress, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 30, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
Noah Hart, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 21, 1864.
Jeremiah Jennings, Co. I, 5th Inf.; enl. July 22, 1861.
Franklin J. Atwater, Co. B, 6th Inf.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died Aug. 19, 1863, of wounds received at Fort Wagner.
James Dunn, Co. B, 7th Inf.; enl. Nov. 15, 1864.
Joel W. Oakes, Co. H, 7th Inf.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864.
Perlin F. Rust, Co. C, 8th Inf.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861.
James E. Pelton, Co. C, 8th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
Elijah White, Co. C, 8th Inf.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
William A. Smith, Co. E, 8th Inf.; enl. Sept. 1, 1863; killed at Chapin's Farm, Sept. 29, 1864.
George Baker, 8th Inf.; enl. Oct. 5, 1864.
Clayton H. Case, Band, 10th Inf.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
John Murphy, Co. E, 10th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
Henry B. F. Root, Co. E, 10th Inf.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
Edwin R. Lee, captain, Co. D, 11th Inf.; enl. Nov. 26, 1861; killed at New-

bern, N. C., March 14, 1862. He was buried on the banks of the Neuse River, and afterwards brought North and buried at Pleasant Valley. He was a young man of talent and a gallant soldier.

Francis Roza, Co. E, 11th Inf.; enl. Nov. 14, 1864.

Isaac Elwell, Co. I, 12th Inf.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864.

Joseph Elwell, Co. I, 12th Inf.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died December, 1864.

Theron Barbour, Co. D, 13th Inf.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861.

Orville A. Root, Co. D, 13th Inf.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861.

William H. Tucker, Co. D, 13th Inf.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; died Dec. 6, 1865.

Ellsworth Case, Co. E, 13th Inf.; enl. Feb. 27, 1862.

William Kinsella, Co. K, 13th Inf.; enl. Sept. 29, 1864.

Andrew Walter, Co. K, 13th Inf.; enl. Sept. 24, 1864.

Julius F. Searle, Co. E, 14th Inf.; enl. Aug. 26, 1863; died Feb. 23, 1864.

Elisha S. Booth, Co. F, 14th Inf.; enl. July 24, 1862; died Jan. 5, 1863, of wounds.

Franklin B. Davis, Co. A, 16th Inf.; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.

Thomas Murray, Co. I, 16th Inf.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864.

Abel P. Beers, Co. K, 25th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.

Nathan Coe, Co. G, 27th Inf.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862.

Augustus Eggleston, Co. G, 27th Inf.; enl. Sept. 11, 1862.

Henry E. Cleveland, Co. F, 28th Inf.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.

James W. Staunis, Co. F, 28th Inf.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862.

George H. Goodwin, Co. F, 28th Inf.; enl. Aug. 29, 1862.

Myron N. Hubbard, Co. F, 28th Inf.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died May 6, 1863, at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

Warren Alford, Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to first lieut.; wounded Sept. 19, 1864.

Henry B. Lee, Co. F, 7th Inf.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; pro. to second lieut.; killed Aug. 16, 1864.

CHAPTER XXIV.

BARKHAMSTED (Continued).

MISCELLANEOUS.

Of schools Rev. Ozias Eells, in his letter to Dr. Trumbull, says,—

"There are ten school districts in the town and part of two more,—one in East Hartland part, two and two halves in Winsted part, and seven in Barkhamsted. There is no academy in the town."

There are at the present time (1881) ten school districts in Barkhamsted,—viz., 1, Centre; 2, Centre Hill; 3, Washington Hill; 4, Northeast; 5, South; 6, South Hollow; 7, North; 8, Green; 9, Riverton; 10, Pleasant Valley; 11, Mallory. Besides these, there are several part districts,—*i.e.*, portions of this town set off to districts in other towns.

The Centre school-house, as it was originally built in 1821, was a two-story building. The lower room was finished immediately, and the first school was taught by Dr. Knapp, of Hartland. The school-room was filled to overflowing with scholars of all ages from four to twenty. It was decided to complete the upper room for a select school. The necessary funds were furnished by the principal men of the district, who were called "the proprietors of the upper room." This "upper room," as it was familiarly called, was also intended for religious meetings, singing-schools, and such other purposes as were deemed fit by those interested. The "upper room" was completed in 1824, and dedicated. Rev. Cyrus Yale, of New Hartford, preached the dedication sermon, an original hymn was composed for the occasion by Mrs. Deacon Sanford, of the northeast part of the town. The first school was taught in the "upper room" in the winter of 1824 by Rev. Saul Clark. For a number of years this select school was well supported, and students from Yale and Amherst Colleges were engaged as teachers. Some of those teachers are still spoken of by their former pupils in grateful remembrance, viz., Dunton, Stevens, Marsh, and Schneider. This school was called the "grammar school." In the autumn of 1875 the house needed repairs, and it was thought best to take away the lower room and convert the upper room into a district school-house, which was accordingly done, and the house as it now stands is neat and comfortable. For several years a select school was taught in Pleasant Valley by Rev. George B. Atwell. Of libraries Rev. Mr. Eells says,—

"There is a public library in Barkhamsted, consisting of seventy-five volumes, and formed in the year 1797. There is another in Winsted society."

About 1836 there was a public library established in the village of Riverton. It was well kept up for six years or more, but finally became scattered, and was sold off at auction.

Northern Star Lodge, No. 58, F. and A. M., now located in New Hartford (Pine Meadow), was organized in the town of Barkhamsted in the autumn of 1820. Its charter, which is signed by Oliver Wolcott, then Grand Master, as well as Governor, of the State of Connecticut, is dated May 10, 1820, and bears the names of twenty-seven (27) charter members. Its first W. M., or presiding officer, was Dr. Amos Beecher. Alvin Squier and Drayton Jones were its first Senior and Junior Wardens respectively. The lodge in its early days held its meetings at the public-house of George Merrills, at the Centre, near the old meeting-house. In those days the meetings were held in the daytime, usually in the afternoon. Sometimes the meetings were held in Riverton and New Hartford, for the convenience of its members who lived in those villages. The declaration of the Masons of Connecticut, which was issued in 1832, against the Anti-Masonic warfare was signed by sixty-six of the members of Northern Star Lodge. The lodge then had jurisdiction over Barkhamsted, Hartland, and New Hartford. It was removed to New Hartford in 1850. Its present presiding officer is Martin Wilcox. Application was made by the writer to the present secretary of the lodge for the date of its organization and the names of its charter members. The secretary replied that the lodge would not authorize him to give the desired data. The information was therefore obtained elsewhere. On the rolls of this lodge for the past sixty years are the names of some of the most honored men within the limits of its jurisdiction.

Dr. Amos Beecher, who was born in the town of Wolcott, Dec. 3, 1772, studied his profession in Southington, and from that place, where he married his wife, Mary Lewis, came to Barkhamsted in 1798. Here he remained in the practice of medicine until Jan. 4, 1849, when he died. He is buried in the old

Centre burying-ground. Dr. Beecher was a prominent man in this town, aside from his prominence as the only physician. At one time he was tax collector for four towns. For a short time before Dr. Beecher settled in Barkhamsted there was a Dr. Kincade located there.

In Riverton the first physician was Dr. Thaddeus K. De Wolf. He was succeeded by Dr. F. B. Graham, from Canton. The latter died in 1854, since which time there was no physician in the village until 1878, when Dr. L. M. Crosier located there and has established a successful practice.

The two principal streams, which flow entirely through Barkhamsted, from north to south, are known as the East Branch and West Branch. They come together in New Hartford, something less than two miles south of its northern boundary near its eastern boundary, and form the Tunxis River, sometimes called the Farmington. Kettle Brook flows down Washington Hill, and empties into East Branch somewhat south of the middle of the town. This brook takes its name from a rock about half-way up the hill, which resembles a kettle. This rock is supposed to have been used by the Indians in pounding or pulverizing their corn. Roaring Brook, which empties into East Branch a little below Munson's mill, takes its name from the sound it makes coming down among the rocks. Morgan River finds its head at the outlet, at the extreme northern end, of Lake Wonksunkmunk, or West Hill Pond. How it obtained its name is unknown. The Centre and Centre Hill are so named from the fact of their being centrally located in the town. A line drawn from the northeast to the southwest and another from the northwest to the southeast corner of the town will cross each other at or very near the old Centre burying-ground.

Washington Hill was formerly known as Horse Hill. The name was changed, it is said, about the time the brick church (Methodist Episcopal) was built, at the suggestion of Rev. Mr. Coe of Winsted, who first preached in that church. Wallen's Hill was named after Daniel Wallen, of New Hartford, who owned a large tract of land in that locality. The Bourbon District comprised the southwest corner of the town, near Lake Wonksunkmunk. How it derived its name is not known. Ratlan comprises the southeastern corner of the town, and extends into North Canton. The roads in that locality are hilly and stony. The origin of its name is uncertain. Beach Rock is an imposing object some distance to the left or west of the South Hollow Road. Its peak appears inaccessible from the road, but it is said the early settlers of the town used its level, broad top as a threshing-floor, upon which, with horses and cattle, they trampled out their grain. Two brothers by the name of Beach are said to have settled near this rock, hence its name. The rocky ridge running north from Pleasant Valley to Riverton, on the east side of West Branch, is called Ragged Mountain.

Winsted was named from the first syllable of Winchester and the last syllable of Barkhamsted, the old Winsted ecclesiastical society being made up from portions of the two towns. The island in the upper portion of Pleasant Valley was formerly called Sugar Meadow, it being heavily timbered with sugar maples. The Connecticut Western Railroad, which has about three miles of track in Barkhamsted but no station, was built in 1871. No other railroad touches the town. There are at the present time four post-offices in Barkhamsted, viz., Barkhamsted, Riverton, Pleasant Valley, and Centre Hill.

In the earliest days of the town the freemen held their town-meetings in barns, houses, or other convenient places. After the meeting-house was built, for many years freemen's meetings and town-meetings were held within its sacred walls, until the Centre school-house was erected, when the "upper room" was used for such purposes. Not until 1867 did Barkhamsted have a town-house. In that year the small town building, a few feet west of the new Centre church, was erected.

In the year 1867 the General Assembly passed an act dividing Barkhamsted into three electoral districts, to accommodate the electors of the town in voting at electors' meetings. By this act the electors within the first district are required to vote at Barkhamsted Hollow or Centre, the electors within the limits of district number two to vote at Pleasant Valley, and those of district number three at Riverton.

This arrangement, of course, does not affect the voting at town-meetings, where the inhabitants all meet at the town-house, and choose officers and pass such votes as are deemed necessary to the welfare of the town for the ensuing year.

At the first census of the colony of Connecticut, which was taken in 1756, Barkhamsted is enumerated at 18. As this was the year in which the first white persons made permanent settlement, these 18 must have included either Indians or trespassers, probably both. In the census of 1774 the town is credited with a population of 250.

Emigration to the West from this town commenced years ago. As early as 1810, Barkhamsted had a population of 1500, and continued to increase until 1850, when there were more than 1700 inhabitants. The census of 1860 gives the town a population of 1272, and that of 1870, 1440. The enumeration of 1880 showed the following facts: Whole number of persons, 1300, of whom 26 were colored; 651 were males, and 649 females; 21 were over eighty years of age. The town had 7 ministers, and 1 lawyer and 1 doctor, 21 manufacturing establishments, 292 dwellings, 318 families; tilled land, 1287 acres; meadow and pasturing, 11,883 acres; woodland, 4868 acres; unimproved land, 1576 acres; hay cut previous year, 3442 tons; shelled corn raised, 6824 bushels; oats, 2064 bushels; rye, 1030 bushels; potatoes, 13,882 bushels; apples, 24,105 bushels; tobacco, 24,725 pounds; wood

cut, 5252 cords; lumber sawed in the six saw-mills, 500,000 feet.

The first bridge across the West Branch was directly in the rear of the Henry Lee place, half a mile above Pleasant Valley. This bridge was carried off by a freshet about 1800. The site was then abandoned, and a new bridge was built just north of where the Pleasant Valley bridge now stands. The first bridge across East Branch was a few rods above the present one, near the Beecher dam. The iron bridge at Riverton was built in 1875, carried away by the great flood of Dec. 10, 1878, and rebuilt during the summer and fall of 1879. Bridges have always been a source of great expense to the inhabitants of Barkhamsted.

Sept. 10, 1879, the town of Barkhamsted celebrated its one hundredth anniversary. An immense throng of its sons and daughters and friends assembled to take part in this centennial. The services were held at the Centre meeting-house. Hon. Hiram Goodwin was president of the day. Mr. William Wallace Lee, of Meriden, a native of the town, delivered the historical address, and Judge Monroe E. Merrill, of Hartford (also a native), delivered the oration. Mrs. Emma C. (Carter) Lee wrote a poem, which was read by her husband, Prof. S. H. Lee, of Oberlin College, Ohio. A poem was also read by Elisha W. Jones, of Winsted (a native). Addresses were delivered by Revs. L. H. Barbour and Lemuel Richardson, and Walter S. Carter, Esq., of New York (a native). The opening address was delivered by Hiram C. Brown, Esq., of Riverton. A bountiful collation was spread under the trees between the church and town-house, at which the entire throng was regaled. The chief marshal of the occasion was Mr. Frank A. Case. A mounted escort of fifty men, commanded by George T. Carter, led the procession, which consisted of citizens on horseback, in carriages, carts, and every variety of vehicle, ancient and modern. Letters were read from many natives of the town who were in remote localities, among whom was Mr. Samuel Jones, a grandson of Capt. Israel, who was born in Barkhamsted, June 29, 1781. He was then living in Wayne, Ashtabula Co., Ohio. The celebration was admirably arranged, and successfully carried out in every particular. It was a day long to be remembered with pride by the citizens of Barkhamsted.

Before closing this sketch the author desires to express thanks to all who have so kindly aided him in procuring facts, among whom are the following, who have put themselves to a considerable trouble to help the work along: Hon. Hiram Goodwin and Hon. Daniel Youngs, of Barkhamsted; Mr. William Wallace Lee, of Meriden, to whom the people of the town owe so much for his unselfish, unremunerated labor in preparing the first connected record of the town's history, and from whose admirable historical address many of the facts and frequent quotations in this sketch are taken; Rev. J. B. Clark, and Messrs. Sheldon Merrill, William E. Howd, Alfred Alford, and John F. Simmons, Miss Harriet Atwell, Mrs. Lyman Hart and daughter, Miss Mary L. Hart, of Barkhamsted; Mr. Charles J. Hoadley, State librarian at Hartford, through whose courtesy much information has been obtained from the State archives; and to Mr. Addison Van Name, librarian of Yale College.

The writer is conscious that the sketch is imperfect and incomplete, and regrets that he could not have had more time and space in which to have prepared a more finished production.

CHAPTER XXV.

BETHLEHEM.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Grant—The Indian Purchase—The Survey—The First Settlements—The Pioneers—Petitions for "Winter Privileges"—Incidents—Prices of Provisions in 1747—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Christ Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Bethlehem Library Associations—Physicians—The "Great Sickness" of 1760—Civil and Military History—Organization of Town—Officers Elected—Town Clerks—Selectmen from 1787 to 1881—Representatives from 1787 to 1881—Present (1881) Town Officers—Military Record.

THIS town is located in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Morris, on the east by Watertown, on the south by Woodbury, and on the west by Washington. The town is hilly, but the soil is fertile and well adapted to agricultural pursuits.

The grant of lands in this town was made in 1703, purchased of the Indians in 1710, and surveyed in 1723, but was not divided among the proprietors until 1734. The pioneers of the town located on the road extending east and west, a short distance north of the present centre of the town.

Prominent among the first settlers was Capt. Hezekiah Hooker, of Kensington, Conn., a descendant of the celebrated Rev. Thomas Hooker, of Hartford. He was accompanied by his sons, Hezekiah, Jr., and James. From what is now the town of Woodbury came Reuben and Josiah Avered, Francis and Joshua Guiteau, Caleb and Ebenezer Lewis, Isaac Hill, Jr., Isaac Hotchkiss, Nathaniel Porter, and Samuel Steele. John Steck came from Farmington, and Thomas and Ebenezer Thompson from Litchfield, and Ephraim Tyler from New Cheshire.

The settlement of the town did not increase rapidly. Four years after the first settlement the number of families numbered only fourteen.

In October, 1738, the inhabitants petitioned for "winter privileges," and asked that they might be relieved from paying taxes for the repairing the meeting-house in the old town; in 1839, from parish taxes, and that they might be set off as a distinct society, etc. These petitions were signed by Hezekiah Hooker, John Steel, Nathaniel Porter, Francis Guiteau, Caleb Lewis, Joseph Clark, Josiah Avered, Ebenezer Lewis,

C. Gibbs, Jonathan Seley, Edmund Tomkins, Isaac Hill, John Parkis, Reuben Avered, Ephraim Tyler, Caleb Wheeler, Ebenezer Thompson, Beriah Dudley, and Seth Avered. The prayer of the petition was granted, and the town was incorporated and named Bethlehem.

The first settlers were hardy, enterprising, self-denying men, well qualified to endure the hardships of pioneer life. The women, as well as the men, went on foot, or on horseback, through a trackless wilderness, guided by marked trees. In the midst of the first dreary winter their provisions gave out, and the inhabitants were obliged to thread their way through the pathless forest to the old settlement (Woodbury) for food. It is related that Samuel and John Steele went to Farmington with a hand-sled for corn to sustain the little settlement. The prices of provisions in 1747 were twelve shillings per bushel for wheat, nine shillings for rye, and seven shillings for Indian corn.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

As stated above, "winter privileges" were granted in October, 1738. On the 2d of the following month Rev. Joseph Bellamy commenced his labors among this people, and he doubtless preached the first sermon ever delivered in this society. The society was organized in October, 1739, and March 27, 1740, the church was organized with the following members: Joseph Bellamy, Jonathan Filley and wife, John Steele and wife, Joseph Clark and wife, Jonathan Munger and wife, Ephraim Tyler and wife, Thomas Thompson and wife, Ebenezer Thompson, Caleb Lewis and wife, Nathaniel Porter and wife, Francis Guiteau and wife, Ebenezer Lewis and wife, Isaac Hotchkiss and wife, Josiah Avered and wife, Reuben Avered and wife, Hezekiah Hooker, Jr., and wife, James Hooker, Samuel Steele and wife, Isaac Hill and wife, Joshua Guiteau and wife, and five females.

In 1740 the society voted to build a meeting-house, which was completed in 1744. The first services held by Dr. Bellamy were in a barn. In 1764 the little settlement had increased to about one hundred taxpayers, and on the 4th of January of that year it was voted to build a new house of worship. February 28th it was voted "to begin, and go on moderately, and little by little." May 24th, Samuel Jackson, Archibald Kasson, and Lieut. John Steele were appointed a building committee. The church was to be "sixty by forty-three feet, and just as high as ye Meeting-House in ye old Society." Three years later the society voted "to have the meeting-house raised, and to give each man four shillings per day that shall raise ye Meeting-House, they find all but Rhum, and their wages shall go towards their Meeting-House Rates." Among the votes of the society we find one to "seat the new Meeting-House and dignify its Pues;" one to purchase a "good decent bell and a Lightning-rod;" also, "that the singers may sit up Gallery all day if they please, but to keep to their own seat, the men not to infringe on the women's pues."

The third and present church edifice was built in 1836.

List of Pastors.—Joseph Bellamy, from 1740–90; Azel Backus, 1791–1813; John Langdon, 1816–25; Benjamin F. Stanton, 1825–29; Paul Couch, 1829–34; Fosdic Harrison, 1835–50; Aretus G. Loomis, 1850–59; Ephraim Wright, 1861–65; George Banks, 1866–74; S. Fuller Palmer, 1875–79; William E. Bassett, 1879, present incumbent.

The present deacons are Joshua Bird, William R. Harrison, and Theodore Bird.

CHRIST CHURCH.

Christ Church parish, Bethlehem, was organized in 1806, at the house of Mr. George Bloss, Carmel Hill, by the Rev. Daniel Burham, D.D. The members were Christopher Prentis, Benjamin Hawley, John Speney, Leverett Judd, Abel Hard, Glover Skidmore, Ebenezer L. Thompson, Samuel Bloss, Reuben Tinker, Samuel Blackman, Daniel Skidmore, Henry Jackson, Amos Lake, David Polford, and B. T. Lake. Services were holden in the district school-house in Bethlehem Centre until the erection of the present church edifice, which was built in 1829, and consecrated by the Right Rev. Bishop Brownell, Sept. 23, 1835.

List of Rectors.—Revs. Russell Wheeler, J. D. Welton, Isaac Jones, Joseph Scott, John Dowdney, William Watson, F. W. Snow, Isaac H. Tuttle, Jonathan Coe, William H. Frisbie, J. S. Covell, J. D. Berry, N. W. Munroe, James R. Coe, John N. Marvin, F. D. Holcomb, D.D., A. N. Lewis, J. A. Welton, J. B. Robinson, present pastor.

The present officers (1880) are as follows: Wardens, G. G. Smith, George S. Guild; Vestrymen, Samuel L. Bloss, James Allen, Amos C. Lake; Clerk, Leman A. Guild.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first act to permanently establish Methodism in Bethlehem was the forming of a class of thirteen persons, Sept. 1, 1858, at the house of James Rudman, by L. W. Abbott, then preaching at Watertown, Conn. L. W. Abbott was appointed to Bethlehem at the Conference of 1859, holding services at the town-house. Over ninety children were gathered into the Sunday-school, and the membership increased to thirty-eight in full and twenty probationers. July 4, 1859, the first meeting for the appointment of a board of trustees was held, and Ralph Munson, George Guernsey, Harlow Judson, and Bernard Brisie were appointed. Sept. 19, 1859, it was voted to build a house of worship and provide a parsonage property. May 15, 1860, the church was raised, and was dedicated November 14th of the same year.

The following is a list of the pastors: S. W. Abbott, D. Osborn, Spencer Bray, W. Goodsell, E. L.



RESIDENCE OF **JAMES ALLEN**, BETHLEHEM CONN.

Bray, Ira Abbott, J. H. Crofoot, C. S. Dikeman, A. McNichol, J. S. Haugh, and S. Kristeller.

The present officers are as follows: Pastor, S. Kristeller; Trustees, James Wheeler, John D. Waldron, Ralph Munson, David Doolittle, Jonathan Wooten, W. H. Taylor; Superintendent of the Sabbath-school, Samuel Allen.

Present church membership, 87 in full; probationers, 13.

THE BETHLEHEM LIBRARY ASSOCIATION*

was organized March 16, 1857, with fifty-four members, each of whom paid the sum of two dollars as a condition of membership. Upon the subsequent payment by others of a like sum, it has now a membership of one hundred and thirty-two. Its meetings are held in the town-hall monthly, for the drawing of books, the reading of which, for one month, is offered at auction at two cents each volume, subject to higher bids.

At the first meeting for drawing books it had eighty-six volumes; at the close of its first year, one hundred and forty; at the close of its twenty-third year, —March, 1880,—it had on its catalogue eleven hundred and seven volumes. Since its organization it has received for membership, biddings, fines, and lectures the sum of fourteen hundred and thirty dollars and three cents. All moneys received are devoted to the purchase of new books, and the biddings at the monthly meetings—which have averaged about fifty dollars per year—are its main reliance.

The only compensation given any official is to the secretary, who during his term of office has his books free, if not bid for above two cents.

The first officers of the association were Theodore Bird, President; Joshua Bird, Secretary and Librarian, Henry W. Peck, Treasurer; Rev. A. G. Loomis, John C. Ambler, Abraham Beecher, Executive Committee. The first members were Arvil Morris, Maria T. Humphrey, Henry W. Peck, George S. Guild, Lewis U. Guild, John Towne, Jerome B. Strong, Henry Davis, Rev. A. G. Loomis, Theodore Bird, Abraham Beecher, E. O. Hubbard, George M. Karson, Joshua Bird, D. B. Jackson, Samuel L. Blois, F. D. Prentice, John C. Ambler, Leman A. Guild, Benjamin T. Lake, Frederick Jackson, P. M. Crane, H. C. Hill, M. S. Todd, Martha P. Karson, Adam C. Karson, Samuel Wellman, W. R. Harrison, Samuel Allen, D. L. Thompson, Stephen Hayes, William B. Ames, Gideon Allen, Emily Bloss, C. C. Parmelee, James W. Thomas, James Allen, Jr., Leverett P. Judd, William Munson, W. F. Carpenter, A. S. Judson, H. N. Lake, Norman Lake, Edward Cowles, Ralph Munson, Harry Jackson, E. E. Prentice, Hermon Skidmore, Sheldon Jackson, Sidney Peck, D. E. Doolittle, Henry C. Spencer, Francis E. Judson, and Horace Fenn.

By the sale and transfer of rights, nearly every family in the town is now supplied, at small cost, with good reading of every kind, and in such abundance as may be desired, from the Bethlehem Library Association, and it is believed that the plan is the best ever devised for the use of small communities.

PHYSICIANS.

Probably the first physician in this town was Dr. Zephaniah Hull, a native of Cheshire, Conn. He came here about the year 1750, and died in 1760, the same day with his wife, during the "great sickness."

Titus Hull, son of the above, was also a practicing physician in this town for a time. In 1805 he removed to Danbury, and subsequently to New York State.

Benjamin Hawley commenced the practice of his profession in this town some time prior to the Revolution. He died in 1813.

Physicians since Dr. Hawley have been as follows: Parlemon Fowler, Conant Catlin, Lyman Catlin, Algernon S. Lewis, Loomis North, Gaylord Bissell, Henry Davis, Seth Hill, M. V. B. Dunham, Franklin Booth, Henry Kurrmann, S. H. Huntington, and Edward Kurrmann.

Dr. D. B. Hurd, a native of this town, a former practitioner in Montgomery, Ala., who for the past thirty years has resided here, died in 1881.

Dr. E. Osborn, a botanical physician, located here in 1860, and continued until 1879.

THE "GREAT SICKNESS."

During the month of November, 1760, a fatal sickness prevailed in this town. Thirty-four persons died. They were first taken with a cold, and then a malignant pleurisy set in and carried them off. Among others who died were Dr. Hull, his wife, and two children, and a young man,—all out of the same house. The doctor and his wife were buried in one grave. Soon after these deaths, and while others were sick in the house, one Deacon Strong, going by, raised a flock of eleven quail, which flew over the house and dropped in the garden. Immediately after three rose and flew into the bushes, but the other eight were picked up dead, and in one hour after became putrid, and were buried. The air in the parish was said by doctors and others of judgment to have been different from the air in towns and parishes round about it. Some were inclined to call it the plague, or something of that kind.

Bethlehem is a small town, with an average length of four and one-half miles, and a breadth of four miles. Its inhabitants are mostly engaged in agricultural pursuits. There is one carriage manufactory, one woolen-mill, one store, and blacksmith-shops and saw-mills to accommodate the public. The land is rolling but fertile, being very suitable for fruit-growing. There is a library in the town of nearly twelve

* Contributed by Henry W. Peck.

hundred volumes, which is well patronized, making an intelligent community. In the southeast part of the town is Nonneway Falls, a beautiful cascade in a romantic glen, deriving its name from an Indian chief of that name whom tradition claims had his wigwam on the banks of the stream below the falls. It is now quite a place of resort. A female boarding-school has recently been established there, which bids fair to become a success. There have been in times past schools which have gained quite a notoriety. At one time John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, was a pupil in this town. Rev. Benjamin Meigs, a native of this town, was a missionary to Ceylon for forty years. Mr. Burton, for many years connected with the mission in Liberia, was also a native.

"*Resolved* by this Assembly, Those Inhabitance of the Town of Woodbury that live within the limits of said society of Bethlehem, be and they are hereby incorporated into a separate and distinct Town by the name of the Town of Bethlehem and that the bounds and limits, shall be the same as the present bounds of the Society of Bethlehem with the same rights Powers, privileges and franchises of every kind in other towns in this State by law now have and enjoy. Excepting only that they, be restricted to One Representative only in the General Assembly. And that said Town of Bethlehem shall hold their first Town Meeting at the Public Meeting house in said town on the 20 day of June next at two O'Clock in the Afternoon and that Oliver Parmlee Esq of said Bethlehem, be and he is hereby authorized and empowered to cause said meeting warned and shall receive the votes of the inhabitance for Moderator and shall preside as moderator until a moderator shall be chosen at which meeting said town of Bethlehem, shall have liberty to choose all their town Officers who shall be invested with the same powers as similar Officers in other towns by law have, and shall continue in Office until others be chosen in their stead.

"A true copy of Record Examined by George Wyllys, Secretary of State."

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting assembled June 20, 1787. Daniel Everett was chosen Moderator; Moses Hawley, Town Clerk; Robert Crane, Capt. Enos Hawley, and John Wheeler, Selectmen; Ebenezer Bird, Town Treasurer; Gideon Atwood, Constable and Collector of Taxes; and Nathan Ranney, Constable. The meeting then adjourned to June 26, 1787.

TOWN CLERKS.

Homer Skidmore, 1853–54; Henry W. Peck, 1855–61; Homer Skidmore, 1862; George C. Stone, 1863; Henry Davis, 1864–66; George C. Stone, 1867; Abraham Beecher, 1868–72; Henry W. Peck, 1873; Franklin Booth, 1874; George C. Stone, 1875–81.

TOWN-HOUSE.

Land was purchased for the site of a town-hall in 1838. Jerial Hayes contracted to build the same, but, failing to complete it in the time specified, a building committee was directed to cause the same to be completed by June 1, 1840.

SELECTMEN FROM 1787 TO 1881.

1787.—Robert Crane, Capt. Enos Hawley, John Wheeler, Ebenezer Bird.
1788.—Robert Crane, David Camp, Ebenezer Perkins.
1790–91.—Ebenezer Perkins, David Leavit, Jr., James Kasson, Jr.
1791–92.—Same as 1790–91, with the addition of M. Hawley.
1793.—D. Leavit, Jr., J. Kasson, M. Hawley.
1794.—David Leavit, Jr., David Ambler, David Bellamy.
1795.—No record.
1796–1800.—Robert Crane, Friend Clark, George D. Kasson.
1801–3.—Friend Clark, George D. Kasson, John Steel (2d).
1804–8.—Friend Clark, George D. Kasson, Nehemiah Lambert.
1809.—George D. Kasson, Nehemiah Lambert, Nathaniel Hawley.
1810.—Same, with the addition of Jonathan Smith.
1811–12.—Nehemiah Lambert, Nathan Hawley, Jonathan Smith.
1813–15.—Nehemiah Lambert, Nathan Hawley, Nathan Burton.
1816.—Nathan Hawley, George D. Kasson, Samuel Bloss.
1817–18.—Nathan Hawley, George D. Kasson, William Kasson.
1819–20.—George D. Kasson, William Kasson, Benjamin T. Lake.
1821–22.—Sheldon C. Leavit, Joseph H. Bellamy, Phineas Crane.
1823–24.—Sheldon C. Leavit, Joseph H. Bellamy, Samuel Bloss.
1825.—Joseph H. Bellamy, Samuel Bloss, Levi Thompson.
1826–28.—Levi Thompson, Joseph Ambler, Adam C. Kasson.
1829.—Sheldon C. Leavit, Joseph Ambler, Adam C. Kasson.
1830.—Minot Smith, James Allen, Phineas Crane.
1831–32.—Minot Smith, James Allen, Jerial Hayes.
1833.—Minot Smith, Nathan Jackson, James Allen.
1834.—James Allen, Levi Thompson.
1835.—Levi Thompson, Noble Allen.
1836–37.*—Noble Allen, Jerial Hayes.
1838.—Noble Allen, Jerial Hayes, B. T. Lake.
1839–42.—Minot Smith, James Allen, Bennett Warner.
1843–44.—Minot Smith, Nicholas Moss, George L. Bloss.
1845.—Abraham Beecher, George L. Bloss, David M. Cowles.
1846.—Abraham Beecher, George M. Kasson, E. L. Thompson.
1847.—Abraham Beecher, Edwin L. Thompson, George L. Bloss.
1848.—Abraham Beecher, George L. Bloss, Abner Allen.
1849–50.—Abraham Beecher, Marvin S. Todd, H. W. Peck.
1851.—Marvin S. Todd, Henry W. Peck, John C. Ambler.
1852.—Marvin S. Todd, Homer Skidmore, George M. Kasson.
1853–54.—Marvin S. Todd, Sidney Peck, Joshua Bird.
1855.—Marvin S. Todd, Sidney Peck, Clark C. Guild.
1856–58.—Marvin S. Todd, Sidney Peck, Henry Catlin.
1859.—Marvin S. Todd, Henry Catlin, Phineas Crane.
1860.—Henry Catlin, Phineas Crane, Samuel L. Bloss.
1861.—Henry Catlin, Phineas Crane, Walter B. Lake.
1862.—Henry Catlin, James Allen, Abraham Beecher.
1863–64.—Abraham Beecher, James Allen, Edwin L. Thompson.
1865.—Abraham Beecher, Edwin L Thompson, Samuel L. Bloss.
1866.—Samuel L. Bloss, Edwin L. Thompson, David W. Ames.
1867–68.—Samuel L. Bloss, Benjamin T. Lake, Allen Smith.
1869–70.—Samuel L. Bloss, Benjamin T. Lake, George C. Guild.
1871.—Henry Catlin, Warren N. Taylor, Theodore Bird.
1872.—Theodore Bird, Ralph Munson, John Trowbridge.
1873.—Nehemiah L. Bloss, Lewis G. Sherman, Jonathan Wooten.
1874–75.—Nehemiah L. Bloss, Jonathan Wooten, George S. Guild.
1876.—Amzi D. Bacon, Henry C. Hill, David W. Ames.
1877.—Amzi D. Bacon, Theodore Bird, George S. Guild.
1878.—Amzi D. Bacon, Henry Catlin, Theodore Bird.
1879.—Henry Catlin, Warren H. Taylor, Marvin S. Todd.
1880.—Henry Catlin, Marvin S. Todd, Theodore Bird.

Grand list, 1880, $453,152.

The present town officers are G. C. Stone, Town Clerk; Henry Catlin, Marvin S. Todd, and Warren H. Taylor, Selectmen; Jonathan Wooten, Town Treasurer; Benjamin T. Lake, Town Deposit Fund Treasurer.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1787, David Ambler; 1788, David Ambler, David Camp; 1789, David Camp, Capt. Jonathan Smith; 1790–91, David Ambler; 1792, David Ambler, Oliver Parmelee; 1793, David Ambler; 1794–96, David Bellamy; 1797, Oliver Parmelee, David Bellamy; 1798, David Leavitt, Jr., David Bellamy; 1799, David Leavitt, Jr.; 1800, David Leavitt, Jr., David Bellamy; 1801, David Leavitt, Jr., Alexandria Kasson; 1802, David Bellamy, David Leavitt, Jr.; 1803, David Bellamy, Nehemiah Lambert; 1804–5, David Bellamy; 1806, Nehemiah Lambert, David Bellamy; 1807, David Bellamy; 1808, Nehemiah Lambert, David Bellamy; 1809, David Bellamy; 1810, Samuel Church, Jr., David Bellamy; 1811, George D. Kasson, Samuel Church, Jr.; 1812, Nehemiah Lambert; 1813, George D. Kasson, Leveritt Judd; 1814, Samuel Church, Jr., Leveritt Judd; 1815, Nehemiah Lambert, Sheldon C. Leavitt; 1816, Nathan Hawley; 1817, Sheldon C. Leavitt,

* In 1837 the election was held upon the 26th of September, and not the fore-part of December, as heretofore.



Nehemiah Lambert; 1818, Nehemiah Lambert, Joseph H. Bellamy; 1819,* Joseph H. Bellamy; 1820, Sheldon C. Leavitt; 1821, Joseph H. Bellamy; 1822, Sheldon C. Leavitt; 1823, Nathan Barton, Jr.; 1824–25, Sheldon C. Leavitt; 1826–27, Joseph H. Bellamy; 1828, Sheldon C. Leavitt; 1829–31, Nathan Jackson; 1832, Minot Smith; 1833, Nathan Jackson; 1834, Nathan Hawley; 1835, Isaac S. Wadsworth; 1836, James Allen; 1837, Jerial Hayes; 1838, Noble Allen; 1839, Nathan Hawley; 1840, no choice; 1841, Charles A. Bloss; 1842, Abraham Beecher; 1843, Gideon Allen; 1844, Nicholas Moss; 1845, George T. Bloss; 1846, Bennett Warner; 1847, Nicholas Moss; 1848, Marvin S. Todd; 1849, Edwin L. Thompson; 1850, Sidney Peck; 1851, James Allen, Jr.; 1852, James Allen; 1853, Henry W. Peck; 1854, Benjamin T. Lake; 1855, William A. Hayes; 1856, Henry Catlin; 1857, Leonard L. Hotchkiss; 1858, L. H. Guild; 1859, Sidney Peck; 1860, Samuel L. Bloss; 1861, Marvin S. Todd; 1862, Henry W. Peck; 1863, Marvin S. Todd; 1864, Abraham Beecher; 1865, Edwin L. Thompson; 1866, Henry Davis; 1867, Henry J. Martin; 1868, Henry Catlin; 1869, Marshall E. Beecher; 1870, Warren H. Taylor; 1871, Gideon D. Crane; 1872, George S. Guild; 1873, Marshall E. Beecher; 1874, Richard W. Bacon; 1875, Henry C. Hill; 1876, David W. Thompson; 1877, Herbert S. Jackson; 1878, David W. Thompson; 1879, George C. Stone; 1880, David H. Judd; 1881, Francis E. Judson.

THE REVOLUTION.

The following vote of the society of Bethlehem illustrates the spirit of the people in 1776:

"We the subscribers in Bethlehem, Considering the great Danger we are in from our unnatural Enemies do voluntarily Ingage to Equip ourselves as soon as we can with a good Gun, Sword or Bayonet, and Caterage Box for any Especial Emergency, for the Defense of our Invaluable Rights and Privileges and Promise to support the same with our Lives and fortunes as witness our hands the 18th day of July A.D. 1776."

This agreement was signed by Capt. Andrew Martin and forty-four others.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is the list of those who entered the late Rebellion credited to this town:

Charles and Levi Baldwin, E. Burke, A. W. Burr, Joseph Boyce, Felix Clary, William B. Crane, Francis Dugan, John Duffee, William Flynn, John Ferry, Isaac Foot, Michael Garrey, James H. Gilbert, John Hogan, Henry J. Hubbard, John Hayden, Patrick Howard, Daniel Hunt, John Jorie, Oliver Johnson, Alexander D. and E. N. Kasson, Louis Le Blanc, A. J. Lownsbury, Peter Monagher, Richard McGee, Jr., Thomas McBride, Olin Nash, Dexter A. Harson, B. and John K. Northrup, James Oswald, Patrick Rourke, Theodore Stewart, Abram B. Polles, George Williams, Philip L. Waldron.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

JAMES ALLEN.

The Allen family have been identified with the history of Bethlehem for more than a hundred years. Amos Allen, the pioneer, came from Woodbridge and settled in the southwest part of the town, where he raised a family of six children, five sons and one daughter. He was a large land-owner, and gave to each of his sons land, upon which they settled, in the immediate neighborhood. James Allen was the oldest son by a second wife. His land was adjoining the old home on the south. His father died when he was nineteen years of age. When twenty-one he was married to Clarissa Way. Their children were Abner, Amos, James, George P., and Jabez. Mr. Allen was a man of good judgment and strict integrity, and he enjoyed in a large degree the confidence and esteem of his neighbors; was a Democrat in politics, and often called to fill town offices, and was a selectman for many years, and frequently chosen administrator of estates and guardian of minor children. He represented the town in the Legislature in 1836 and in 1852. He was also a soldier in the war of 1812, for which his widow received a pension. He died in 1858, in his sixty-fourth year. His wife died March 10, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-two years.

Mr. Allen received but a small farm from his father, to which he made additions until he had two hundred and eighty acres, upon which he built a good and substantial house, now the home of his third son, James, Jr., who received the home-farm from his father, and, like him, has added other lands until he has some four hundred acres of land, with large improvements and fine buildings (a view of which may be seen in this work). He is one of the most substantial and successful farmers in his town, and has held several town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1851. He married Betsy L., daughter of George W. Peck, and granddaughter of Deacon Calvin Peck, who came to Sharon when a young man, where the family still reside. Their children are Frank P., who is in the lumber business in Georgia; Charles M., is a hardware merchant in Waterbury; J. Edward, is a farmer in Bethlehem; and Henry M., lives at home.

* Under the constitution.

CHAPTER XXVI.

BRIDGEWATER.

Geographical — Topographical — Incorporation of Town — First Town-Meeting — Officers Elected — List of Town Clerks — Representatives from 1857 to 1881 — Ecclesiastical History — Congregational Church — St. Mark's Church — Methodist Episcopal Church — Baptist Church — Roman Catholic Church — Grand List, 1881 — Military Record.

THIS town lies in the southwestern part of Litchfield County, and is bounded as follows: on the north by New Milford, on the east by the town of Roxbury and New Haven County, on the south by Fairfield County, and on the west by Fairfield County and the town of New Milford. Its surface is hilly, but is well adapted to agricultural pursuits. Tobacco raising forms a leading occupation of the inhabitants.

The early history of this town is interwoven with that of the mother-town, New Milford, and will be found detailed in the history of that town elsewhere in this work.

INCORPORATION OF BRIDGEWATER.

Bridgewater formed a portion of New Milford until May, 1856, when it was set off as a separate town. It was known as the "Neck."

The first town-meeting was held July 14, 1856, with Charles H. Sanford as moderator. The following officers were chosen: Sherman Peck, Glover Sanford, and Roswell Morris, Selectmen; Charles H. Sanford, Town Clerk; Peter Wooster, Treasurer; Eli Sturdevant, Constable and Collector; Burr Glover, Burr Mallet, Samuel F. Clark, and John Keeler, Constables; Nelson D. Trobridge and Addison Beardsley, Grand Jurors; Samuel R. Clark, Henry C. Knight, and J. G. Randal, Tithingmen; Charles Leavenworth and Alva Warner, Haywards; David Wooster, Gauger; Harley Sanford, Sealer of Weights and Measures; James M. Phippeney, Packer; William P. Bennett, Sexton; J. Platt, Burying-ground Commissioner; Henry B. Young, Pound-Keeper; Peter Phippeney and S. W. Treat, Fence-Viewers; Horace Judson, Register.

TOWN CLERKS.

The following is a list of town clerks from the organization of the town to 1881:

Charles H. Sanford, 1857–59; G. R. Warner,* 1860–62; Austin H. Gillett, 1862–69; Henry H. Du Bois, M.D., 1870–74; G. R. Warner,† 1875–81.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1857 TO 1881.

1857, Hiram Keeler; 1858, Homer B. Sanford; 1859, N. D. Trowbridge; 1860, John Peck; 1861, R. J. Livingston; 1862, F. S. Sanford; 1863, Smith R. Weeks; 1864, George Beardsley; 1865, Eli Sturdevant; 1866, Glover Sanford; 1867, Alonzo Barnum; 1868, G. R. Warner; 1869, Austin H. Gillett; 1870, Daniel Keeler; 1871, Sherman Peck; 1872, Burr Mallett; 1873, Edgar L. Peck; 1874, Darwin Keeler; 1875, Bence B. Beach; 1876, Marcus B. Mallett; 1877, John Keeler; 1878, Jeremiah G. Randall; 1879, James H. Keeler; 1880, George W. Morris; 1881, Amos Northrop.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.‡

Inasmuch as the history of the Congregational Church and Society was for a long time almost the history of this section of the old town, it will be given *in extenso:*

The first ecclesiastical society in Bridgewater was organized in the year 1803. Up to that year it was a part of the first society in New Milford. At the session of the General Assembly in said year action was taken upon the petition of Truman Minor *et al.*, to be set off as a district society, on "account of the inconveniences which they suffer by continuing a part of the New Milford Society." The petition bears date "April 30, 1803," and was granted. The limits of the society, as specified in the act of the Legislature, were the same as those of the present *town* of Bridgewater. Those seem to have been based originally upon what—as to its northern boundary—was known as the "established military lines in said Neck" (probably the limit of a company of the militia.)

Simultaneously with the organization there was pledged by a subscription a fund amounting to two thousand five hundred and seventy-seven dollars, "the interest of which shall be paid annually, and carefully applied to the support of an able and discreet minister of the gospel in said society." Much of the fund subscribed was never paid, and during the first thirty years the interest was but partially collected. Legacies have from time to time been added, but considerable sums seem to have also been lost. The last legacy—one thousand dollars—was from the estate of the late Lyman Smith.

The first meeting of the society was on Nov. 17, 1803, at the house of John Canfield. At a meeting held Feb. 1, 1804, it was voted "that we will lay a tax of five mills on the dollar for the benefit of the society, to be payable by April 1st." Jeremiah Canfield was appointed collector of said tax. At the same meeting it was voted "that the society committee be empowered to hire a minister, and lay out as much of the money to be raised by the tax as they think for the good of the society." Also "that we will purchase pine lumber for the purpose of building a meeting-house." Also "that Eli Smith and Benjamin Mead be appointed a committee to purchase said lumber." By a vote passed Dec. 27, 1804, their purchase was rejected, and no advance seems to have been made until the end of 1806, December 16th, at which time a committee of nine, of which Benjamin Mead was chairman, was appointed to pitch a stake at the cranberry pond "for the meeting-house." They were requested to attend to the business "on Thursday next at two P.M." This seems to have been done satisfactorily, for on Jan. 8, 1807, they voted that "we will build a meeting-house in this society with a steeple, this present year, on or near the place where the stake is now pitched, south of the cranberry pond, on James W. and Sally Smith's land. Said house to be raised and closed." The building committee were Eli Smith, David Merwin (2d), and Andrew Miner." The same committee was to set a price on the lumber bought, and also upon "all kinds of labor by the day." The price fixed upon for the first three months of that year was three shillings and sixpence per day (about sixty-two cents), and seven shillings for a four-cattle team."

The frame of the present edifice is the one which was put up at that time, but the house has been remodeled twice. It seems to have been built in the plainest manner. The first covering was of shingles and not painted. This we infer from the fact that on Oct. 10, 1807, they voted "to paint the steeple, all above the deck floor, and the trimmings of the house." The building does not seem to have been completed before 1810.

The pioneers seem to have been fruitful in expedients for meeting and conquering financial difficulties, for, near the close of 1807, they appointed Andrew Miner, as agent of the society, to petition the Legislature for a lottery to finish the house.

In the early part of 1817 the meeting-house was

* Mr. Warner resigned, and Levi M. Warner was appointed.

† *Vice* Gillett, resigned.

‡ Condensed from a historical discourse delivered in Bridgewater, July 9, 1876, by Rev. J. B. Doolittle.

struck by lightning. This was soon repaired. It underwent no further extensive repairs until 1842.

It is a matter of interest to the young to know that in those early days it would have been considered by many a positive sin to have a fire in the meeting-house. Our grandfathers tell us that they used to sit patiently through two long sermons; and if their feet became intolerably cold they would knock them together to stimulate circulation. The ladies have always in this country been privileged characters. They used to carry foot-stoves; some of which, of more recent pattern, may still be found in the slips, contesting the ground with the modern soapstone. I find no record of the first introduction of stoves. It was probably, however, not far from the year 1825. And probably for some years the stove-pipes formed a junction in front of the pulpit and thence out through the roof. The first substitute for a bell was a large triangle. This in time was replaced by a bell.

The church was organized Aug. 10, 1809. Its records were burned in 1830. It was organized with twenty-nine members,—nine male and twenty female. Rev. Reuben Taylor, the first pastor, was ordained Jan. 24, 1810, and was dismissed April 5, 1815.

From the time of his dismission until Feb. 15, 1824, the church remained destitute of a preached gospel and its blessed ordinances, except occasional supplies, for a few weeks at a time, by itinerant preachers.

For five years succeeding 1824 the church enjoyed the regular preaching of the gospel for one-third part of the time by Rev. Fosdic Harrison, pastor of the church in Roxbury.

Mr. Taylor was settled upon a salary of four hundred dollars. But at the outset he was also given five hundred dollars as a "settlement." This was in accordance with the usual custom of the churches in the settlement of pastors. This money was given him upon the condition that, "Provided he leaves the society within the term of ten years, and the fault shall be *his*, he shall refund to the society in proportion as he has not tarried that length of time." On March 6, 1815, he was notified that his "resignation would be accepted." He therefore saved his two hundred and fifty dollars.

Mr. Taylor built and occupied the house which is known as the Lyman Smith place. The magnificent shade-trees around it, set out by him, are his most enduring material monument. He also set out the orchard east of the house. He purchased the trees of a Mr. Sturdevant, who was to take his pay in sermons upon the "doctrine of Election." Mr. Taylor gave them a pretty strong one on the following Sunday, and at the close of it Mr. Sturdevant said: "Mr. Taylor, we will call the tree account square."

The period of the early history of this church was characterized extensively in New England by the breaking up of the old denominational monopoly; a reaction against the "high Calvinism" which had so prominently characterized the "standing order" during the last half of the last century.

In 1820 one Mr. Burritt preached here. The only allusion to him upon the records is the fact that "sixteen united with the church under him."

The second settled pastor here was Rev. Albert Camp. He was probably Dr. Camp's son, of Northfield. He was ordained and installed Dec. 9, 1834. The Consociation met at that time at the house of Stephen Treat,—Mr. Camp's boarding-place. His salary, as voted by the society, was three hundred and sixty-five dollars per year, and three Sundays vacation. During this pastorate the meeting-house was rebuilt.

March 10, 1842, the society voted to repair the underpinning and steeple, put slips in the place of pews, and cover the building on three sides with pine siding; also to "paint the outside and inside," if sufficient funds can be raised by subscription. J. L. Miner was appointed a committee to circulate the same, and Lyman Smith, John Wooster, and Harmon Treat were appointed a committee to superintend the work.

During Mr. Camp's pastorate the parsonage was built upon land donated by Stephen Treat, but for interest upon which he was during his lifetime to be paid thirty dollars annually. The parsonage was first owned as a joint stock "affair," but was afterwards bought in and owned by the society. Beach Sanford and Daniel Miner were the building committee. The cost was twelve hundred and thirty-two dollars and two cents.

A vote of the society, bearing the date of 1830, is as follows:

"That if Homer Treat will be accountable to the society for seventy-five dollars, the said H. T. shall have the privilege to solicit subscriptions from individuals to help him pay the said seventy-five dollars, and he shall have the privilege of boarding the minister through the year, and no member of the society shall be allowed the privilege of having a scholar or scholars to study and recite to the minister during the year, either directly or indirectly."

Mr. Camp was dismissed June 6, 1843.

Rev. James Kilbourn supplied the pulpit from Aug. 13, 1843. He was ordained and installed Feb. 21, 1844, upon a salary of four hundred and fifty dollars, including aid from the Domestic Missionary Society. He was dismissed July 1, 1850.

Rev. Dillon Williams was acting pastor during the two years following,—that is, until September, 1852.

The interval between September, 1852, and 1860 found Rev. F. Harrison acting as reserve, while unsuccessful efforts seem to have been made to secure a pastor. There were nine added to the church, of whom three were by profession; sixteen were dismissed.

Among those who occupied the pulpit at times are the names of H. H. McFarland and Lester Dorman.

Rev. L. S. Potwin was ordained and installed Oct. 2, 1860, and was dismissed in 1863.

Rev. Henry E. Hart was acting pastor from July,

1863, to July, 1866. Rev. Wm. H. Dean commenced his labors here Nov. 21, 1866, and was installed Aug. 28, 1867. His dismission occurred June 21, 1871. Simultaneously with his coming there was developed a revival of considerable power, which resulted in the largest numerical accession which the church has ever experienced. During his pastorate a new pipe organ was put into the church. It cost eleven hundred dollars, and was the gift of Lyman Smith.

Rev. John B. Doolittle commenced his labors here July 1, 1872, and was installed on the 16th of October following.

Mr. Harrison, of Roxbury, from his long familiarity with Bridgewater, and his frequent official connection with this church, is remembered with sincere affection by all of the older people.

Seven of the sons of this church have entered the Christian ministry, viz.: Joseph Treat, Wm. A. Hawley, Levi Smith, Isaac C. Beach, Julius O. Beardsley (foreign missionary), Philo R. Hurd, and Albert E. Dunning. The following legacies have been received by the society: in 1847, estate of Abijah Beach, $300; in 1849, estate of Stephen Treat, $500; in 1850, estate of Mrs. David Young, $50; in 1873, estate of Lyman Smith, $1000. Mr. Smith's legacy was in addition to his gift to the society of the organ, before alluded to, at a cost of $1100.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH.*

The first record of any organization of St. Mark's Episcopal Society is of a meeting held at the dwelling-house of Jonas Sanford, on Easter Monday, April 23, 1810, at which meeting William Gillett and Julius Camp were chosen wardens, Daniel Booth, Jeremiah Platt, and James Jesup vestrymen, William Gillet reading clerk, Samuel Lockwood, treasurer; also David Merwin, Joseph Wheeler, Blackman Jesup, Jeremiah Canfield, Treat Canfield, Jehiel Summers, and John Treat were chosen choristers, and Joel Sanford elected to attend the State convention within the year.

It appears that no steps were taken at this time towards the erection of a church edifice, but the people received such ministrations as the ministers of neighboring parishes were able to offer, meeting for worship at the dwellings of the several church-members, but more frequently at the house of Jonas Sanford. The society continued its existence in this way until the year 1835, when it had so far increased in numbers and strength as to warrant the undertaking of the building of a church edifice, which was accordingly erected in this same year, being located about one-half mile south of the present village, and afterwards a public road was laid by the town, past the church, which led to Southville. This edifice was used for worship until the year 1859, when the erection of a second church building, located in the centre of the village, was commenced and completed in the following year, and was consecrated March 14, 1860, by the Right Rev. John Williams, and continues in use as the place of public worship by the members of St. Mark's Society.

No complete list of ministers can be given from the first organization to the erection of a church, but among those officiating are the names of Revs. B. Northrop, Benjamin Benham, and Joseph S. Covell.

Since 1835 the church has been in charge of the following named clergymen: Revs. Joseph S. Covell, Abel Nichols, George H. Nichols, William Atwill, Abel Ogden, William O. Jarvis, H. F. M. Whitesides, Abel Nichols, Merritt H. Wellman, William H. Cook, James Morton, H. D. Noble, X. Alanson Welton, W. B. Colburn, D.D., and G. V. C. Eastman, D.D., under whose charge the church is at the present time.

The present officers of the parish are as follows: Jeremiah G. Randall, Eli Sturdevant, Wardens; Arza C. Morris, Albert B. Mallett, Amos Northrop, Vestrymen; Henry S. Frost, Collector; Arza C. Morris, Treasurer; Jeremiah G. Randall, Delegate to Convention; Eli Sturdevant, Clerk.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

In his historical address delivered in 1876, Rev. Mr. Doolittle said,—

"The Methodists also commenced among us, and they, too, have had their privileged share in promoting the religious work. A large number of those who originally worshiped with us afterward withdrew, principally, I think, on account of doctrinal differences, and united with them. I think they never had a meeting-house here. They met in different places. But more recently they have had a flourishing church in Southville, where they now have a neat place of worship."

The Baptists at one time had a church here, but it long ago became extinct. The Roman Catholics also at one time had a flourishing organization here.

GRAND LIST, 1881.

180¾ dwelling houses	$71,115
9187¾ acres of land	211,328
Mills, stores, and manufactories	3,170
200 horses	8,870
987 neat cattle	20,512
Sheep, swine, and poultry	482
Carriages and wagons	3,849
Timepieces and jewelry	415
Musical instruments	1,165
Libraries	100
Bank, insurance, and manufacturing stock	43,511
Railroad, city, and other corporation bonds	500
Amount employed in merchandising	3,225
Investments in mechanical and manufacturing operations	1,120
Money at interest	19,847
Money on hand	100
All other taxable property	27,360
Ten per cent. additional	8,337
Added by board relief	10,263
	$435,269
Deductions	17,335
Grand list	$417,934
Grand list, 1879	422,175
Loss	$4,241

Polls, 65; military, 90.

MILITARY RECORD.†

A. Lecor, 8th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
P. Harvey, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 16, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
George Peters, enl. Dec. 12, 1864.

* Contributed by E. Sturdevant.

† For list of 19th Regiment, see Chapter V.



Glover Sanford



Lyman Smith

D. W. Peck, sergeant, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; disch. July 22, 1862.
E. C. Beardsley, 10th Regt.; enl. Aug. 1, 1861; died April 25, 1862.
L. Foulon, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 1864; disch. June 13, 1865.
G. Schneeweiss, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
J. O. Beers, 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 2, 1864.
R. A. Canfield, 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 22, 1861.
H. M. Payne, 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 22, 1861; disch. June 27, 1862.
J. Collins, 15th Regt.; enl. March 3, 1864; ordered to navy.
William Doyle, 20th Regt.; enl. March 3, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
Henry Hinton, 20th Regt.; enl. March 3, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
A. E. Hamlin, 23d Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; died June 2, 1863.
William Wilson, 1st Art.; enl. Nov. 24, 1864.
Eugene H. Duffy, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; killed July 20, 1864.
William Kamstler, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. Sept. 1, 1861.
W. H. Armitage, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863.
Charles Alexander, 5th Regt.; enl. March 3, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.
John Carr, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 14, 1863; killed July 20, 1864.
J. H. Guy, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
John Youngs, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1863; must. out May 27, 1865.
George Harvey, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 12, 1864; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.
John Dupires, 11th Regt.; enl. March 4, 1864; pro. first lieutenant.
B. Divine, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 1, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
S. R. Thomson, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; died of wounds Dec. 30, 1862
George Clawson, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.
Henry Mabie, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.
James H. Mabie, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.
George Paulscraft, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.
George D. Cummings, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
David Dovoo, 28th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1862.
James McLaughlin, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
John Wixon, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
W. H. Gregory, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1862; killed Oct. 27, 1864.
Benjamin Thompson, 28th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1862.
A. G. Dixon, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1862; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
H. Storms, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. June 19, 1865.
S. Wright, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
T. Francis, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
J. L. Weller, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 29, 1863.
Charles M. Booth, first lieutenant, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
H. F. Erwin, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Herman Beers, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
N. S. Chapin, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
H. Cole, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
J. Garlich, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
M. Langdon, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862.
Frederick Mead, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Henry Smith, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
C. E. Woodin, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 17, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GLOVER SANFORD.

The Sanford family date their ancestry back to Thomas Sanford, a descendant of Thomas de Sanford, a follower of William, Duke of Normandy, who is mentioned on the roll of Battle Abbey, Oct. 14, 1066. Another descendant, Thomas Sanford, came to Boston in the year 1631, and settled in Milford, Conn., in the year 1639; died there in 1681. From him the Connecticut Sanfords date their ancestry. The subject of this sketch, Glover Sanford, was the third son of Liffe and Huldah Blackman Sanford; was born in that part of the town of New Milford now the town of Bridgewater, March 3, 1797. His father served seven years in the Revolutionary war, and was present at the execution of Maj. Andre. He died Dec. 3, 1815. After the death of his father he apprenticed himself to his brother, John B. Sanford, in the adjoining town of Brookfield, to learn the trade of a hatter, being then eighteen years of age. In 1820 he commenced business in the town of Salisbury, Conn. In February, 1821, he married Betsy Lake, daughter of Benjamin and Mabel Lake, of Brookfield. In 1823 he returned to his native town, where for a period of forty-seven years he was engaged in the manufacturing of hats, having associated with him in the business his four sons, Charles H., Homer B., Frederick S., and Edwin G., upon their arriving at legal age, which composed the well-known firm of Glover Sanford & Sons. In 1870 the firm, for want of facilities, removed their business to Bridgeport, Conn., and in which he continued until his death, and the business is still continued under the same firm-name. He experienced in his business career difficulties that would have disheartened a man of less resolution and power of will; but with him to encounter a difficulty was to overcome. He was self-reliant, persevering, of keen business foresight, a public-spirited, honorable, and upright man, ever ready to lend a helping hand to others. In the affairs of his native town he always had a lively interest; was twice a representative to the State Legislature. In politics he was a staunch Democrat. He was the first postmaster upon the establishment of a post-office in the town, and held the same for many years, his first commission being issued during the administration of Andrew Jackson. He was one of the original corporators of the Bank of Litchfield County, of New Milford, now the First National Bank of New Milford, and a director in the same up to within a few weeks of his death. He was also one of the corporators of the town of Bridgewater, upon its being incorporated a town, in 1856, and one of its first board of selectmen. His habits of activity kept him from the infirmities of age, and his mental faculties were in full vigor at the close of his life. He died May 30, 1878, at the age of eighty-one.

LYMAN SMITH.

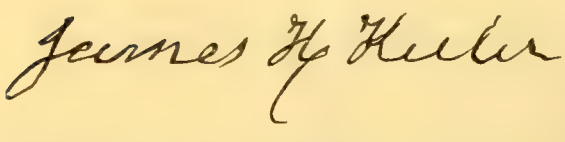
Lyman Smith, son of Eli and Huldah Merwin Smith, was born in New Milford, Bridgewater Society, now the town of Bridgewater, Oct. 14, 1795, and died Feb. 8, 1873, aged seventy-eight. He was the eighth of a family of nine children. His father died when he was fourteen years of age. He received his education from the common schools and the seminary at Cheshire, Conn. Upon completion of his education he went to New Haven, and entered the wholesale grocery store of Elias Hotchkiss, remaining there for four years. Returning to his native town, he married Susanna Wooster, daughter of Peter and Betsey Canfield Wooster, and purchased the house built by the Rev. Reuben Taylor, the first Congregational minister

settled in the society, and entered into the business of farming. In 1825 he went into the mercantile business, in which he continued for about thirty years. He was a director of the First National Bank of New Milford for many years, and was at the time of his death. He represented the town of New Milford in the State Legislature. In politics he was a Republican, having previously been a Whig. He was an active member and promoter of the Congregational Church and society, having donated to the same a fine organ, and in his will bequeathed to the society a liberal sum. He had two daughters,—Betsey Ann Smith, who married Smith R. Weeks, and Susan Adeline Smith, who married Charles H. Sanford.

JAMES H. KEELER.*

James Harvey Keeler, third son of Stephen B. Keeler, was born Dec. 23, 1807, in the town of Ridge-





field, Fairfield Co., Conn. His father removed in 1813 to that part of New Milford then known as Bridgewater parish, and which was incorporated as a separate town in 1856. At the age of eleven years Mr. Keeler left home to enter upon a life of active and arduous labor. He received a common-school education, and at the age of seventeen years was apprenticed to a carpenter, at which trade he worked for some ten years. He was married to Miss Harriet Skidmore April 20, 1836. He then purchased and cultivated a farm for some years, after which he erected a store, and engaged in the mercantile business for about seven years, dividing his time between that and agricultural pursuits. He then engaged in the cattle trade, which he successfully united with farming for a period of more than thirty years. He now cultivates his estate, and, in connection with this, devotes much attention to the business of buying and packing tobacco.

Mr. and Mrs. Keeler have been the parents of six children, of whom three sons died in early life. The survivors are as follows: Robert, born March 8, 1841, who married Martha Randall, Dec. 31, 1862 (their only child is Hattie E., born Oct. 15, 1866); James H., Jr., born Feb. 4, 1843, who married Rebecca M. Sanford, Dec. 31, 1863; she died in April, 1872. Mr. Keeler was married a second time to Kate Erwin, of New Milford, Jan. 7, 1874. His children are, by his first wife, Rebecca M., born Nov. 6, 1871, and by his second, Alice E., born Aug. 6, 1875. The third survivor is Harriet S., born Sept. 3, 1849, and married to Mr. Frederick A. Peck, Oct. 14, 1867. Their children are Lois S., born Dec. 15, 1868; De Witt K., born Oct. 25, 1870; Frederick A., born Sept. 16, 1873; and Sherman, born Oct. 19, 1877.

Mr. Keeler represented the town of New Milford in the Legislature of 1856, when Bridgewater was incorporated as a separate town. He was elected for the express purpose of securing the act of incorporation, and after much laborious effort the desired object was accomplished, as we have before stated. He also represented Bridgewater in the Legislature of 1879. He held a magistrate's commission for many years; was for several years in succession a selectman; has also been assessor and member of the board of relief, and has, in fact, filled nearly all the town offices. He has ever been generous, and personally active in urging and sustaining every measure promotive of the public welfare. Every scheme for the moral, religious, educational, and general welfare of the community has found in him an ardent and persevering friend. He has long been a communicant and prominent parishioner of St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, and his name, wherever known, is a synonym for integrity and worth.

It may be interesting to state, in connection with the above, that Mr. Keeler's father was born in Ridgefield, Fairfield Co., May 3, 1773, married Sally Paddock in 1802, and died in Bridgewater, May 9, 1850. He was the eldest son of Daniel Keeler, who married Elizabeth Burr, a cousin of the celebrated Aaron Burr, and who died in 1806.

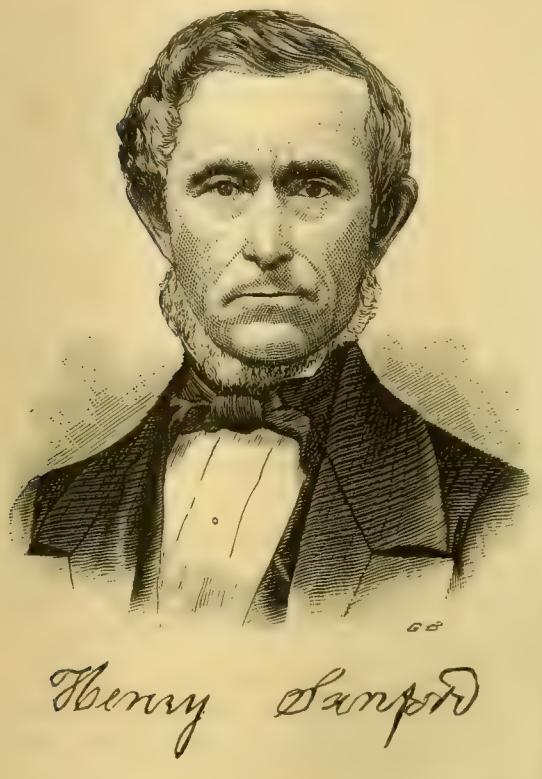
* By Rev. W. B. Colburn, D.D., who was for many years rector of St. Mark's Church, Bridgewater.



MARCUS B. MALLETT.

HENRY SANFORD.

The subject of this sketch is descended in this country from Thomas Sanford, who settled in Milford in 1639. The descent is as follows: Thomas, Ezekiel, Sr., Ezekiel, Jr., Joseph, Nehemiah, Sr., and Nehemiah, Jr.



Henry Sanford

Nehemiah Sanford, Jr., father of Henry Sanford, was born in 1762, at Redding, Conn. (local name Umpawang Hill), and with his parents (Nehemiah, Sr., and Elizabeth) removed to New Milford in 1773, and located in what was known as New Milford Neck, since incorporated as the town of Bridgewater. He was the youngest son of Nehemiah, Sr. Enlisted into the Revolutionary war at the age of nineteen; served three months, at which time the war closed. He was an earnest supporter of the institutions of the gospel, regular in attendance, etc. April 6, 1786, he married Hannah Beach, daughter of David Beach, of Bridgewater. To them were born Robert W., May 10, 1787; Anna, May 31, 1792; Electa, Sept. 11, 1795; Garry, Aug. 28, 1797; Beach, Aug. 16, 1804; Henry, Oct. 14, 1806.

Robert W. married Mabel Squires, June 3, 1806; moved to Rootstown, Ohio, 1819; had nine children; lived to be ninety-two; wife still living.

Anna died, unmarried, at the age of forty-nine; resided in Bridgewater.

Electa married Philo Carter, in Ohio, April 27, 1823; had five children; died at forty-one.

Garry moved to Ohio, 1819; married Emily Richardson, 1822; had nine children; died at the age of forty-seven.

Beach married Lucy Smith, Nov. 15, 1825; moved to Rootstown, Ohio, 1842; had a family of five sons; moved to Warren, Wis., 1860; died at sixty-one.

Henry Sanford, the youngest son and child of Nehemiah Sanford, Jr., was born Oct. 14, 1806. Educational advantages were the district school. He was reared a farmer, and occupies, owns, and tills the farm once owned by his father and grandfather, Nehemiah, Sr.

At the age of twenty-one he identified himself with the Congregational society, to which he has ever been a strong supporter, and held many offices. Ever ready to do his part in anything that would promote its welfare and sustain the institutions of the gospel.

At the age of twenty-two he married Anna J. Canfield, daughter of Daniel and Rebecca Canfield, of Bridgewater, Dec. 4, 1828. Mrs. Sanford died March 10, 1844. Nov. 12, 1845, he married a second wife, Polly B. Platt, daughter of Simeon Platt, of South Britain.

By his former wife, Anna J., he had two sons,—Canfield H., born July 22, 1839, who died in infancy; Horace N., born Jan. 4, 1841, who follows the business of farming. His educational advantages were district school, select school, and two years at the Normal School, New Britain, Conn. During the late Rebellion he joined the Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, Company H, Sept. 11, 1862, and continued with it three years, until date of muster out, July, 1865. Received three slight wounds, one at Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, under Gen. Grant, two at Strasburg, Oct. 19, 1864, under Gen. Sheridan. He was a sergeant. Nov. 28, 1867, he married Dora M. Kasson, daughter of George M. Kasson, of Bethlehem, Conn., to whom were born three children,—Genevieve T., March 18, 1872; Henry C., April 16, 1875; Mabelle F., April 29, 1879. United with the Congregational Church, Nov. 4, 1860, and has since been identified in its interest; has been for a number of years one of its deacons.

MARCUS B. MALLETT.

Marcus B. Mallett, son of Daniel and Eunice B. Mallett, was born in Trumbull, Conn., March 5, 1809. He was the eldest of twelve children. He enjoyed the limited advantages for an education afforded the children of the New England farmer of those days. At the age of fifteen years he was apprenticed to his maternal uncle, Benjamin B. Beach, of Bridgewater, Conn. At the end of the first year, his uncle's health having failed, he hired Marcus to Hiram Keeler, his brother-in-law, who was a carpenter. He remained with Mr. Keeler until the October before he was twenty-one years of age, working the next year for Amos Williams, of Brookfield, Conn., at the close of

which he purchased a farm of Hiram Keeler, paying eleven hundred dollars in cash and agreeing to pay a balance of nine hundred dollars at the expiration of four years. On the 8th of March, 1831, he married Sarah, daughter of Stephen B. and Sally Keeler. This union was blessed with three children,—Sarah E., Burr, and Alvira. By industry and economy the farm was paid for in four years, and he had four hundred dollars besides. He subsequently sold this place, and bought a farm containing seventy acres of Joseph Bennett, which he sold to Oren Young in 1842. He is now living on the farm he purchased of his grandson, B. Warner. Mr. Mallett's daughter, Sarah E., married Arza Morris; to them were born three children,—Gertrude E., Mary A., and S. Eugenia. His son Burr married Mary E., daughter of Grandison R. Warner, Sept. 28, 1856, and she died, four days after marriage, of typhoid fever, at Earle's Hotel, New York. On Jan. 1, 1861, he married, for his second wife, Emelia C., daughter of Frederick Boland; their children are Mary E., Marcus B., Montiville, and Sarah J. He represented his town in the General Assembly in 1876, and has held a number of other offices of trust. Alvira married Levi, son of G. R. Warner, on Nov. 4, 1861; their children are Reuben M. and S. Eugenia.

ROSWELL MORRIS.

Roswell Morris was born in Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn., May 27, 1795. His father, Amos Morris, was one of six children, and was born in Bridgeport, Sept. 28, 1762, and married Eunice Clark.

Roswell Morris was the second of four children, having two brothers, Levi and Curtis, and a sister, Martha, all born in Newtown. His parents moved from Newtown to Bridgewater (then New Milford) in the spring of 1800, he being then five years of age. There they lived until 1833, when they moved to Great Barrington, Mass., where they spent the last eight years of their lives, only four days intervening between their deaths. Roswell's elder brother, Levi, married Polly H. Smith. His brother Curtis married Abigail Curtis for his first wife, and Cynthia J. Frink for his second wife. His sister Martha married Orange Smith. Roswell Morris married Laura Canfield, daughter of John and Phebe Canfield, Nov. 26, 1818; their children were Cornelia, Caroline, Mary, and Arza C. Cornelia married Henry B. Young; their children were Stanley M., Mary C., Calvert H., Frederick A., and Martha C. Stanley M. married Mary L. Morrell; they had seven children. Frederick A. married Urania E. Buck. Caroline married Peter Wooster; their children were Laura J., J. Morris, Charles M., and Edward R. Laura J. married Richard G. Randall; they had one child, Jennie. Mary, unmarried. Arza C. married Sarah E. Mallett; their children were Gertrude E., Mary A., and S. Eugenia.

The Morrises are of Scotch descent.

Roswell Morris, like many of New England's sons, started in life with a capital consisting only of strong arms, a stout heart, and a good common-school education. He set out from his home in Bridgewater (then New Milford) to seek employment, and journeyed as far as New Jersey, walking much of the way. He taught school in that State one or two years, then returned to Bridgewater, and engaged in farming, working for a time with his older brother, Levi. Afterwards he succeeded by degrees in obtaining a farm a little west of Bridgewater Centre, on which he remained until his death. After locating as described he did not relinquish teaching, but worked his farm and taught the Centre school for many winters, doing most of his farm-work at the same time.

Often after school-hours he would go into the woods with his team, and draw wood by the light of the moon.

As a teacher he had the rare faculty of being a boy with the boys when at play, and master as soon as inside the school-house. When hardly able to repress his mirth he could put on a stern look, and, although inwardly amused at the pranks of a boy, would give him a look that would seem to pierce through his jacket.

He was for many years constable in the town (then New Milford), and often did sheriff's work, for which he was well qualified, being strong of frame, prompt, fearless, of quick perception, and sound judgment.

An anecdote of his youth will serve to illustrate his character. During the war of 1812 he was plowing in the field, when his father came to him and represented that he had been drafted, and was wanted immediately. He replied that he was ready, and quickly unhitched his team from the plow. His father, seeing he was likely to get the worst of the joke, told him he was not drafted, and asked him to hitch up his team and go on with his work. He said to his father, "If you have been trying that game you will get no more work from me to-day."

He was always ready to do a neighborly kindness, either to watch at the bedside of the sick or to perform any other personal service. Politically, he acted with the Whig party as long as it existed, and afterwards with the Democratic. He held at different times most of the offices in the gift of the town (then New Milford), and was often employed in the settlement of estates.

He was one of the first selectmen elected in the town of Bridgewater when it was incorporated, and rendered efficient service in making an amicable settlement between New Milford and Bridgewater.

He celebrated his golden wedding Nov. 26, 1868, and a large company of his neighbors and friends were present, with children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren. On that occasion he was presented with a beautiful gold-headed cane by his friends and neigh-



Roswell Hoag



John Wooster

bors. Decided in his opinions, he was not uncharitable to others. He was for many years a member of the Episcopal Church, to which he was warmly attached. He was warden of St. Mark's for many years, and held that office at the time of his death, Sept. 22, 1874.

During the last years of his life he was greatly afflicted with rheumatism, and suffered almost constant pain, yet as long as crutches could help him to the church he was in his seat.

In the prime of life he was characterized by promptness, energy, and a will to carry through whatever he undertook. To such a man it was hard to find himself reduced to a state of helplessness, but he bore it with a Christian spirit worthy of imitation.

JOHN WOOSTER.

The ancestors of the subject of this sketch were among the early settlers of New England. His great-grandfather, Timothy Wooster, settled in New Haven colony, in what is now the town of Oxford.

As early as 1774 his grandfather, Jabez Wooster, purchased land in the town of Bridgewater (then New Milford), and is described in the records as Lieut. Jabez Wooster, in the fourteenth year of the reign of George III., King of Great Britain. He seemed to be searching for mineral lands, and laid out several tracts on Rocky Mountain, Falls Mountain, and Wolfpit Mountain, where he dug in several places for iron ore, but without success. He purchased a homestead a little east of the Housatonic River, and about a mile south of the Great Falls (so called), which he leased to a company for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, with the privilege of digging for minerals, reserving a certain portion to himself if any were found. He built a house, and followed farming, as did two generations of the same family after him at the same place. The house is still standing as it was originally built, with the back roof extending nearly to the ground, one of the few left to show the ancient style of architecture.

Jabez Wooster had two sons, Peter and Isaac. Peter Wooster, the father of John Wooster, was born in 1762. He married Betsy Canfield, Jan. 16, 1787. He followed farming, as his father had before him at the same place. He died Sept. 12, 1798, leaving two children, John and Susannah.

John was born March 27, 1790. He passed his youth like most country boys, going to district school and helping on the farm. He nearly lost his life when a boy, a log rolling on him and making an indentation in his skull, which affected the brain. A piece of the skull was taken out, and a silver shilling placed under the skin to protect the brain, which always remained there; so it can truly be said that in after-life he was never without a shilling. He acquired a good common-school education, and early commenced teaching school in winter. He soon came to be considered one of the best teachers of his day. As soon as he became of age he applied all his energies to redeem his father's farm, and to buy out his sisters' claims, farming in summer and teaching school in winter for many years. He married Jerusha Lockwood, daughter of David and Sarah Lockwood, by whom he had four children,—Mary E., Peter, David, and Susan.

Mary E. married Harmon Treat, living in Bridgewater; has six children, viz., Helen J., Julia A., Emily A., D. Allen, Susan C., and H. Wooster. Julia A. married Charles Sanford, living in Roxbury, Conn. D. Allen married P. Belle Meeker, and resides in Bridgeport, Conn. The other children are living with their parents in Bridgewater.

Peter married Caroline Morris, by whom he had four children,—Laura J., John Morris, Charles M., and Edward R. John Morris died Jan. 14, 1856, aged five years. Laura J. married Richard J. Randall; died Aug. 29, 1880, and left one child, Jennie C. Charles M. is a practicing physician in Tariffville, Conn. Edward R. is in Bridgewater.

David married Emily C. Sherman, by whom he had three children,—Edward S., Edith E., and John S. Edward S. died at the age of two years and nine months. Edith E. married Rev. George A. Graves, now at New Canaan, Conn.; has two children, Carleton A. and Bertha E. John S. married Katie A. Kelley; has one child, Emily S.; resides in Bridgeport, Conn.

David Wooster's wife, Emily C. Wooster, died April 17, 1875. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Angie W. Boland, with whom and her son, Frank W., he is now living, in Bridgeport, Conn.

Susan married Lorenzo D. Sanford; had three children,—Martha, Mary E., and John W. Martha died in infancy. Mary E. married Cornelius Blakesley; resides in Brooklyn, N. Y., and has two children, Raymond I. and Jennie M. John W. resides with his father in Bridgeport, Conn.

John Wooster was one who thought much of his home, and seemed most happy when surrounded by his family, to which he was strongly attached, and when enjoying the society of his friends and neighbors, with whom he always lived on the best of terms. Politically, he identified himself with the Whig party, and was somewhat active in the councils of that party in the town of New Milford. He once represented that town in the State Legislature. In the prime of life he met with an accident which incapacitated him for hard labor on the farm, being thrown from a wagon and injuring one knee; but he almost constantly held some public office in the town which occupied his time, and in some measure compensated for his inability to labor. He was correct and methodical in business, prompt and punctual to fulfill all his engagements, and perhaps it is not too much to say that, in respect to honesty of purpose, correctness and fidelity in the discharge of public

duties intrusted to him, no one in the town of New Milford had the confidence of the people to a greater extent than he.

He was assessor many years, and visited every taxpayer, and wrote out every item of taxable property. At his decease bushels of lists written with his own hand were found carefully filed and preserved. He held the office of constable, and was for many years justice of the peace. He was selectman for many years, and was often called the "Old Selectman." He often kept the books and accounts of the town, although living three and a half miles from the village, and there was no item of account that could not be found in its proper place. He was often intrusted with the settlement of estates. When Bridgewater was incorporated as a town he had become advanced in years, and retired from active politics.

The old Whig party being dissolved, his sympathies were with the Republican party. He was a firm believer in the doctrines of Christianity, but, for reasons best known to himself, never united with any church. He was a regular attendant of the Congregational Church, of which his wife was a member, and paid of his substance for its support.

A year or two before his death he left his farm and went to live with his daughter Susan, at the centre of Bridgewater, where he died, as he had loved to live, with his children all around him, May 29, 1858, aged sixty-eight years.

CHAPTER XXVII.

CANAAN.

Geographical—Topographical—The Housatonic Falls—Sale of the Town—First Meeting of Proprietors—Held at Wethersfield—Name of the Town—First Settlement of the Town—Names of Pioneers and Grantees—Early Births and Marriages—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church, South Canaan—Congregational Church, Falls Village—Methodist Episcopal Church, Falls Village—The Iron Bank—The Falls Village Savings Bank.

THIS town is located in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by North Canaan, on the east by Norfolk, on the south by Cornwall, and on the west by the Housatonic River, which separates it from Salisbury. The surface of this town is broken and mountainous. The town is watered by the Housatonic River and its tributaries.

THE HOUSATONIC FALLS.

On this river, below Salisbury, are located the Housatonic Falls. "The falls are formed by a ledge of limestone rocks crossing the Housatonic River obliquely from northwest to southeast; the length of the ledge is about thirty rods, its perpendicular height perhaps sixty feet, and its front irregular and broken. Here in a formidable mass on the western side, and on the eastern, the water rushes from the rapid torrent above, and descending in every variety of form, with the mass of foam at the bottom rising in a misty cloud, and the surrounding scenery, presents a scene of remarkable picturesque beauty. There are falls and rapids both above and below the river cataract, but of much smaller size. 'The whole descent,' says Dr. Dwight, 'is about one hundred and thirty feet, nobly arranged and distributed, and comprehending a remarkable variety of beauty and grandeur.'"*

FIRST MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

The tract of land embraced within the present towns of Canaan and North Canaan was sold at public vendue at the court-house in New London, Jan. 3, 1737–38. The first meeting of these towns was held at Wethersfield, Feb. 22, 1737–38, with Capt. David Whitney, of Plainfield, moderator, and Humphrey Avey, of Groton, clerk. At this meeting it was

"*Voted*, That said Humphrey Avey, said Capt. Whitney, and John Bebee of Litchfield, Samuel Bryant of Stanford, and Silas Belding of said Wethersfield, are a committee who are hereby fully Impowered to Lay out Such part of the Land in said Townships, sold as afore Said, as they Shall judge Best for the Interest of Said proprietors in Gineral, and to Lay out to Each proprietor in Equal part for Quantity and Quality and Give Surveys of the same under the hands of the major part of said committee and to Lay out Nessary High ways in Said Town. Not Less to be Laid out to Each Proprietor than Thirty acres and be Laid out in one or two parts or parcels for Each Proprietor as said Committee Shall Think fit and the Avey to have Twelve shillings per Day for his wages Serving as Committee man and surveyor and the rest of said Committee to have Eight Shilling per Day for their wages to be paid by said Proprietors according to their Interest in said Town."

Also

"*Voted*, That if any of said Committee Should be Hindered from Attending Said Service that in that case those of Said Committee who Do Attend Shall appoint and employ other persons to Serve in y^e^ room of Such as Shall be absent in Every thing but Signing the Survey."

It was also

"*Voted*, That Said proprietor shall Draw their Lots by number."

"*Voted*, That Said Committee Shall make Such agreement with all Those Persons who have Trespassed unto Lands in Said Town as they shall think Best for the Interest of said proprietor in Generall, and hire a pilot."

"*Voted*, That the Name of Said Town Shall be *Canaan*."

"*Voted*, That this meeting is adjourned to the Second Wednesday of April next at the New Dwelling house of Mr. Peter Hogobourn in said Town at one of y^e^ clock after Noon; and said proprietors to appear by themselves or Agent to Draw their Lots and pay Said Committee for y^e^ Service aforesaid.

"Attest: HUMPHREY AVEY, *Proprietors' Clerk*."

THE SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

The settlement of the town commenced in June, 1738. Among the first settlers were Daniel and Isaac Lawrence, John Franklin, and others.

The following names appear in Book I of the town as grantees of lands: Daniel and Amos Andrus, James Adams, Charles Burrall, Augustin Bryan, James Beebe, Silas Belding, Samuel Bryan, Charles Bulkley, Abigail Belding, John Brower, Elizabeth Burrows, Timothy Brown, John Beebe, Jonathan

* Barber.

Bates, Jacob Bunce, Nathaniel Butler, David Bicknell, Joseph Beckley, Joshua Belding, Caleb Case, John Carrier, Benjamin, Samuel, Joseph, Daniel, and Isaac Cowles, Elijah Cleveland, John Coon, Josiah Cleveland, John Camp, Simon Cook, Moses Copley, Josiah Dean, Zachariah Dibble, Zebulon Deming, Benjamin Douglass, Jonathan Dearcox, Asa Douglass, Elizur Dickinson, H. Deming, Christopher Dutcher, Joseph Eaton, James Egleston, William Edminster, James Evens, Ephraim, William, and Thomas Fellows, John Franklin, E. Freeman, John Forbes, Jacob and Elijah Griswold, John Gillett, David Holly, Abraham Holenbeck, Samuel Hall, John Hart, Timothy Horsford, Abraham Harris, Gibson Harris, Peter Hogeboon, Joseph Hinsdale, David Horsford, Josiah Hurlburt, Nathaniel Howe, Ebenezer Hanchet, Samuel Halloway, Isaac Hinsdale, Charles Hewitt, Jonathan Hinsdale, Daniel Hancox, David Holcomb, Joseph Holabut, John Horsford, C. Hinman, B. Hogeboom, P. Holcomb, Gideon Hunn, Samuel Jones, Isaac Johnson, Jacob Johnson (heirs), Joseph, Bey, Martin, and Timothy Kellogg, Isaac, Daniel, Jeremiah, and Daniel Lawrence, Jr., E. Mayo, Anthony D. Mills, Jonas March, John Morton, Jacob, Asa, and Elisha Merrills, Jonathan and Samuel North, Ebenezer Norton, James Nichols, Thomas Orton, John, Abraham, and Isaac Peck, Joseph Prindle, Thomas Pierce, Daniel Phelps, Amis Pierce, Joseph Phelps, Daniel Porter, Joel Prindle, Samuel Prindle, John Palmer, William Patison, Isaac and James Pattison, I. Palmer, George Palmer, Thomas Pattison, Benjamin Phelps, Edward Pattison, Samuel Robbins, Lemuel, William, and Samuel Robbards, M. Rood, Jonathan Russel, Z. Robbins, Samuel Robbins, Josiah Stodder, Andrew, Uriah, Thomas, Samuel, Simeon, Zebulon, Benjamin Stevens, Isaac Sheldon, James Slauson, John Sutliff, James Stymson, Z. Scott, Z. Seymour, P. Smith, Giles Slawter, Nathaniel Spaulding, Elias Slanter, Benjamin Sedgwick, E. Thomas, Samuel Priscott, Josiah and Eleazur Whittlesey, Josiah Walker, Elisha Webster, Elizur Wright, David Whitney, William Warner, William Whitney, Aaron Webster, Joshua Whitney, Thomas Weeks, David Waterbury, Joseph Wooster, Thomas Youngs.

EARLY BIRTHS AND MARRIAGES.

The following is a record of a number of the early births and marriages:

"Noah Holcomb, son to David Holcomb and Sarah, his wife, was Born Aug. y^e^ 12, 1750. And. Stevens, Register."

"Sarah Holcomb, daughter to David Holcomb and Sarah, his wife, was Born July y^e^ 26, 1747. Entered pr. And^r^. Stevens, Register."

"Ann Horsford, Daughter To Timothy Horsford and Nanicy, his Wife, was Born June y^e^ 25, A.D. 1747."

"Sam^l^. Hide, of Norwich, Married To Azubeh Lawrence, of Canaan, Oct. the 25, 1750."

"Ephraim Fellows, Jr., Married to Anne Palmer, of Sheffield, May y^e^ 11, 1749."

"John Stevens, Son to And^r^. Stevens and Esther, his wife, was Born Wednesday, y^e^ 19th of October, 1737."

'Gideon Lawrence, of Canaan, married to Jerusha Richards, of Norfolk, the 12th day of Oct., 1749."

"Nehemiah Kellogg, son to Benjamin Kellogg and Elizabeth, his wife, was born March 4, 1747."

The first deed of lands in this town was made to Daniel Lawrence, under date Jan. 4, 1737.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In Canaan, as well as in nearly all other towns in Connecticut, almost the first vote of the inhabitants was in regard to church matters. In December, 1739, "Josiah Walker, Benjamin Kellogg, and Daniel Lawrence are chosen a committee to agree with John Hart to fit his house convenient to meet in on the Lord's day." Under date of April 29, 1740, it was voted as follows:

"*Voted*, That y^e^ town will Build a meting Hows for y^e^ worship of god."

"*Voted*, That y^e^ said meting Hows shall be Built forty fots in Length and thirty-five fots in width and twenty fots post."

"At y^e^ same meting, voted, that s^d^ meting Howse shall Be Built at y^e^ East End of y^e^ first ministry Lot by y^e^ Sixth Rod High way that gose throw y^e^ town."

"*Voted*, At y^e^ same meting, Sam^l^ Prindel, Daniel Lavinia, and James Beeby and P. Hogoboom, and Silas Belding are Chosen a Comity to See that s^d^ Hows Be built and finished."

In the following May a vote was passed to request the General Assembly to send a committee to "stake a place for a meeting-house for ye worship of God."

Jan. 2, 1744, it was

"*Voted*, That y^e^ town will finish our Meeting-House So far as To Build a Pulpit, to finish y^e^ Body of Seats, leaving a space for Pews to be Built."

The church was organized in March, 1741, with Jacob Bacon and wife, and Isaac Lawrence and wife.

The proprietors of the town of Canaan made provisions for preaching the gospel to the first settlers. From that time down to 1818 ministers were supported by a tax levied on the town, as for other purposes. Persons were allowed to pay such ministers as they preferred. Rev. Elisha Webster was the first minister settled in Canaan. He was settled Oct. 1, 1740, and dismissed Oct. 14, 1752. It is stated that Rev. Daniel Farrand was ordained two months previous to the dismission of Mr. Webster. Mr. Farrand continued in the pastorate of the church till his death, March 28, 1803, a period of more than fifty years.

The following is a list of the pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Elisha Webster, 1740–52; Daniel Farrand, 1752, died March, 1803; Charles Prentice, 1804, died May, 1838; Edward B. Emerson, 1841–43; Harley Goodwin, 1845–54; Isaac De Voe, 1855–56. Rev. Henry Snyder supplied from May 1, 1858, to May 1, 1860; Rev. Mr. Dickerman from May, 1860, to May, 1861; E. Froule Howe, supply from June 9, 1861, to Dec. 17, 1862, when he was ordained and installed pastor, dismissed Nov. 12, 1865; E. N. Andrews, supply, December, 1865, to September, 1867; W. H. Teel, from September, 1867, to December, 1869; Rev. Joseph E. Swallow, from June 5, 1870, to April, 1873; Edwin Hall, Jr., from Aug. 3, 1873, to October, 1874; N. G. Bonney, from January, 1875, to June, 1876; Joseph A. Tomlinson, from July 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877; D. M. Moore, from May 12, 1878, to present time.

About the year 1769 the old house of worship was moved nearly a mile from the old site. It was occupied till 1804, when the present house was built, which has been several times repaired.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, FALLS VILLAGE.*

The Congregational Church at Falls Village was organized Oct. 27, 1858, by the L. N. Consociation, with the following members: Dr. Lemuel H. Aiken, Deacon Charles Beebe, Mrs. Mary Ann Brewster, Mr. Oramel King Brinton, Mrs. Elizabeth Brown, Mr. Elisha Holabird Dean and Mrs. Cherry Ann Dean (his wife), Mrs. Ann M. Miner, Mr. Uriel Holmes Miner and Mrs. Caroline Eliza Miner (his wife), Mr. Warren Walker and Mrs. Philena Walker (his wife). The first named of these was received from the church in Norfolk, the others from the church in South Canaan.

The deacons of the church have been as follows: Charles Beebe and Lemuel H. Aiken were chosen Nov. 5, 1858; Willis Gibbs, in place of Lemuel Aiken (resigned), Jan. 4, 1861; W. H. Dean and U. H. Miner (resigned July 13th), Jan. 12, 1873; O. K. Brinton, Aug. 31, 1873; J. S. Lane, Dec. 31, 1875 (resigned in 1880); J. D. Egleston, Jan. 6, 1881.

The list of pastors, acting pastors, or stated supplies is as follows: Rev. Henry S. Russel, stated supply from Oct. 27, 1858, to Sept. 1, 1859; Rev. John Edgar, stated supply from Nov. 1, 1859, to June 9, 1863 (was ordained as an evangelist by L. N. Consociation Oct. 20, 1860, and installed pastor by the same consociation June 9, 1863, and served till Oct. 31, 1865); Rev. L. N. Woodruff, stated supply from November 1, 1865, to March, 1867. The church had no preaching from March, 1867, to May 2, 1869. From May to September it was supplied by different ministers. Rev. Henry B. Mead, stated supply from Sept. 1, 1869, to May 1, 1870; Rev. Joseph E. Swallow, stated supply from June 5, 1870, to April, 1873. From April to July supplied by students from Yale Seminary. Rev. N. G. Bonney began labors July 1, 1873; he was installed pastor Sept. 17, 1873, and served till May 1, 1876. Rev. Joseph A. Tomlinson, acting pastor from July 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877; Rev. F. J. Grimes, stated supply from May, 1877, to May 5, 1878; Rev. D. M. Moore, stated supply from May 12, 1878, to Jan. 6, 1880; he was ordained to the work of the ministry January 6th; acting pastor from Jan. 6, 1880.

The church building was erected in 1859. The present officers are: Acting Pastor, Rev. D. M. Moore; Church Committee, U. H. Miner, O. K. Brinton, J. D. Egleston; Deacons, O. K. Brinton, J. D. Egleston.

THE IRON BANK

was chartered in May, 1847. William H. Walton, Esq., the first president, was chosen in 1847. His successors have been Lee Canfield, in 1854; A. H. Holley, in 1860; W. P. Burrall, in July, 1862; Leonard Richardson, in January, 1863; Augustus Miles, in July, 1863; Geo. W. Peet, in July, 1864. Mr. Randall, the present cashier, has held that office about twenty-nine of the thirty-four years of the bank's existence.

THE FALLS VILLAGE SAVINGS BANK

was chartered in May, 1854. The charter members were John Adam, Geo. W. Peet, Wm. S. Marsh, Daniel Brewster, Uriel H. Miner, Jabez Brewster, David M. Hunt, Horatio N. Wetherell, Chauncey S. Foster, and Henry E. Wetherell. The following have been the officers:

Presidents.—John Adam, 1854–56; Wm. M. Burrall, 1856–57; Daniel Brewster, 1857, present incumbent.

Secretaries.—Uriel H. Miner, 1854–76; O. M. Brinton, 1876, present incumbent.

Treasurers.— R. M. S. Pease, 1854–57; A. C. Randall, 1857–70; Wm. H. Barnum, 1870–76; M. A. Dean, 1876–78; U. H. Miner, 1878, present incumbent.

The first deposit was made by Samuel Adams, of Cornwall, May 12, 1855, of fifty-five dollars. The amount of deposits Oct. 1, 1880, was three hundred and forty-three thousand dollars.

RELEASE FROM PARISH RATES.

In the early history of Connecticut the Congregational was the "State Church,"—that is, the church and town were identical, and all the inhabitants generally were taxed to support the church, and could only be released from said tax upon certifying their attendance upon some other form of worship or at another church. The following are specimens of the certificates of inhabitants of this town:

"CANAAN, Dec. 4, 1787.

"To the Collector of ministers' rate or Town treasurer, or whom it may concern: this may certify that Joseph Kellogg is a professor of the Baptist Faith and order, and doth attend to worship God in that order, and hath contributed for the support of the Gospel. This is, therefore, according to law to clear him from paying taxes to support the Gospel in any other order.

"Signed in behalf of the Church,

"JEDATHAN GRAY, *Elder.*

"A true copy of the original certificate.

"Test: ELIZUR WRIGHT, *Society Clerk.*"

Dec. 3, 1788, Oliver, Benajah, Uriah, David, and Isaac Dean certified that they also attended "Baptist meeting."

"CANAAN, Jan. 9, 1790.

"This may certify that Jacob Brown, Jr., belongs to the Episcopal Church.

"ISAAC JOHNSON, *C. Clerk.*

"A true copy of the original received for record Jan. 9, 1790."

"This is to certify that William Trafford, of the State of Connecticut and Town of Canaan, is a standing hearer of the ministers and preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and contributes towards their support agreeable to their order. Given from under my hand this 3d day of February, 1790.

"FREEBORN GARRETTSON, *presiding minister in said Church.*

"Test: ELIZUR WRIGHT, *Society Clerk.*

"A true copy of the original received for record August 23, A.D. 1790."

* Contributed by Rev. D. M. Moore.

"CANAAN, July 22, 1793.

"This may certify whom it may concern, that I, Ruloff Dutcher, have annexed myself to the Episcopal Society in Canaan, and consider myself a member of the same.

"RULOFF DUTCHER."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in about the year 1792 with the following members: Elisha Horton and wife, Rufus Landon and wife, Aaron Mills and wife, and Nathaniel Church.

The first church edifice was erected at Battle Hill in 1793, and present edifice in 1854.

The present stewards are Edward Ward, P. C. Stevens, P. M. Jaqua, O. M. Brinton, S. Brigner, E. B. Gillett, Chas. Preston, N. C. White, and J. B. Owen; Trustees, P. C. Stevens, O. M. Brinton, P. M. Jaqua, E. Ward, Lee French, E. W. Spurr, G. W. Hall, and W. G. Kellogg.

The first pastor (1790) was Jno. Bloodgood. The present pastor is J. Lee Gamble.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

CANAAN (Continued).

Incorporation of the Town—First Town-Meetings—Bounty on Rattlesnake Tails—Religious Service—The Ringing of Swine—Pounds—Church Service—Extracts from Town Records—Unwholesome Inhabitants—Fire-Locks—Grist-mill—New County—Petition for Bank—Trouble with Proprietors—Inhabitants Admitted—Bounty on "Squirralls," etc.—List of Representatives from 1757 to 1881—Military Record.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

THIS town was incorporated in 1739. The following is a copy of a portion of the proceedings of a town-meeting convened in the early part of December, 1739, which doubtless was the first meeting held in the town. The record begins by offering a reward for rattlesnakes' tails:

BOUNTY ON RATTLESNAKES' TAILS.

"At the same meeting, for the In Coridgment of destroying of Ratelsnakes, that If any person shall kill any Ratelsnake with in the Bounds of the town of Canaan in the months of March, April, and May, and bring their tails to ye Select men, shall have twelve pence per tail. Voted.

"At the same meting David Whitney was Chosen town Clark. Voted."

RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

"At ye same meting Josiah Walker, B. Kellogg, and Daniel Lawrence are Chosen a Comity to a gree with John hart to fit his house Convenient to met in on the Lord's day. Voted.

"This meting is adjornd to the house of Mr. Christopher Ducher's dwelling-house on ye nineteenth day of this Instant Desembour, at twelve of the Clock on sd day. Voted.

"Recorded by

"EPHRON FELLOWS, *town Clark.*

"At a town meting Adjorned to ye Houss of Christifer Dutcher one ye 19 of this Instant Decembour, at twelve of ye Clok on sd Day."

THE RINGING OF SWINE.

"*Voted*, That all swine shall be well Ringed that goeth at Large on ye Comons. Voted."

POUNDS.

"At ye same meting voted, that their shall be two pounds Bult for ye use of ye town, the one to be Bulded betwen the River south of holinbick's and ye swamp, and the other to be by the Road that goeth a Crost ye River one the North side, North of Isaac Larence's, betwen ye River and the road that goeth East by David Whitney's. Voted."

CHURCH SERVICE.

"At ye same meting voted, that for ye futer, till may Next, that ye meting on ye Lord's day shall be one day at ye hows of Isaac Lawrence's, and the other day at ye hows of Abraham Holinbick's or Jacob Bacon's, as the peopel shall agree with them.

"This meting Is disolved.

"Recorded by

"EPHRON FELLOWS, *town Clark.*"

EXTRACTS FROM TOWN RECORDS.

The following interesting extracts are from the town records:

UNWHOLESOME INHABITANTS.

"At ye same meting voted, that Josiah Walker shall request to ye general asembly that they will take some spedy Care to prevent unholsom In Habitence being sent Into ye town of Canaan as agents. Voted."

FIRE-LOCKS.

"And that also ye Honorabel asembly would Consider our surcomstances, Being frontears, and grant to us a Considabel quantity of ye fire Locks which are at New london, If it be your honers' pleshur. Voted.

"Recorded by

"DAVID WHITNEY, *town Clark.*"

GRIST-MILL.

"Canaan, Desember 10, 1740, at a Town meating Lawfully held by adiournment, & is now opened.

"And it is now voated & agreed that Inasmuch as their is a Conueniant place for a Grist mill at a place Called ye grate falls, yt ye Inhabitants of Canaan Do Give & Grante unto Josiah Walker ye Liberty of building a grist mill at said falls, & ye priuiledg of ye Stream, & ye priuiledg of ye 14 acres of Land adioyning theirto, all Excepting what ye owners of ye saw mil hath nead of, sd Walker haueing ye Commanding part of sd Stream in a Scarce time of water, pronided that sd Walker Shall Build a good grist mill & Bolting mill at or before ye 10 day of October next Ensuing ye date hearof, & keep sd mils in good order, fit for grinding & Bolting. These priviledges are granted to sd Walker so Long as he shall keep sd mills in good repare & wait on his Custimers to grind for them.

"Allso then voated, that ye Select men, with Jeams Beele, shall be as a Comity to take obligation of Josiah Walker to build a Grist mill with a sufficient bonds man.

"Allso then voated, that Jeams Beele, & Augustian Bryan, & Silas Belding Shall be a Commity to alter ye Drift way to ye saw mill at ye Grate Falls."

NEW COUNTY.

"Allso Then voated, that Capt. Dauid Whitney Shall be an agent to Represent said Town of Canaan at the Generall assembly in may next Ensuing, to Request the Corte to Lay Sum penalty on the Nonrezident proprietors of sd tound that may be Sum Benifit to those proprietors that Do Rezide in Said Tound; and allso Request a New County.

"Allso Then voated, that their Shall be a Toun Book Bought to Record Deeds in sd Toun.

"Entered by me,

"SILAS BELDING, *Toun Clark.*"

PETITION FOR BANK.

"At a Town Meeting in Canaan, held at ye house of Jonas Marshee, on ye first Tusday of April, 1742, Being Lawfully Warned & Conveynd.

"*Voted*, That Capt. David Whitney Shall be Moderator for ye sd Meeting.

"*Voted*, That we will Joyn with the other New Towns in Petitioning to ye Generall Assembly to Grant us Norfolk, & that they will grant us a Bank of Money upon Loane.

"*Voted*, That Capt David Whitney Shall be agent in ye Town's Behalfe To act In ye affaire aboves'd, To Confer with ye other Towns or their Agents, and Appear in ye Assembly as need may Require.

"Entred by me,

"ANDW. STEVENS, *Town Clark.*"

TROUBLE WITH PROPRIETORS.

"Att a Town Meeting in Canaan, Leagally warn'd and Conveln'd April ye 11th, 1743.

"*Voted*, That Mr. Ephraim Fellows Shall Be Moderator for sd Meeting.

"*Voted*, That we will act in ye first Article or Clause in ye Warning which is Conserning addressing ourselves To ye Generall assembly in May next Ensuing, for Relief upon ye Difficulty we Labour under by Reason that the Proprietors of this Town Do not Settle their Rights According to ye Generall Court's Act in that Respect.

"*Voted*, That we will Chuse an Agent To Appear in ye Generall Assembly in May Next, To Address ourselves in ye Consern aforesd.

"*Voted*, That Mr. James Bebee Shall be our Agent To Represent our Difficulty aforesd To ye Generall assembly in May Next.

"*Voted*, That we will act In Disposeing of our School Lands By Leasing them out Nine hundred & Ninety-Nine Years.

"*Voted*, That Capt. David Whitney, John Bebee, & Uriah Stevens Shall Be a Committee To Dispose of sd School Lands in ye following order.

"*Voted*, That Each Lot or Division that are allready Laid out Shall be leased Single by themselves & ye Undivided Right by Whole Sale.

"*Voted*, That ye Comtt that are Appointed To lease out our School Lands, Capt. David Whitney, John Bebee, & Uriah Stevens, are hereby Authorized To Lease out the aforesd School Lands 999 years To ye Person Persons that Shall Appear with Sufficiant Suerty or Suertys To ye Acceptance of the aforesd Committee, And will Give ye Most for sd Lands, which Shall be Disposed of by way of vandue, at ye Time and Place ye aforesd Committee shall Appoint for ye Disposing of ye sd Lands, and ye Person or Persons that Shall Bid of sd Lands Shall have ye Privilledge of ye use of ye Principal Sum of Money he Shall Be Indebted To ye Town for sd Lands from ye Day of ye Sale of sd Lands Five years, Paying Yearly Lawfull Intrest for ye Sum he owes to ye Town.

"*Voted*, That this Meeting Be adjourned Till Monday ye 2d Day of May next To the house of Ensign Dutchers, in Canaan, at four of ye Clock in ye After Noon.

"Entred pr me,
"ANDW. STEVENS, *Town Clark.*

"At a Town Meeting Held by Adjournment May ye 2d, at 4 of ye Clock in the after Noon, the Meeting being opened According To sd ajournment, Mr. Fellows, Moder.

"*Voted*, That this Meeting shall be adjourned To ye Barn of sd Ensign Dutchers.

"Said Meeting is opened at ye Place appointed by ye Moderator, Mr. Fellows.

"*Voted*, That we will Chuse a Committee To Draw up an Accoumpt, as Near as they Can, of the Charges of ye Inhabitants of this Town have In Clearing highways, Building Bridges, and all other Charges and Burdens which we have Born. In Convening the Town, which Propriators which have not Settled their Rights According to ye Court's act have not Born their Part of, whereby the Burden of It we have bin obliged to beare throw their Neglect.

"*Voted*, That Mr. Samuel Prindle, Augustian Bryan, & Isaac Lawrence Shall be a Committee To act in ye affair abovesd, & make their Return To Mr. James Bebee, who is Appointed our agent to Appear In ye Assembly in May Instant, To act in ye Town's Behalfe in ye affair abovesd.

"This Meeting is Desolved.

"Entred pr me,
"ANDW. STEVENS, *Town Clark.*"

INHABITANTS ADMITTED.

"*Voted*, That Joseph Kellegg, Lemuel Robards, Zebulum Stevens, William Whitney, Jonathan North, Abraham Harris, William Warner, Josiah Hurlbutt, Joshua Whitney, and Samuel Jones are admitted Inhabitants in this Town, To voat and Act in Town Affairs."

BOUNTY ON "SQUIRRALLS," ETC.

"*Voted*, That Any Inhabitant of this Town Killing of Squirralls this year, and Bringing in their heads To any of ye Select Men of this Town, Shall have allowed them 4 Pence Per head from ye Town.

"*Voted*, That any Inhabitant of this Town Killing and Bringing in their heads by ye Last of may Next To Either of ye Sellect Men of this Town, of Black Birds, Jays, or Wood Peckers, Shall have 3 Pence Per head allowed them from ye Town."

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1757 TO 1881.

1757.—Col. David Whitney, James Beebe.
1758.—Capt. John Beebe, Capt. Daniel Lawrence, Col. David Whitney.
1759.—Capt. Benjamin Cole, Andrew Stevens, Col. David Whitney, James Beebe.
1760.—Col. David Whitney, Charles Burrill.
1761.—Andrew Stevens, Charles Burrill, Col. David Whitney.
1762–63.—Col. David Whitney, Charles Burrill.
1764.—Capt. John Beebe, Benjamin Stevens, Col. David Whitney, James Beebe.
1765.—Benjamin Stevens, Timothy Hurlburt, James Bebee, Capt. Isaac Lawrence.
1766.—Col. David Whitney, Charles Burrill, Samuel Forbes.
1767.—Benjamin Stevens, Timothy Hurlburt, Samuel Forbes.
1768.—Benjamin Stevens, Oliver Belding.
1769.—Capt. Charles Burrall, Elisha Baker, Capt. Samuel Forbes.
1770.—John Whitney, Capt. Tarball Whitney, Maj. Charles Burrall, Capt. Samuel Forbes.
1771.—Maj. Charles Burrall, Elisha Baker, Capt. Samuel Forbes.
1772.—Maj. Charles Burrall, Elisha Baker, Capt. John Ensign.
1773.—Capt. John Ensign, Capt. Samuel Forbes, Maj. Charles Burrell.
1774.—Maj. Charles Burrell, Capt. Samuel Forbes, John Watson.
1775.—Asahel Beebe, Capt. Samuel Forbes.
1776.—Capt. John Ensign, Capt. John Watson, Asahel Bebee.
1777.—Timothy Hurlburt, Capt. John Watson, Capt. Samuel Forbes, Asahel Bebee.
1778.—Timothy Hurlburt, Capt. John Watson, Capt. John Stevens, Col. Charles Burrall.
1779.—Timothy Hurlburt, Capt. Samuel Forbes, Col. Charles Burrall.
1780.—Timothy Hurlburt, Thomas Fellowes, Jonas Lawrence, Nathan Hale.
1781.—Capt. Samuel Forbes, Nathan Hale, Col. Charles Burrall, Timothy Hurlburt.
1782.—Capt. John Watson, Timothy Hurlburt, Col. Charles Burrall, Nathan Hale.
1783.—Capt. Thomas Hosmer, Capt. Samuel Forbes, Col. Charles Burrall, Timothy Hurlburt.
1784.—Capt. Thomas Hosmer, Capt. Lemuel Kingsbury, Nathan Hale.
1785–86.—Timothy Hurlburt, Col. Charles Burrall, Nathan Hale.
1787.—Col. Charles Burrall, Nathan Hale.
1788.—Col. Charles Burrall, Nathan Hale, Samuel Forbes, Capt. Charles Burrall, Jr.
1789.—Capt. Samuel Forbes, Capt. Charles Burrall, Jr., Nathan Hale.
1790.—Nathan Hale, Capt. Samuel Forbes, Charles Burrall.
1791.—Nathan Hale, John Adam, Samuel Forbes.
1792.—Charles Burrall, Nathaniel Stevens, Charles Burrall, Jr., John Adam.
1793.—Charles Burrall, Jr., Nathaniel Stevens, John Watson, Nathan Hale.
1794.—John Watson, Charles Burrall, Jr.
1795.—John Watson, Charles Burrall, Jr., John Adam, Jonathan Burrall.
1796.—Nathaniel Stevens, Jonathan Burrall.
1797.—Nathaniel Stevens, Jonathan Burrall, Samuel Forbes, Nathan Hale.
1798.—Samuel Forbes, Nathan Hale, Jonathan Burrall.
1799.—Nathaniel Stevens, Jonathan Burrall, Samuel Forbes, Elizur Wright.
1800.—Samuel Forbes, Elizur Wright.
1801.—Samuel Forbes, Elizur Wright, John Hurlbut.
1802.—Samuel Forbes, Elizur Wright, John Elmore.
1803–4.—John Elmore, Jonathan Burrall.
1805.—John Elmore, Elizur Wright, John Adams, Russell Hunt.
1806.—John Adams, John Hurlbut, Seth Andruss, John Webb.
1807.—Azariah Smith, Mariner Rood, John Adam, John Webb.
1808.—John Adam, Azariah Smith, John Webb, Mariner Rood.
1809.—Amos Hunt, John Elmore, John Adam, John Webb.
1810.—John Holabird, Alban Rose, John Hurlbut.
1811.—Samuel Robbins, Calvin Pease, Azariah Smith.
1812.—John Holabird, Calvin Pease, John Elmore, Amos Hunt.
1813.—John Holabird, John Elmore.
1814.—Samuel Robbins, John Elmore.
1815.—Samuel Robbins, John Elmore, Alban Rose, Joshua Cornwall.
1816.—Samuel F. Adam, Joshua Cornwall, Samuel Beckley, Jr., John Holabird.
1817.—Jabez Brewster, Benajah Douglass, Seth Andrews, Joshua Cornwall.
1818.—Jabez Brewster, Nathaniel Stevens, Seth Andrews, Joshua Cornwall.
1819.—Samuel Robbins, Ovid Plumb.
1820.—James Fenn, Jabez Brewster.
1821–24.—Asa S. Brewster, Benajah Douglass.
1825.—Asa S. Brewster, Samuel F. Adam.
1826.—Asa S. Brewster, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr.
1827.—William M. Burrall, Samuel F. Adams.



JOEL MINER.

1828.—Reuben Hunt, Samuel F. Adams.
1829.—William M. Burrall, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr.
1830.—William M. Burrall, Benajah Douglass.
1831.—Eli Ensign, Marvin Tanner.
1832.—Henry Post, Marvin Tanner.
1833.—William M. Burrall, Nathaniel Stevens.
1834.—Leman Church, Henry Post.
1835.—William P. Burrall, Leman Church.
1836.—William P. Burrall, Nathaniel Stevens.
1837.—Chauncey Hosford, John Elmore, Jr.
1838.—Chauncey Hosford, Fitch Ferris.
1839.—William S. Marsh, Fitch Ferris.
1840.—Miles Minor, Ruleff Dutcher.
1841.—Sidney Ensign, George Hawes.
1842.—Sanford P. Stevens, Jesse Dean.
1843.—John A. Gillette, John Watson.
1844.—Charles Lewis, Chauncey Reed, Jr.
1845.—Hiram Holcomb, John Watson.
1846.—Frederick Watson, William P. Burrall.
1847.—Frederick Watson, William S. Marsh.
1848.—Ithami H. Smith, Milo Holabird.
1849.—William Douglass, Milo Holabird.
1850.—William Douglass, George W. Peet.
1851.—Sidney Ensign, William Watson.
1852.—Ensign Church, William Watson.
1853.—Ensign Church, Daniel Brewster.
1854.—G. W. Peet, George Church.
1855.—Jesse F. Millspaugh, E. D. Lawrence.
1856.—Charles Kellogg, Kneeland J. Monson.
1857.—E. S. Haskin, M. T. Granger.
1858.—William Douglass, George W. Peet.
1859.—Henry E. Wetherell.
1860.—Daniel Brewster.
1861.—Russell H. Wilcox.
1862.—G. W. Peet.
1863.—Hiram Holcomb.
1864.—Daniel Brewster.
1865.—George K. Peck.
1866.—Nelson M. Brown.
1867.—L. P. Dean.
1868.—S. Brigner.
1869.—Lorenzo H. Hakes.
1870.—Henry Sturges.
1871.—Lee P. Dean.
1872.—Robert Wilcox.
1873.—Daniel Brewster.
1874.—Henry Yale.
1875.—Myron M. Dean.
1876.—Jerry D. Clemons.
1877.—Cephas B. Cook.
1878.—Stephen Brigner.
1879.—Samuel W. Bradley.
1880.—Henry Brinton.
1881.—George V. Capron.

Falls Village is pleasantly located on the Housatonic Railroad; it contains two churches, two banks, and numerous stores.

MILITARY RECORD.*

C. F. Ormsby, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 2, 1864.
Jos. Smith, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 2, 1864.
John Miller, 1st Bat.; enl. Nov. 23; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 19, 1863; disch. June 11, 1865.
B. Potter, 2d Bat.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
James Murphy, 5th Regt.; enl. March 5, 1864.
William D. Ellsworth, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; died June 10, 1862.
William H. Field, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 14, 1865.
C. B. Mattson, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 14, 1865.
Jas. Richards, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; died March 15, 1862.
J. A. Belden, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1863.
George Howe, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. July 22, 1864.
John Johnson, 6th Regt.; enl. March 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
Joseph Perkins, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1864.
Charles Rosedale, 7th Regt.; disch. July 20, 1865.
E. J. Barker, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
F. J. Brintin, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; died Sept. 17, 1862.
Henry Brintin, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
R. J. Hunter, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
J. Doherty, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1864; disch. July 2, 1865.
P. Hamilton, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 29, 1864; disch. July 2, 1865.
S. Cogswell, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; killed July 11, 1863.
George Ashmead, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.
George Davidson, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861.
S. Deane, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; enl. United States army Nov. 14, 1862.
E. Nodine, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; killed May 16, 1864.
M. R. Victory, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1864.
Patrick Warner, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1863; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
George A. Caul, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. July 26, 1862.
J. Keller, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1864; disch. Dec. 24, 1864.
George Taylor, 9th Regt.; enl. March 7, 1864.
R. Moran, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
Thomas Harvey, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 10, 1861.
E. Matson, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
John Murray, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
O. Parmelee, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. March 21, 1866.
A. Scofield, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 26, 1862.
A. Todd, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 13, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
D. Wickwire, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
L. Hart, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died July 9, 1864.
A. G. Williams, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died Nov. 11, 1862.
Peter Billings, 13th Regt.
M. Dean, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. Aug. 5, 1862.
J. M. De Marshy, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. April 25, 1865.
S. W. Erwin, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
E. A. Fuller, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. April 25, 1865.
J. S. Judd, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
Jos. Parks, 29th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1864; died Nov. 6, 1864.
W. White, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1864.
J. McNerny, 8th Regt.; enl. March 8, 1864; disch. Oct. 9, 1865.
David Jones, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
William Ellison, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864.
Nelson Hart, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
A. Didier, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed May 16, 1864.
J. Ford, 11th Regt; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 24, 1862.

* For list of 19th Regiment, see Chapter V.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

URIEL H. MINER.

Uriel H. Miner, youngest son of Joel Miner and Anna Kellogg, of Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., was born in the town of Canaan, Conn., Feb. 10, 1819. His educational advantages were such as the common schools of his native town afforded till he was fourteen years of age. During the summer of 1834 and 1835 he taught in the family of Joseph Goddard, in Goshen, Conn., and during the winters attended the Askley Academy, at Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y. The winter following his seventeenth year he taught the district school, adjoining the academy, at Canaan, N. Y. In the spring of 1836 he went to Brookfield, Trumbull Co., Ohio, and entered the employ of Miner & Norton as clerk, remained that summer, taught school at Andover, Ashtabula Co., Ohio, the following winter, returned to the employ of Messrs. Miner & Norton the following spring, and remained with them till 1840, teaching school during the winters at

Hartford, Trumbull Co., Ohio. At the age of twenty-one, in the spring of 1840, he returned to his native town and entered the employ of Charles Hunt, a prominent merchant and iron manufacturer, who resided at Huntsville, Canaan, Conn. Mr. Miner took charge of Mr. Hunt's interest in the firm of Belden & Hunt, merchants at Huntsville at that time. He remained there three years, till the firm of Belden & Hunt was dissolved, when he formed a copartnership with Edmund Belden, under the firm-name of Belden & Miner, and began business at Falls Village, where he continued to do business till the spring of 1853, when they dissolved partnership. In 1845, Mr. Miner became the agent for the Housatonic Railroad at this place, and held that position until 1855. In the spring of 1855 he formed a copartnership with Edwin W. Spurr, of Falls Village, under the firm-name of Miner & Spurr, and were engaged in general merchandise and lumber business. At the end of three years they dissolved partnership, and Mr. Miner continued in the mercantile trade till the spring of 1880, when he sold his interest to George W. Hall. In the spring of 1869 he was appointed administrator on the estate of Charles Hunt (the man for whom he worked as clerk many years before), and was thus engaged for nine years.

The Falls Village Savings Bank was organized in 1854, and Mr. Miner was one of the charter members, and has ever since been a trustee. He was secretary of the same till he was chosen vice-president, which position he continues to hold. In September, 1878, he was elected treasurer, and holds that position now (1881). In the spring of 1880 he retired from the mercantile business. In the spring of 1871 he purchased the farm formerly owned by Deacon Charles Beebe, and has been engaged in raising some fine Jersey stock. The northwest corner of his farm was laid out in building lots, which now form a large part of Falls Village, including the depot. In politics he has ever been a staunch Republican, but not an office-seeker, preferring the quiet of home to any political honors. He has been twice married, first to Caroline E., daughter of Lee Canfield, of Falls Village, Oct. 9, 1843. Of their five children one only is living, Ellen C., wife of Milo B. Richardson, of Lime Rock, Conn. She has two living children, viz., Lucy and Milo. Mrs. Miner died June 4, 1870, and Mr. Miner married his second wife, Helen M. Nickerson, of Cornwall, Conn., May 24, 1871. Mr. and Mrs. Miner are members of the Congregational Church at Falls Village, Conn., and he is one of its principal supporters. He was one of the moving spirits in getting a new church built at Falls Village about 1858, and a new society was then formed.

His father, Joel Miner (2), was a son of Joel Miner, who was born in Granby, Conn., and died in Hartland, Conn., May 11, 1805, aged fifty-five years. Joel Miner (2) was born in Hartland, Hartford Co., Conn.; resided there till 1814, when he came to Canaan, Conn., and purchased a farm two miles north of Falls Village, where he continued to reside till his death, Jan. 10, 1869, aged ninety years. During a long and temperate Christian life he endeared himself to a large circle of friends, and in the full maturity of a life well ripened the Master has gathered him from earth to His home in heaven.

His children are Nancy K. (deceased), Joel, Whiting G., and Uriel H.

ALMON C. RANDALL.

Almon C. Randall, son of John Randall and Laura Beach, was born in Bridgewater, Litchfield Co., Conn., Sept. 21, 1817. His grandfather, Timothy Randall, was a native of Greenwich, Fairfield Co., Conn., and settled in Bridgewater at an early day, where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. He lived to the ripe old age of about eighty-seven years, leaving a family of nine children, viz., Polly, John, Sally, Samuel, Smith, Ezra, Allen, Epinetus, and Betsy, all married and had children except Epinetus, who never married.

John Randall, eldest son of Timothy, was born in Greenwich, Conn., and settled in Bridgewater with his parents. He was a farmer and brick-maker. He lived an honest, industrious, unassuming life in Bridgewater. In politics he was a Democrat. He married Laura, daughter of Caleb Beach, of Bridgewater, Conn., and had five children, viz., Caroline (Mrs. Daniel Bradshaw), of Brookfield, Conn.; Almira (Mrs. Oliver W. Phippenny), of Bridgewater, Conn.; Almon C., the immediate subject of this sketch; Flora (Mrs. Alonzo Barnum), of Bridgewater, Conn.; Amelia E. (Mrs. Walter B. Peck), of Bridgewater, Conn. John Randall died at the age of seventy-five years, and his wife survived him till August, 1878, aged eighty-six years.

Almon C. Randall received a common-school education. He worked on a farm summers and attended the district school winters till he was fifteen, and during the two following summers worked out by the month on a farm, receiving six dollars a month the first summer and seven dollars a month the second summer. In the spring of 1835 he entered the employ, as clerk, of Lyman Smith, a prominent merchant at Bridgewater, Conn., receiving thirty, forty, and fifty dollars a year respectively. He remained with Mr. Smith till the spring of 1838, when he became a clerk for William B. Glover, of Newtown, Conn., and remained a year, when he became a partner, receiving a certain per cent. of the profits for his services. After a few months they took in Charles A. Peck as partner, under the firm-name of William B. Glover & Co. Here Mr. Randall remained but a short time, and after a few weeks entered the employ of Dunning Babbitt, of Bridgewater, and remained there as clerk some two or three years, or until his failing



Daniel S. Main







W. G. Kellogg

health compelled him to resign. During the following year he was out of business, on account of his health.

In February, 1845, he entered the Bridgeport Bank, at Bridgeport, Conn., as book-keeper and teller. Sylvanus Sterling was president, and George Burroughs was cashier. Here Mr. Randall remained till August, 1849, when he came to Falls Village, Conn., and became the cashier of the Iron Bank. William H. Walton was president.

Mr. Randall remained till 1853, when he went to Meriden, Conn., and was there employed as cashier in the Meriden Bank till the fall of 1856, when he again engaged in the mercantile business at Meriden, having Harrison Curtis as partner, under the firm-name of Curtis & Randall. In February, 1857, he returned to Falls Village, and became cashier of the Iron Bank (now known as the National Iron Bank), and continued as such till Oct. 2, 1880, when he was elected its president. In politics he is a Republican.

He married Minerva C., daughter of Wait S. Northrop, of Brookfield, Conn., Jan. 26, 1845. Of this union three children have been born, viz., Carrie M., wife of George W. Hall, an enterprising merchant in Falls Village, Lucy C., and George A. Mrs. Randall was a lady much beloved by all, of remarkable memory, and esteemed for her many excellent virtues. She died Oct. 17, 1878.

Mr. Randall is a member of the Episcopal Church at Brookfield, Conn., but an attendant at Lime Rock, Conn.

WHITING G. KELLOGG.

Whiting G. Kellogg, son of Whiting G. and Fanny (Dean) Kellogg, was born in Canaan, Conn., Aug. 31, 1824. His father was a son of Asahel Kellogg, and was born in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y., and at twelve years of age settled in Canaan, Conn., with his parents, where some of the descendants of the family continue to reside.

Whiting G. Kellogg, Sr., was a farmer by occupation, a man of no small means for one of his day, beloved and respected by all. He was twice married, first to Clarissa Belden, and had two children, Asahel and Betsy Ann. His second wife was Fanny, daughter of Roswell Dean, and to them were born two children, Emeline and Whiting G. Mr. Kellogg was a Whig and Republican in politics. He and his wife were members of the Congregational Church at South Canaan, Conn. He died Oct. 10, 1865, and Mrs. Kellogg died Dec. 20, 1875, aged eighty-six years.

The immediate subject of our sketch received a common-school education. He was a successful farmer till 1876, when he settled at Falls Village, where he has ever since resided.

On the 19th of August, 1850, he married Laura, daughter of Samuel Beckley, of North Canaan, Conn. In 1856 he purchased some land near South Canaan church, and soon afterwards his father bought a farm adjoining, and to-day Mr. Kellogg owns an interest in both farms. In 1880, Mr. Kellogg was made agent for Hon. Walter A. Wood's Mowing and Reaping Machine Company, of Hoosic Falls, N. Y.

In politics he is a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Kellogg are members of the Congregational Church at Falls Village. He takes a deep interest in the temperance movement, and in all matters pertaining to the moral interest of his town. He has one daughter, Abbie T., born June 1, 1856, adopted into the Kellogg family, April 5, 1869.

CHARLES HUNT.

Among the prominent men of Litchfield Co., Conn., none are more justly entitled to a place on the pages of our history than he of whom we write. He was a son of Amos and Mary (Lowrey) Hunt, and was born at Huntsville, Litchfield Co., Conn., Aug. 19, 1803. He received a common-school and academic education. His father was an iron manufacturer at Huntsville, and young Charles was trained in all the details of the business. Early in life he began business for himself, and by his strict attention to the same became one of the most successful business men in Canaan. He was in mercantile trade in Huntsville for many years, besides, he had extensive interests in various iron companies, among others that of Hunt's Lyman Iron Co., at Huntsville, Conn.; also an interest in Washburn & Hunt's Iron Co., at Jersey City. He took a deep interest in the Housatonic Railroad, and had considerable stock in it. He was president of the same for nearly fifteen years, and resigned some two years before his death. In politics he was an uncompromising Republican, but never was an aspirant for political honors.

He was three times married, first to Lucy Beebe, and had two children, viz., George B. and Lucy C. His second wife was Pamela Sedgwick Bates, by whom he had one son, Charles Sedgwick. His third wife was Charlotte Russell, daughter of Ely Russell, of Canaan, Conn.; married Oct. 4, 1849, and to them was born one daughter, Mary.

Mr. Hunt died Jan. 15, 1869. A friend speaks of him thus:

"Generosity was a marked trait in his character. To this all his intimate personal friends bear testimony, and many of his relatives and friends have had abundant occasions to test it, and none ever found it to fail, and what he did was done cheerfully, and without the least ostentation. He was a man of almost womanly tenderness of heart, of a generosity which cheerfully met the claims of all persons and causes which won his confidence, and often led him to do more than was consistent with his own proper interest, and, joined in singular contrast with this, a carefulness in the management of public

trust such as few public men exercise in these days, and, above all else, of an humble, devout, and earnest consecration to the service of his Master."

NATHAN MILLARD.

Ensign Nathan Millard, father of Joel Millard, settled on Cream Hill, in Cornwall, Conn. Joel married Azubah Sherwood, and had the following children, viz., Ebenezer Sherwood; Submit, married Henry Baldwin, and lived in Cornwall; Electa, married Ithamar Baldwin, and resided in Cornwall; Amanda, married —— Kilbourn, or Kilborn, a hatter, and lived in Litchfield; Melissa; John Walker, went to New Marlboro', Mass., and thence to Illinois; Azubah, married —— Rood, of Sheffield. Mr. Millard's second wife was Mrs. Theodore Norton, and had two children, viz., Clarissa and Franklin.

He removed with his son, John Walker, to New Marlboro' about 1835, having sold his farm to E. D. Pratt.

Ebenezer Millard was born in Cornwall, Conn., on what is known as Cream Hill, June 6, 1791. His life was spent on the farm. He married Mary Bradford, daughter of James Bradford, of Cornwall, Oct. 14, 1813. Of this union ten children were born, viz., Mary Ann (deceased), Mary Azubah (deceased), Joel (deceased), William W., the subject of this sketch, Walker S., James F., Sarah M., Nathan W. (deceased), Emeline, and John B. (deceased), all born in the town of Canaan, Conn., except the first.

Ebenezer Millard settled in Canaan, on the under mountain road, southeast of Huntsville, soon after his marriage, and here he continued to reside till his death, April 22, 1873. He was considered one of the best farmers of his day, as his son, William Wallace, is now justly so considered. In politics he was a Whig. Mr. and Mrs. Millard were members of the Congregational Church of South Canaan, Conn. He was a man esteemed by all, and when he passed away Canaan lost one of her best citizens. Mrs. Millard is still living, at the ripe old age of eighty-seven years, and retains her faculties remarkably well for one so old.

William Wallace was born in Canaan, Conn., Sept. 23, 1819. He had such advantages for an education as the common schools of his day afforded. He taught school several times, commencing when he was seventeen years of age.

He was reared on the farm, which business he has continued to follow successfully till the present time. He owns the old Millard homestead, in Canaan, where his father first settled, and another good farm besides. Oct. 13, 1846, he married Olive J., daughter of Lyman Howe, of Goshen, Conn., and to them have been born three children,—viz., Sherwood F., a resident of Nichols, Iowa; Mary J., wife of William E. Marsh, and resides at Cleveland, Ohio; William L., married, and resides on the old homestead in Canaan. In politics Mr. Millard is a staunch Republican, and as such has held the office of selectman. Mr. and Mrs. Millard are members of the Congregational Church of South Canaan, Conn., and he is one of its liberal supporters.

MILO HOLABIRD.

Milo Holabird was born, April 9, 1810, on the place where he now resides, in Canaan, Conn. His grandfather, Timothy Holabird, born in 1716, a native of Brimfield, Mass., married Abigail Charles. They had six children. At an early day he moved to Canaan with his family, and settled near the present site of Falls Village. He was a large man, of great physical strength, and had much influence in the community. He was a tanner as well as farmer, and a Federalist in politics. He died in 1810, aged ninety-four years.

William Holabird was the sixth child of Timothy and Abigail Holabird, and was born Feb. 9, 1764, in Canaan. He remained with his father until he became of age, became a farmer, and married, at the age of twenty-five, Dorcas, daughter of Amos and Hannah (Swift) Bird, of Salisbury. Their children were Amos B., William S., Julia M. (she married Chester Monson, and had three children), Harlow C., Horatio N., Harriet E. (she married Garrett Kellogg, of Cornwall, and had two children), Milo, Sophia A., and Lucius H., who died in infancy. Milo and Sophia are the only ones now living. William Holabird was selectman, justice of the peace, assessor, and held other minor offices. He was a Democrat in politics, and was a staunch supporter of those principles. Soon after his marriage he moved to the farm where he made his home for life, and where he died, Dec. 14, 1850. His wife, born Nov. 10, 1771, died May 30, 1849.

Milo was reared on the farm; had such advantages for education as were given by the common schools of his youth, supplemented by two terms of academic instruction, at one of which he studied surveying. As he was the youngest son, he stayed with his father, and after his death purchased the interests of all the other heirs but his sister Sophia, who resides with him.

Mr. Holabird has always been a Democrat, and had much influence in Canaan before the division of the town, and was very prominent in local politics. He was selectman for seven years, member of the State Legislature for 1848–49, justice of the peace for several years, and assessor two years. He strongly opposed the division of the town, and since that was done has not taken so active a part in town matters. He is now hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-two years, enjoying the fruits of a well-spent life, and enjoys the confidence and high esteem of numerous friends.

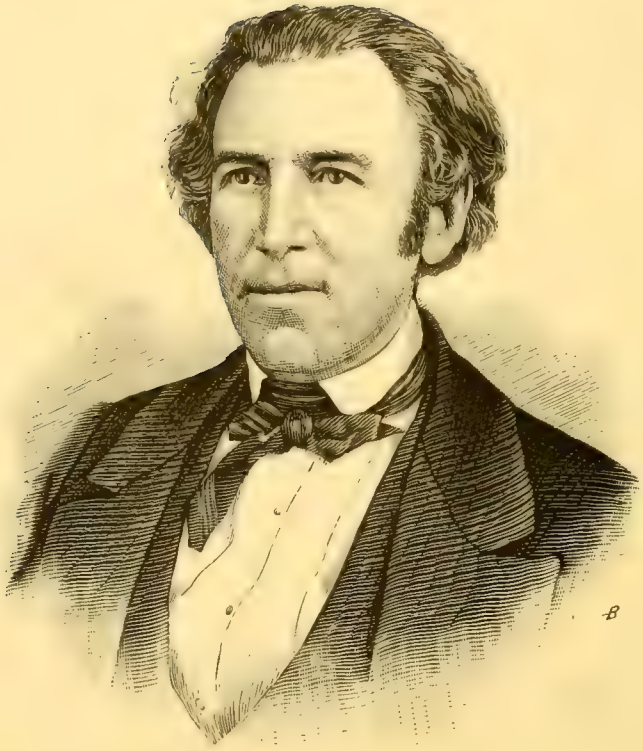


Chas H Count



W. W. Millard





Milo Holabird

JONATHAN BATES.

Jonathan Bates, son of Jonathan Bates, was born in New Haven, Conn., Feb. 17, 1794. His father was a very successful Baptist minister, and was born in East Haddam, Conn.; married Mary Morse, and had eight children, of whom Jonathan, the subject of this sketch, was the second son. His father lived to be eighty-two years of age, and his mother was about ninety-three years of age.

Mr. Bates had very limited advantages for an education, but by close application to good books, papers, magazines, etc., has become one of the best-informed men in Canaan, Conn. Very early in life he was compelled to work out to aid in maintaining the family. At eighteen years of age he left home to seek his own fortune. He worked by the month on the farm, by the day, by the job laying stone wall,—any way, every way to earn an honest penny. May 9, 1821, he settled in Canaan, Conn., on the farm where he now (April, 1881) resides. When he settled in Canaan he kept public-house for some seventeen years, in connection with farming, since which time he has been a farmer. He has been a very large and successful farmer, and to-day, although so very old in years, sees to his own business. He has cared for more than six head of cattle himself the past winter, besides attending to many other farm duties.

In politics he was a Democrat, but of late years has been a Republican. He has held various offices of his town. He is very methodical in whatever he does, and has kept a diary since 1838. His memory is remarkable for one so old, and it is a pleasure to talk with one so well informed. Besides being well posted on various subjects, he has taken a deep interest in the study of astronomy, and is considered quite well informed on that subject. He has been three times married, first to Pamela Sedgwick, by whom he had one daughter, Pamela, who married Charles Hunt, of Huntsville; they had one son, Charles S., who was educated by Mr. Bates, and who became a prominent literary gentleman, residing in New York City, and died there in early manhood. Mr. Bates' second wife was Eunice Dean, and his present wife is Maria, widow of William Pendleton, and daughter of Luther Emmons, of Cornwall, Conn. They were married March 8, 1869. While he is not a member of any church, he has ever been very liberal towards all charitable institutions, and the poor have in him a good friend.

REV. PITKIN COWLES.

Pitkin Cowles was born at Farmington (now Southington), Conn., on April 7, 1777. He was a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of John Cowles, at one time a member of the General Court of Connecticut, who came to Hartford from England in 1640. He was a man of much influence, and one of the largest land-holders of the colony. Pitkin Cowles was graduated at Yale College in the class of 1800. He had a strong bent towards the legal profession, but before taking any steps in that direction it was the earnest wish of his father that he should pursue a course of reading for one year, under the supervision of the noted Rev. Dr. Smalley. To this he deferentially assented, and at the end of that period, after due consideration, decided to commence the study of theology, under the same reverend preceptor, as also partly under the Rev. Dr. Charles Backus.

Having accomplished the requisitions to that end, he was ordained pastor over the Second Congregational Church of Canaan, Litchfield Co., in August, 1805, an office to which he devoted himself with all the ardor of his strong, devout, and reverent nature. To the end of his life no interruption occurred in his calling, with the exception of a short period during the war of 1812, when he became chaplain of a brigade under Gen. Elisha Sterling, then stationed at New London.

While in New Haven, on a visit to his eldest son, then a student at Yale College, he was seized with alarming symptoms of illness, and, wending his weary way to his old home at Southington, surrounded by several members of his family, who had been hurriedly summoned to his bedside, he soon breathed his last in the room where he drew his first breath. His death took place on Sunday morning, at sunrise, on Feb. 8, 1833, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. His remains repose in a secluded nook at the "Grove," the home to which he brought his bride in the month of May, 1808. It is not difficult to delineate his character: frank, open, crystal waters were not purer. His mind was vigorous and comprehensive. He possessed remarkable personal and moral courage. His sympathies were very tender, with a lofty sense of honor, true and faithful in his friendships, not seldom practically shown, and his hospitalities unbounded. His favorite studies were the classics, natural sciences, and history, in which last, few of his day were so thoroughly read. In person he was about six feet in height, of fine physique,—a noble presence; in conversation graceful, and, inclined to discussion, a strong debater in council. In manner he was dignified, and to all he was courteous. Perhaps no truer example of the representative New England pastor of the period could be named. The father of his people, the shepherd of his flock, under his spiritual guid ance rich and poor, young and old took upon them the impress of his instruction, and the spirit of his unpretentious piety.

CHAPTER XXIX.*

COLEBROOK.

Geographical—Topographical—Towns Patented to Hartford and Windsor—The Controversy—Survey of the Town—Ministerial and School Lots—Initial Events—Incorporation of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Highways—Early Settlers and their Locations—The First Death—The First Birth—The Church Controversy—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Representatives from 1796 to 1882—Military Record.

COLEBROOK is located in the northeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Hartford County, on the south by Winchester, and on the west by Norfolk. The surface of the town is hilly. The soil is generally fertile and well adapted to agriculture.

HISTORICAL RECORDS OF THE TOWN OF COLEBROOK.

The town of Colebrook is one of the seven towns patented to the towns of Hartford and Windsor by the colony of Connecticut in A.D. 1729. The means by which these seven townships came into the hands of the two towns of Hartford and Windsor may be known by examining Trumbull's "History of Connecticut," vol. ii. p. 95. By this it appears that when, in the reign of James II., Sir Edmund Andruss was sent over by that tyrant to demand the charter of the several New England colonies, and Connecticut expected to lose their charter, the General Assembly made a grant to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, in the words following:

"This Court Grant to the Plantations of Hartford and Windsor those Lands on the north of Woodbury and Mattatuck, and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury to the Massachusetts line north, to run west to Husatonic or Stratford River. Provided it be not a part of it formerly granted to any particular person to make a Plantation or village on."

This grant was made Jan. 26, 1686. Hartford and Windsor subsequently claimed that this grant was good and valid, while the colony on their part regarded the grant as nothing but a plan devised and adopted at the time to save the lands of the colony from the grasp of Sir Edmund Andruss, and prevent his enriching himself and his followers by the sale of them; that the grant was made in a hasty and inconsiderate manner, and at a time when the colony was threatened with the loss of its most valuable rights and privileges, and paid no regard to the claims of the towns of Hartford and Windsor. The controversy respecting these lands between the contending claimants was long and violent, continuing until 1729. In 1724, Governor Talcott, Matthew Allen, and Roger Wolcott prepared a petition to the Assembly praying that the controversy might be amicably settled, and that a committee might be appointed by the Assembly for that object. Upon this application, James Wadsworth, John Brainard, and Hezekiah Brainard were appointed a committee to examine the claims of Hartford and Windsor, to receive such propositions as should be made to them, and report to the Assembly, that the difficulties might be settled. The committee, after laboring on the business for nearly two years, made their report, upon which the Assembly resolved that the lands in controversy should be divided between the colony and the two towns, the colony to retain the western and the two towns the eastern division. In pursuance of this resolve the Governor and company, on the 22d of May, 1729, gave a patent to the towns of Hartford and Windsor of one-half of said lands, and about three years after, in May, 1732, an act was passed empowering Matthew Allen, Roger Wolcott, Samuel Mather, and other inhabitants of Windsor to make a partition of the moiety of lands then patented to the said towns, bounded north on the line of Massachusetts, west partly on lands belonging to the Governor and company and partly on the town of Litchfield, south partly on the town of Waterbury and partly on the town of Farmington, east partly on Farmington and partly on Simsbury and partly on lands belonging to the Governor and company. One-half of this tract was granted to Hartford. The proprietors of the towns of Hartford and Windsor made a partition by a deed executed Feb. 11, 1732, the townships granted to Hartford in the division being New Hartford, Hartland, Winchester, and the eastern half of Harwinton; to Windsor, Torrington, Barkhamsted, Colebrook, and the western half of Harwinton. On the 7th of April, 1732, the inhabitants of Windsor made a division of the three and a half towns among themselves to a certain number of patentees or proprietors, to have and to hold the same in severalty to them and their heirs forever. These preparatory measures having been adopted by the proprietors, the General Assembly passed an act of incorporation vesting them with all powers necessary for the disposing of said lands and securing them forever to those who should purchase. The first tract of land mentioned in the patent is Torrington, said to contain twenty thousand nine hundred and twenty-four acres, granted to Matthew Allen, Roger Wolcott, Esqs., and to the rest of the proprietors of said Torrington. The second parcel of land is Barkhamsted, containing twenty thousand five hundred and thirty-one acres, to Capt. Thomas Moor, Lieut. Jonathan Elsworth, and the rest of the proprietors of Barkhamsted. Colebrook was granted to Capt. Samuel Wheeler, Mr. Henry Wolcott, and the rest of the proprietors of Colebrook, said to contain eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine acres. The fourth parcel is the western half of Harwinton, containing nine thousand five hundred and sixty acres, granted to Samuel Allen, Daniel Berrill, and the rest of the proprietors of Harwinton. It is probable, though it does not appear on the proprietors' records, that the whole of the three and a half towns were divided to the inhabitants of Windsor on the same list, as the names of the original proprietors of the

* This chapter embraces the unpublished manuscript of the late Reuben Rockwell, contributed by his son, Reuben Rockwell, Esq.

different townships are not the same. The amount of the list on which the township was divided was £3987 4*s.* 8*d.*, the quantity of land divided eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine acres, being about four and three-fourths acres on one pound, or twenty shillings on the list. The first meeting of the proprietors was held at the meeting-house in the first society in Windsor, Jan. 30, 1732. At this meeting Capt. Joseph Phelps, Roger Newberry, and Thomas Allen were appointed a committee to preambulate with the neighboring towns the town line of Colebrook, to view and see the land lying in said Colebrook and the form thereof; and it does not appear that another meeting of the proprietors was held until May 22, 1756, a period of twenty-four years. There was a meeting Feb. 22, 1743.

The township was surveyed and laid out in 1760 into twenty-nine rights, that being the number of the original proprietors. Sixty acres was laid out as a ministerial lot, to be the property of the first orthodox minister who should be settled or ordained in the town; one hundred acres as a parsonage for the use of the ministry; one hundred acres as a school-lot for the benefit of common schools, and ten acres as a parcel to build a meeting-house on.

The township was laid out in three divisions and eight tiers. Each proprietor's number was drawn by lot, No. 1 beginning at the southwest corner of the town, then running northward on the first or west tier to the Massachusetts line,—No. 52 being the north lot on the first tier,—then turning eastward and beginning the next number at the north end of the second tier, and running down on said second tier, and pursuing that course through the town, the tiers being two hundred and forty rods in width, except the east tier, which does not hold that width, especially at the south end. Ten-rod highways were laid between each tier, and a number of four-rod highways across the several tiers. The committee who laid out the town were Pelatiah Mills, Josiah Phelps (2d), James Rockwell, Ephraim Wolcott, and Nathaniel Tilley. The meeting at which this survey was accepted was held July 16, 1760.

The first settler in the town was Benjamin Horton, in December, 1765; Joseph Rockwell, from East Windsor, who arrived with his family Jan. 16, 1766; Joseph Simons, in February or March following; Nathan Bass, in April or May of the same year; and Samuel Rockwell, in February, 1767, the two latter also from East Windsor. After these, among the early settlers, were Gideon Horton, Francis and Aaron Griswold, David Viets, Samuel Mills, Joseph and Eleazar Bidwell, Hezekiah and William Simons, John Porter, and David Pinney.

As the inhabitants were not experienced in the most approved mode of clearing lands and bringing them into cultivation, and generally poor, and the whole town one entire forest covered with heavy timber, its transformation into fruitful fields and well-cultivated farms was slow and protracted, though a few individuals who had property at command advanced the clearing and improvement of their lands with considerable activity. The usual mode of clearing land was to girdle the timber, and on the third year after girdling to clear off the fallen timber, sow it to rye, seed it with herd-grass and white clover. The average crop when well burned over was twenty or twenty-five bushels per acre. The land when thus partially cleared produced good pasturage, and, when moist, good crops of grass for mowing for seven or eight years, when, the remaining timber being principally fallen and briers, and other bushes beginning to overspread the lands, it became necessary to clear and fallow it, which, when well performed, produced good crops of wheat and rye. New lands also produced good oats, potatoes, and turnips, but Indian corn did not usually succeed and was not a profitable crop. Though peach-trees flourished, and in favorable situations soon came to maturity, apple- and other fruit-trees did not succeed, but generally appeared stinted and slow in their growth.

Various causes conspired to retard the advancement of the population of the town; among these were the high price of land compared with its real value, and the general inclination of the proprietors to keep their lands until the prices were advanced, and the heavy expense of clearing and improving land covered with timber. It appears by an enumeration or census taken Sept. 1, 1776, about ten years from the commencement of the settlement of the town, that the number of its inhabitants amounted to two hundred and seven; another census was made in 1782, when the number was two hundred and seventy-two, and forty-eight families. The period between these two enumerations being that of the Revolutionary war accounts for the slow advance of population in that period.

The town was incorporated and invested with town privileges at the October session of the General Assembly, 1779. The first town-meeting was held on the 13th of December of the same year. Though the town had not arrived to that stage of wealth and population which had generally been considered requisite to entitle new towns to a representation in the General Assembly, and to subject them to the payment of State taxes, yet the evils and calamities of the war of the Revolution fell on them, in common with their fellow-citizens through the country generally.

Portions of their militia were frequently called into the field. Several of their young men served in the Continental army, and some of their valuable citizens lost their lives in the war. Those who were opposed to the Revolution in those times were called Tories; not a single individual in the town was of that character. The civil and prudential concerns of the town were generally managed with discretion and economy.

The original ten-rod and four-rod highways, where

not wanted for travel, were exchanged for necessary roads. The expense for paupers was trifling, so that the principal town expenses for a number of years were for building and supporting bridges.

The early settlers deserve much commendation for their exertions to establish and support schools. Neighborhood schools were kept up at an early period, and in 1781 the town was organized into two school districts. All the inhabitants within two miles of the south line of the town (except Mr. John Porter, who was connected with a district in Norfolk) were to constitute the south district, the remainder the north district, and for several years ten pounds per year were paid out of the town treasury to each of these districts for the support of schools. As the population of the town increased other districts were formed, and at the organization of school societies in this State, in 1796, the society was divided into six districts, of the following names, viz., North, South, Southwest, Beach Hill, River, and Forge. Three additional districts have since been formed, viz., Centre, West, and North districts. The lot of one hundred acres situated on the Farmington River, laid out by the proprietors as a school-lot, was sold or leased in 1795, the interest of which is annually applied for the support of schools.

When the township was laid out, in 1760, the proprietors' committee, not knowing exactly where the colony line ran, made a line which was called the northern line of the town, to which they laid the lots. About the year 1795 some of the ancient monuments made by the committee who ran the line between Massachusetts and Connecticut in 1717 were discovered, the line from one monument to another against the town of Colebrook was run, and it was found that between the northern lots in each tier and the State line there was unlocated land. Though it had not been previously known exactly where the State line ran, yet it was known from the first settlement of the town that there was unlocated land on the north side of the town, which was called undivided land. The proprietors, before the town was settled, granted to Erastus Wolcott, Esq., the undivided land on the eighth tier, estimated at sixty acres, for building the first saw-mill in the town, that in the first and second tiers was also granted to him for some other consideration. At a proprietors' meeting held at Colebrook in 1795, it was voted that the undivided lands at the north end of the town be ceded over to the town, be sold, and the principal kept forever entire, and the interest annually arising applied for the support of common schools in the town. The sum total of the principal for which these lands sold, together with the school-lot before mentioned, amounts to $1712.84, the amount of interest arising on which annually is $102.77, which, together with the amount received from the State treasury, has, on an average, amounted to $375.69 per year. The number of persons between the ages of four and sixteen, as returned to the controller of the State in 1820, was 396. In 1829 the number was 363.

In resuming the history of the town as such, it may be observed that nothing worthy of special note transpired for several years. The town gradually advanced in wealth and population until at the session of the General Assembly, 1794, a resolve was passed requiring the town of Colebrook to transmit to said Assembly at their next session a list of their polls and ratable estate. The object of this order was to ascertain whether the town had arrived to that stage of advancement in wealth and population that it would be reasonable to call on them for State taxes. The people did not wish any longer to enjoy this exemption, as in consequence they had no representation in the Legislature, and were subject to laws they had no voice in enacting. They, therefore, chose representatives to the Assembly, and were first represented in that body in the October session, 1795.

The number of inhabitants in 1800 was 1004; of families, 192. In 1810 the population was 1243; in 1820, 1276; and in 1830, 1333.

CIVIL AUTHORITY IN THE TOWN OF COLEBROOK FROM ITS INCORPORATION IN 1779 TO 1830.

Elijah Rockwell, 1782-1817; Samuel Mills, 1796 to his death in 1814; Reuben Rockwell, 1809-35; Nathan Bass, 1815-20; Seth Marshall, 1816-35; Grove Pinney, 1823-25; Lancelot Phelps, 1818-32; Samuel Whitford, 1823; William S. Holabird, 1821-24.

SELECTMEN FROM DECEMBER, 1779.

1779.—Samuel Mills, David Pinney, John Porter.
1780-81.—Samuel Rockwell, David Pinney, Samuel Mills.
1782.—Samuel Mills, Samuel Rockwell, David Pinney, John Porter, Edmund Howell.
1783.—Samuel Mills, Samuel Rockwell, John Porter, John Rockwell, Edmund Howell.
1784.—Samuel Mills, John Porter, Edmund Howell.
1785.—Samuel Rockwell, Samuel Mills, John Porter, Edmund Howell, David Pinney.
1786.—Samuel Rockwell, Samuel Mills, John Porter, Daniel Eno, Edmund Howell.
1787.—Joseph Bidwell, Daniel Eno, Isaac Kneeland.
1788.—Samuel Mills, Daniel Eno, Elijah Rockwell, John Porter, Isaac Kneeland.
1789.—Edmund Howell, Daniel Eno, Avah Phelps.
1790.—Samuel Mills, Samuel Rockwell, Elijah Rockwell.
1791.—Samuel Mills, Elijah Rockwell, Avah Phelps.
1792.—Samuel Mills, Samuel Blakeslee, Avah Phelps, Elijah Rockwell, Ephraim Bidwell.
1793.—David Pinney, Stephen Skinner, Samuel Blakeslee.
1794.—David Pinney, Edmund Howell, Reuben Rockwell.
1795.—Samuel Mills, Reuben Rockwell, Grove Pinney.
1796.—Samuel Mills, Reuben Rockwell, Grove Pinney.
1797.—David Pinney, Stephen Skinner, Reuben Rockwell.
1798.—Reuben Rockwell, Nathan Bass, Asa Bishop.
1799.—Nathan Bass, Reuben Rockwell, Moses Wright, Jr.
1800-1.—Grove Pinney, Avah Phelps, Eleazar Bidwell.
1802.—Eleazar Bidwell, Abraham Pinney, Jacob Chamberlain.
1803.—Reuben Rockwell, Frederic Brown, Samuel Blakeslee.
1804.—Reuben Rockwell, Frederic Brown, Asa Bishop.
1805.—Asa Bishop, Nathan Bass, Moses Wright, Jr.
1806.—Nathan Bass, Moses Wright, Jr., Joshua Osburn.
1807.—Asaph Pinney, John Whiting, Samuel Whitford.
1808.—Reuben Rockwell, Seth Marshall, Roger Stillman
1809.—Roger Stillman, Seth Marshall, Ammi R. Robbins.
1810.—Seth Marshall, Selah Trent, John Tyler.
1811.—Reuben Rockwell, Roswell Marshall, Selah Trent.
1812.—John Tyler, Selah Trent, Samuel Cowles.
1813.—John Tyler, Selah Trent, Samuel Cowles.

1814.—Samuel Cowles, Robert Stillman, Rufus Holmes.
1815.—Rufus Holmes, Elijah Grant, Daniel Stillman.
1816.—Elijah Grant, Daniel Stillman, Grove Pinney.
1817.—Grove Pinney, Samuel Whitford, Reuben Rockwell.
1818.—Grove Pinney, Timothy Babcock, Sheron Rockwell.
1819.—Grove Pinney, Theron Rockwell, Samuel Whitford.
1820.—Grove Pinney, Theron Rockwell, Samuel Whitford.
1821.—Grove Pinney, Theron Rockwell, Henry Bass.
1822.—Theron Rockwell, Henry Bass, Thomas Concklin.

John Wright removed from Goshen to the Bellow's place, below Rufus Holmes', in 1769. He was the father of John, Charles, Freedom, and Lucy, the wife of Elijah Rockwell, Esq.

The following is a list of the inhabitants who resided in Colebrook previous and at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, and the time they removed into the town:

1765.—Benjamin Horton and wife: died here.
1766.—Joseph Rockwell, Joseph Seymour, Nathan Bass.
1767.—Samuel Rockwell, Gideon Horton.
1768.—Francis Griswold, Aaron Griswold.
1769.—Samuel Mills, Moses Wright, Hezekiah Simons, William Simons, David Rockwell.
1770.—David Viets, Samuel Phillips, John Porter, Jacob Ogden, Ebenezer Shepard.
1771.—Joseph Bidwell, Eleazar Bidwell, Daniel Hall, David Goodhue, Joseph Langworthy, Joseph Tainter, Daniel and David Hoskins, William Denison, John and James Mead, John Seymour, Dr. Asa Hillyer and James Hillyer.
1772.—Henry White, David Pinney, Thomas Feax.
1773.—Pelatiah Mills, Andrew Buckingham, Stephen Russell.
1774.—Aaron Simons.

Benjamin Horton, the first inhabitant, removed into the town in December, 1765, and built a house on the north side of the road, about forty rods east of J. E. Hoyt's (now owned by Joseph Twinge*). Joseph Rockwell, the second settler, moved into the town Jan. 16, 1766, and built a house about ten rods southeast of Rufus Holmes' (Horace White's) present dwelling. With him came his sons, John and Elijah Rockwell, who were both over twenty-one years of age, and were considered as among the earliest settlers, although at that time unmarried. The two houses above mentioned were the only ones on the road from New Hartford to Norfolk. Joseph Seymour, the third, came in February or March, 1766. He lived on the bank of Sandy Brook, about ten rods below the house of Gen. Phelps. Nathan Bass, the fourth, removed into the town in April or May in the same year. He lived on or near where his son, Nathan Bass, Esq., lived (now Eugene Marvin). He died at New York in 1776, while in the army of the Revolution. Samuel Rockwell was the fifth, and moved into the town in February, 1767. The house he first built and occupied is the back part of the house where his son Reuben lived, and is the only house remaining which was occupied by the first settlers (now occupied by the family of the late Reuben Rockwell, and the oldest house in the town). Of the above, Benjamin Horton was from Springfield, Joseph and Samuel Rockwell and Nathan Bass were from East Windsor, Joseph Seymour from Windsor. After these were Gideon Horton, who lived some thirty rods northeast of J. E. Hoyt's (Joseph Twinge). Dr. Asa Hillyer and James, his brother, lived on the same ground now occupied by the brick house built by Alpha Sage (now owned by John S. Wheeler). Asa stayed there but a short time, but his brother, James Hillyer, remained until 1773 or 1774. Aaron Griswold lived near the house where Lucius Holmes now lives (Eugene Barber). Francis Griswold lived on the north side of the road, about half-way from L. Holmes' to the road that leads to Erastus Seymour's (cross-road). Samuel Mills lived near or on the same ground where the house lately occupied by Arthur Howell stood (now occupied by Edwin Simons). Moses Wright lived in a log house near where his son Alvin now lives (Jordan Smith). Hezekiah Simons lived forty rods north of Abel Bunnell's house (Elder Thomas Benedict); William Simons where A. Bunnell now lives (owned by Benedict). David Rockwell lived about thirty rods south of A. Bunnell, where Bildad Seymour afterwards lived (Mr. Mahanna). Samuel Phillips first lived on the Farmington River, where Henry White since lived (family of Reuben White), eighty rods southeast of Samuel Whitford's. David Viets lived about one hundred rods west of Nathaniel Coble's, in the north part of the town, on the road leading from the Baptist meeting-house to Beach Hill (Lewis Loveland). John Porter lived on the Norfolk road, in a log house, a little east of Remas Coy's (Harvey Coy). Eleazar Bidwell's was the seventeenth family that removed into the town, and lived on the ground now occupied by the Baptist meeting-house in the north part of the town. Joseph Bidwell lived near the North Baptist meeting-house, on the ground now occupied as a parsonage. Jacob Ogden lived on the place now occupied by Clark Roberts (Mr. Lawton). In 1770, Richard Smith, from England, who had previous to this time bought and carried on the old furnace in Salisbury,—which was the only one in the State,—built a forge in this town, now known as the "Old Forge place" (Robertsville), which he carried on until the commencement of the Revolutionary war, when he, favoring the cause of Great Britain, returned to England, and never came back. He left this forge and the furnace at Salisbury without any agent to take care of them. The furnace was through the war carried on by the State of Connecticut, and was used extensively for casting cannon and ball for the defense of the country. Mr. Jacob Ogden, from New Jersey, was employed by Smith as agent to carry on this forge from 1770 till he left the country, after which Mr. Ogden carried it on on his own account, and received the whole avails during the war. At the close of the war Mr. Jared Zane, an agent of Smith's, took possession of it, and soon after sold it to Joseph and Elisha Buell. The workmen who lived at this place were William Dennison, John and James Mead, John

* The names in parenthesis denote present occupants.

Seymour (who was drowned by the breaking of a flume), Thomas Keax, and probably some others. Ebenezer Shepard lived where Erastus Seymour now lives (George Dolittle). Daniel Hall lived in a log house a little north of the old burying-ground. David Goodhue lived on the ground where Linus Bidwell lately lived, west of Osborn Stillman's (heirs of O. Stillman). Joseph Langworthy lived on the road leading from the saw-mill near Charles Phelps' to Norfolk, on the east side of the pond, on land now owned by C. Phelps, where Thomas Miner afterwards lived (Horace Phelps). Joseph Tainter first lived on the old road leading over the hill from Arthur Howell's to Andrew Bailey's, and twenty rods south of where he afterwards lived. David and Daniel Hoskins lived in the west part of the town, near the house of Nathan Allen. David Pinney lived about fifty rods southeast of Ira Whiting's (premises now owned by E. S. Preston); Aaron Simons where Samuel Simons now lives (H. D. Smith). Pelatiah Mills lived where Samuel Mills, Esq., afterwards lived (Wesley Root), about one hundred rods north of Samuel E. Mills. Andrew Buckingham lived opposite Rufus Holmes', in the house owned and afterwards occupied by John Rockwell; Elijah Rockwell, Esq., where his son Theron now lives.

The first person buried in the old burying-ground, and, it is believed, the first that was buried in the town, was Lydia Mason Wright, wife of Mr. John Wright, who lived in the north part of Winchester, where Samuel Rowley now lives (Rowley family).

Removals.—Gideon Norton removed to near Rutland, Vt. (he was the son of Benjamin Francis), and Aaron Griswold and Nathaniel Burn, in 1784, to Johnstown, N. Y.; Jacob Ogden to Hartford (died in New Haven); Daniel Hall to Black River in 1800; William Denison to Goshen; Pelatiah Mills to Johnstown, N. Y., in 1784; Stephen Russel to Neversink about 1800.

The quantity of land in the town of Colebrook is not very accurately known. It was estimated in the original patent to contain eighteen thousand one hundred and ninety-nine acres. Its leng'h from north to south on the west tier, taking for a data the width of the lots as originally laid, is five miles one hundred rods, on the east tier four miles two hundred and sixty rods, and the average would be five miles and ten rods. Provided the tiers will hold out two hundred and forty rods in width, the town would be six miles and seventy rods east and west. The west line of the town, and the tier lines, of course, which run parallel with that line, when the town was laid out in 1760, was called to run north nineteen degrees east. The east line, adjoining Hartland, runs south twenty degrees west, which would make the south line of the town shorter than the north line. The east tier is said to fall short in width most at the south end. The northern line, to which the lots were laid, was not the colony line. It appears that the committee who laid out the town did not know where the colony line—which was run in 1717 by commissioners from the two colonies—ran. They made a line which ran east ten degrees fifteen minutes south, which was called the northern line of the town, to which the lots were laid. Calling the town five miles by six, it would contain thirty square miles, which, at six hundred and forty acres per square mile, would make nineteen thousand two hundred acres; but, as the lots do not run square but are diamonding, unless they were overlaid in width on the tier line, they would fall considerably short of the quantity of land as contained in the original survey.

There are in the town the following roads, originally turnpike roads: Waterbury River road, six miles; Greenwoods, or Hartford, road, two miles; Hartland turnpike, six miles; Farmington River road, four miles; Still River road, three miles; Sandy Brook, five miles, making in all twenty-six miles.

The traveling highways in the town contain probably about 420 acres of land. The amount of the assessment-list for 1829 was $17,100; a tax of five cents, the usual highway tax, amounts to $855. The tax for defraying town charges has for several years been six cents on the dollar, amounting to $1026. From this sum ought probably to be deducted, for abatements, etc., $100, leaving $926, which, together with the annual State tax of one cent on the dollar,—which after the abatements amounts to $150,—will make $1076, which will make the sum total of town, State, and highway taxes $1931, besides society and school expenses. The number of cows contained in the assessment-list of 1829 is 981. Of these probably 50 were not milking cows, leaving 931 milch-cows. The number of sheep was 3007; of horses, 160; oxen, 221; and 440 young cattle.

CHURCH CONTROVERSY.

The town was not organized as an ecclesiastical society until 1786, at which time a tract of one mile square, taken from Winchester, on which were several inhabitants, was annexed to the society. Previous to this period all society business was transacted in town-meetings. In September, 1780, the town voted to apply to the County Court for a committee to set a stake for a meeting-house. Capt. Uriah Holmes, of Hartland, Col. Seth Smith, of New Hartford, and Giles Pettibone, Esq., of Norfork, composed the committee. This committee, after viewing the town, fixed on a place near the dwelling-house lately owned by the Rev. Chauncey Lee, now owned and occupied by Mr. Allen Seymour, which was established by the court according to law. But when the question of building was brought forward, the people belonging to the southern part of the town began to manifest a considerable degree of dissatisfaction with respect to the location, and a desire for another committee and another trial; and as, after the plan, as before stated, was legally established, it became neces-

sary to apply to the General Assembly to get the doings of the court set aside and a new committee appointed, the southern people were about to press their petition to the Assembly for effecting this object, when the northern people, to give them satisfaction and maintain the peace of the society, agreed to join in the application for another committee, which was accordingly voted in town-meeting. This committee were Daniel Humphrey, of Simsbury, Hezekiah Fitch, of Salisbury, and John Watson, of Canaan. This committee, after viewing the town and attending to the representations of the people, set their stake near the place where Calvin Sager's dwelling-house now stands. Perceiving that the Mill Brook, so called, was the Rubicon or parting-point which neither party were willing to pass, it seemed to be their object to set their stake as near as practicable to the line of demarkation. The southern people were dissatisfied for two reasons: first, because it was set north of the brook; second, because the ground was very unsuitable for a meeting-house, several declaring they had much rather go thirty rods farther north to the place where the first stake was set than build on a place so unfavorable. The northern people, though not pleased with the ground, yet, as they had again obtained one point considered important in having the stake set north of the brook, made no objection to the place, and a committee was appointed and preparations made for building the house. As a considerable part of the lands still belonged to non-resident proprietors, and as the value of lands would be considerably increased by building a meeting-house, it was considered just and reasonable that the owners of lands should be taxed to a greater amount than would fall to their share by a tax raised on the list, in the usual mode of taxing for other objects. Application was accordingly made to the Legislature for a land-tax, to be applied towards building the house, a privilege which had been usually granted to new towns, and the grant of sixpence on the one obtained.

The committee proceeded to prepare the foundation and frame the house, when an opposition on the part of the southern people was manifested, a meeting called, and, after much altercation and mutual crimination, it was voted to postpone for the present raising the house. The timber was piled, and secured from injury. The prospects at this time were gloomy; every appearance seemed to indicate a people ruined by contention, the termination of which seemed more remote than ever. While these difficulties were prevailing, sectarian teachers made inroads into the town and gained proselytes, especially in the northern part, and from this unhappy controversy may be dated the rise of the Baptist society in the northern part of the town. Things remained in this situation for a considerable time, when, the excitement having in some measure subsided, and the evils resulting from the present state of the society become more and more realized, some person, perhaps some one inclined to speculating and hazardous enterprises, suggested a plan which soon became a subject of general conversation, and, as the people were heartily tired of the controversy, they were prepared to listen to any expedient which appeared calculated to terminate their difficulties. The plan was this, and proposed in terms like the following:

"We are none of us pleased with the place now established,—there are handsome and convenient sites not far distant, both north and south,—and we and our posterity shall forever regret a result so unwise as to build the house on a place so unsuitable and improper when good places are so near; therefore let us affix on two places, one north and the other south of the brook, the line of separation, and cast a fair lot to decide on which of the two places the house shall be built, and then forever decide the controversy."

Strange as it may seem, a project so novel met with almost universal approbation, was adopted, and soon carried into effect. The plans agreed on were, on the north part, the place near where the first stake was set, and on the south part, on the place were Mr. Martin Rockwell's house now stands. The lot was drawn, and fell in favor of the southern place, and measures were immediately taken to remove the timber and raise the house. This was accomplished, the house covered and lighted, the floors laid, and apparent tranquillity and acquiescence on the part of the northern people appeared for a while to prevail. But it was not long before it became apparent that the wound, though in appearance healed, was still festering, and would soon break out and become more alarming in its symptoms than ever. The northern people refused to join in procuring preaching, or in any measure to build up the society, and, though there was now a meeting-house, nearly one-half of the people would not enter the doors. Things continued in this situation for a considerable time, and the prospects of union seemed as remote as ever. The northern people were called on for the reasons of their conduct, and for what would satisfy them. The lot they considered an unfortunate thing, which, in their desire to have something done to remove the difficulties, they had inadvertently agreed to. The direction of two committees was in their favor, and nothing but chance against them, and nothing less would satisfy them than the removal of the house north of the brook.

New actors were coming on to the stage; some of the southern people began to express their wishes that the meeting-house was north of the brook, and some were ready to join in efforts to remove it. The principal actors among the southern people, tired and worn out with a fruitless controversy, seemed inclined to withdraw and let others manage the business as they pleased. A vote was obtained, in the spring or summer of 1793, to remove the house north of the brook, the expense to be defrayed by tax on the society. Preparations were accordingly made to accomplish this object. The plan adopted, after due consultation and advice, was to remove the house, standing, during the winter season with oxen. Preparations were accordingly made to perform this Quixotic enterprise, and

in the month of February, 1794, the attempt was made. About one hundred and fifty pair of oxen were collected, and after the necessary preparation were fastened to the house, and it began to move majestically forward; but, there being a small descent soon to pass, it was found, contrary to the confident expectations of Capt. Watson, the man employed to direct and superintend the moving, that it would move forward with rapidity without being drawn, and as, in order to proceed, the descent necessary to pass was much greater, it was judged utterly impracticable to proceed, and after two days' labor, the house having been removed about thirty rods, the project was for the present abandoned. In the autumn following another attempt was made, at the expense of subscribers, to remove the house with vessel machinery, —pulleys and ropes; but after a trial this plan was also found to be attended with insuperable difficulties. Tired, worn out, and frustrated with these fruitless projects, the actors in this business seemed disposed to sit down and count the cost. The delusions of party feeling and obstinacy seemed in a measure to vanish, and sober reason and consideration to resume their influence, and they were led to inquire whether the object they were with so much perplexity and expense pursuing could be accomplished, and, provided it could, whether the southern people generally would unite with them in building up the society. Neither of these questions could be affirmatively answered with correctness. It was therefore, after due consultation, agreed to open a negotiation with the southern people, in order to effect a settlement of the controversy. The overtures submitted were that the house should be placed on the nearest suitable place to where it then was, and the expense incurred in the attempt to move defrayed by the society. A meeting was called, the agreement consummated, and the house removed to the place where it now stands, and then, after an unhappy controversy of fourteen years, peace and union were restored, and all seemed disposed to join their efforts and aid in building up the society. Measures were immediately adopted to procure preaching. Dr. Jonathan Edwards, who had been recently dismissed from a parish in New Haven, was applied to, and commenced preaching here about the 1st of September, 1795. After he had been with the people a while they unanimously gave him a call to settle, and voted him a salary of one hundred pounds per annum. He accepted the call, and was installed Dec. 30, 1795. Previous to his settlement a fund was raised by subscription sufficient to pay the salary for three years. The ministerial lot of sixty acres granted by the proprietors to the first orthodox minister would by the terms of the grant have become the property of Dr. Edwards, but he agreed to acquit his right to said lot to the society, which was accordingly done. In the year 1797 the society agreed to sell this lot and lease the parsonage-lot of one hundred acres on a long lease, the principal sum for which said lands sold to be a perpetual fund towards the payment of the yearly ministerial salary. These lots were disposed of at auction. The parsonage-lot sold for $15.57 per acre, amounting to $1553.57; the ministerial lot for $12.21 per acre, amounting to $732.60; total, $2286.17, the annual interest of which is $137.17.

The proprietors, at the time they ceded the undivided land to the town, as previously stated, for the support of schools, also ceded such part of the original ten-rod highways as had not been previously exchanged for roads to the town; and at a town-meeting held Sept. 21, 1795, the town voted to sell such part of said highways as should not be wanted to exchange for roads then laid out, together with that part of the parade-lot, so called, which was not wanted for a burying-place, and that the principal sum for which said lands sold constitute a fund for the support of the gospel ministry, the annual interest of which to be divided annually to the several denominations according to their respective lists. The amount for which these lands sold was $1678, the annual interest of which is $100.68. Of this sum the Congregational society, on an average, draws about $54, which, added to the avails of the public lands, as before stated,—viz., $137.17,—amounts to $191.17. In addition to this amount, the society have $100 in the Phœnix Bank, Hartford, which was a grant from the State to the various religious societies for the support of the gospel; so that the permanent funds amount annually to $197.17. For a more particular account of the ecclesiastical society, church, etc., reference may be had to the society and church records.

During the unhappy and protracted controversy respecting the location of the meeting-house, a considerable number of the people, principally in the northern and eastern sections of the town, embraced the Baptist persuasion. When they first began to hold meetings, one Mr. Dunlap, who then resided in Massachusetts, contiguous to Colebrook, was their preacher, other elders of that denomination occasionally supplying them, and in 1795 Elder Rufus Babcock was ordained their pastor, his church and congregation being composed of people in Colebrook, Norfolk, and Sandisfield, making a respectable congregation. Soon after Mr. Babcock's settlement a meeting-house was built. In 1828, Mr. Babcock, having arrived to the age of seventy years, resigned his pastoral office, and was succeeded by Elder Thomas Larkum.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Colebrook, the last settled town in the State of Connecticut, was surveyed and laid out by the seventy-nine original proprietors, inhabitants of the town of Windsor, Conn., in 1760; and the first permanent settlements were made in 1765 and 1766.

Sixty acres were reserved and laid out as a ministerial lot, to be the property of the first orthodox minister settled or ordained in the town; and one

hundred acres as a parsonage for the use of the ministry. The first minister, Rev. Dr. Edwards, relinquished his right in the sixty acres, and this with the hundred acres were sold for two thousand two hundred and eighty-six dollars; this sum to constitute a perpetual fund, the annual interest to be applied towards the payment of the yearly ministerial salary. This fund has been increased by the avails of other lands, granted by the town to the several denominations, according to their respective lists. Also by the grant of one hundred dollars from the State to the various religious societies, for the support of the gospel. In addition to this, gifts and bequests have been received from Mr. Luman Barber, Mrs. Lucretia Hotchkiss, and Mrs. Lucia B. Mitchell, amounting to two hundred and ninety dollars.

The first ecclesiastical society was organized in 1786. Previous to this the society business had been transacted in town-meeting. In 1780 the town voted to apply to the County Court for a committee to set a stake for a meeting-house. The location designated was not satisfactory, and after repeated attempts to effect a compromise, it was not until 1794 that it found a permanent resting-place and was dedicated to the worship of God. It was placed on the ground where Reuben Rockwell's house now stands, and remained there until 1842, when the church building now occupied was erected.

The Congregational Church was organized in 1795, with the following members: Daniel and Elizabeth Alcox, Anna Rockwell Bass, Epaphras and Margaret Bidwell, Samuel and Wealthy Allen, John Burr, Isaac and Elizabeth Carrier, Margaret Chamberlain, Margaret Eno, Hannah Mather, Elijah Rockwell, Lucy Wright Rockwell, Hepzibah Pratt Rockwell, Nathan and Elizabeth Russell, Roger Stillman, Mehitabel Hurd Stillman, and Moses and Thankful Norton Wright.

The following were received in 1798: Huldah Filly, Hepzibah Merrill, Jemima Seymour, and Mrs. Sarah Wakefield.

In 1799 the following were admitted: Lucy Hart, Roger Mather, Mary Mather, Samuel Mills, Kezia (Filly) Mills, Ebenezer North, Jerusha (Cowles) North, Abijah Northaway, Olive (Cowles) Northaway, Hezekiah Owen, Mrs. Hezekiah Owen, Elijah Pettibone, Mrs. Elijah Pettibone, Reuben Rockwell, Alpha Rockwell, Lucy Rockwell, Jr., Martin Rockwell, Mary (Burrell) Rockwell, Betsey Russell, Elisha Sage, Mrs. Elizabeth (Chamberlain) Sage, Bildad Seymour, Truman Seymour, Mehitabel (Chamberlain) Seymour, Appleton Stillman, Sarah (Chappel) Stillman, Clarissa Stillman, Amos Tolles, Mrs. Amos Tolles, Susan Tuttle, Chloe Alcox, Polly Norton, Noah Merrill, Abigail Phillips, Elizabeth Phelps, Polly Taylor, Abigail (Stanton) Lee.

Many of the early settlers of the town had been trained under the ministry of Rev. Timothy Edwards, and his grandson, Rev. Jonathan Edwards, was installed as their first pastor in December, 1795. He remained until 1799, when he was dismissed to become president of Union College.

He was succeeded by Rev. Chauncey Lee, a native of Salisbury, Conn. The first twenty-eight years of the present century, the period of Dr. Lee's ministry, was probably the most prosperous in the history of the town. There were large families of the Puritan stock, and many accessions to the church. One hundred and five was the result of a powerful religious revival which occurred in 1815. Dr. Lee was dismissed in 1828, and became pastor of the church in Marlborough, Conn. He spent the last years of his life with his daughter, in Guilford, N. Y.

Rev. Azariah Clark was installed in 1830. He was a native of Southampton, Mass., and had been pastor of a church in Canaan, N. Y. His ministry in Colebrook was terminated by his death in October, 1832.

In March, 1833, Rev. Edward R. Tyler assumed the pastoral care of the church. He was dismissed in 1836 to engage in the anti-slavery cause, in which he labored earnestly for several years; after which he removed to New Haven, Conn., and became editor of the *New Englander*. He died not far from 1850.

Rev. Alfred E. Ives, of New Haven, was installed in 1838. He remained ten years, was dismissed in 1848, and has since that time been pastor in Deerfield, Mass., and Castine, Me.

Rev. Archibald Geikie was engaged in 1854, and, though not installed, performed all the duties devolving upon a pastor. He was a native of Edinburgh, Scotland, and settled in Toronto, Canada, before his engagement in Colebrook. He left in 1863, and was for a time in East Granville, Mass. He died in 1869, at the home of his daughter, in Canaan, Conn.

Rev. Henry A. Russell became stated supply in 1868, and remained until May 1, 1877, when he removed to Mooers, N. Y.

Rev. Ira Pettibone, of Winchester, supplied the pulpit the remainder of the year 1877.

Rev. Joseph B. Clarke, of New Haven, became acting pastor in June, 1878.

The present pastor, Rev. J. W. Hartshorn, was installed in June, 1880.

The list of officers is as follows:

Pastors.—Jonathan Edwards, D.D., Dec. 30, 1795, to Jan. 11, 1799; Chauncey Lee, D.D., Feb. 12, 1800, to Jan. 29, 1828; Azariah Clark, March 10, 1830 (died Oct. 16, 1832); Edward R. Tyler, March 16, 1833, to January, 1836; Alfred E. Ives, Sept. 25, 1838, to May 2, 1848.

Acting Pastors, not installed.—Archibald Geikie, July, 1854, to 1863; Henry A. Russell, 1868 to 1877; Joseph B. Clarke, June, 1878; J. W. Hartshorn, June, 1880, present pastor.

Deacons.—Moses Wright, 1796–1811; Epaphras Bidwell, 1796–1801; Samuel Cowles, 1801–11; Reuben Rockwell, 1811–30; Daniel Stillman, 1811–30; Wil-

liam Swift, 1830–45; Elijah Grant, 1830–62; Chester Stillman, 1845–62; Munson Cole, 1862–69; William F. Grant, 1862–68; George M. Carrington, 1867–69; James M. Grant, 1868; Lorin A. Cook, 1869–73; Eugene H. Barber, 1873; of the branch church at Colebrook River (now extinct), A. Chamberlain, 1834–57.

A Baptist Church was organized in the southeast part of the town by persons of that denomination residing in Colebrook, Barkhamsted, and Winchester, about 1805, and a meeting-house built about the same year.

Elder Erastus Doty, who resided in the neighborhood, was pastor for a long time. A new church was built about 1844, and in 1848 the church reorganized under the name of the South Colebrook Baptist Church.

The following pastors have been settled: Elders A. D. Waters, 1848; Solomon Gale, 1852; J. M. Mace, 1857; Edwin Bromley, 1861; George D. Letton, 1866; Wallace Crocker, 1874; R. H. Maine, 1875; William Goodwin, 1879, present pastor.

The deacons have been Daniel Deming, 1848–74; Allen Barnes, 1848–61; Joseph H. Bass, 1861–81; Giles M. Latuon, 1874–81.

THE NORTH COLEBROOK BAPTIST CHURCH.

The North Colebrook Baptist Church was organized Feb. 12, 1795. Elder Rufus Babcock was ordained at that time. The house of worship was built about 1800, near the cemetery. The present house was built in 1845.

The following pastors have been settled over the church: Elders Rufus Babcock, Thomas Larcomb, Josiah M. Graves, —— McCarthy, —— Doolittle, —— Hawley, father of Gen. Joseph R. Hawley, Zalmon Tobey, —— Miller, —— Wheeler, Dorin Wright, J. F. Temple, T. P. Briggs, Thomas Benedict, William Goodwin, D. F. Beebe, R. H. Maine, Rufus Babcock, D.D., William Goodwin, present pastor.

The deacons have been Ellrazer Bidwell, —— Richards, Abel Bunnell, Joseph Taintor, Philo Hawley, Luman Bidwell, Homer Gleason, Amasa Campbell, Jason F. Hitchcock.

METHODIST CHURCH, COLEBROOK CENTRE.

The Methodist Church at Colebrook River was organized about 1834, and has been supplied with preachers by the Methodist Conference. Previous to the organization of the Methodist Church there had been a branch of the Congregational Church established, and preaching four Sabbaths each year was furnished by the church at Colebrook. A meeting-house was built about 1810 by Congregationalists, Baptists, and Methodists, and called the Union Meeting-House, and occupied by each as they supplied preaching. The Methodists built a church about 1833, and have a flourishing society at the present time.

NATIVES OF COLEBROOK WHO HAVE BEEN EDUCATED AT COLLEGES.

Cyrus Babcock graduated at Brown University, Rhode Island; studied for the ministry; died soon after being prepared to preach.

Rufus Babcock, D.D., graduated at Brown University; studied for the ministry; president of a Baptist college in Rhode Island, and also of an institution at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

Chauncey G. Lee graduated at Middlebury College, Vermont; preached several years in Vermont and Connecticut; died at New Haven a few years since.

John Jason Owen graduated at Middlebury, Vt.; studied theology at Andover, Mass.; was appointed secretary of the Presbyterian Education Society, which office he resigned to take the presidency of the Cornelius Institute, in New York City, designed to prepare young men for the ministry. He acquired the title of D.D. from the University of the City of New York.

Selah B. Treat graduated at Yale College, class of 1824; studied for the ministry; was elected to succeed the Rev. Dr. Anderson as secretary of the American Board of Foreign Missions, which office he filled with singular efficiency till his death, in 1877.

James Watson Robbins graduated at Yale, class of 1822, and from the Medical Department in 1828; located at Uxbridge, Mass. He was an expert in botany, and contributed valuable papers to science; died at Uxbridge in 1879.

Samuel Rockwell graduated at Yale, class of 1825; studied theology at New Haven; settled at Plainfield, Conn., afterwards at New Britain; retired from the ministry; was elected to the State Senate, and to the Legislature several terms.

Henry Cowles graduated at Yale, class of 1826; studied theology at New Haven; settled in Austinburg, Ohio, in 1828; was appointed Professor of Greek and Latin at Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1835, and of Biblical Literature in 1840; editor of the *Oberlin Evangelist* several years, and published a series of commentaries on the Prophets and other books of the Bible, and still lives at Oberlin, preparing other commentaries.

John Phelps Cowles graduated at Yale, class of 1826; was the valedictorian of his class; studied theology at New Haven; settled at Princeton, Mass.; appointed Professor of Biblical Literature at Oberlin College in 1836, and in 1841 accepted the principalship of the Ladies' Seminary at Ipswich, Mass.

Julius Rockwell graduated at Yale, class of 1826; studied law at New Haven, and established himself at Pittsfield, Mass.; was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts in 1834; elected to Congress six successive terms; appointed United States senator to succeed Edward Everett, and is now judge of the Superior Court of Massachusetts.

Charles Rockwell graduated at Yale, class of 1826; studied theology at Andover, Mass.; was appointed chaplain on the United States frigate "Potomac"; afterwards was settled at Chatham, Mass., where he now resides.

Elijah Phelps Grant graduated at Yale, class of 1830; studied law at New Haven; began practice at Winsted, Conn.; afterwards removed to Canton, Ohio; died in 1874.

James Cowles graduated at Yale, class of 1837; chose the profession of teaching, and has been a successful teacher, and has taught his pupils to have ideas of their own and do their own thinking.

Joel Grant graduated at Yale, class of 1838; was appointed professor of a class of midshipmen on board a government ship on a cruise to Rio Janeiro; afterwards studied theology at New Haven; was settled at Lockport, Ill. He served as chaplain of an Illinois regiment in the war of the Rebellion; was appointed superintendent of colored schools for the State of Arkansas; died in 1873.

William H. Gilbert graduated at Yale, class of 1841; studied theology at New Haven; was settled in Vermont; afterwards in Granby, Conn.; and subsequently appointed secretary of the Connecticut Bible Society, which position he holds at the present time.

John Grant graduated at Yale, class of 1845; was tutor at Yale, and afterwards teacher of a private school in New York City, which was quite successful; died in 1878, and buried at Colebrook.

Edward Currington graduated at Yale, class of 1859; studied law in New York City; enlisted in the army in 1862; was appointed major, and served in Virginia; was ordered to Texas, where he took the colonelcy of a colored regiment, and was killed, March, 1865, and was brought to Colebrook for interment.

Alfred Ives graduated at Amherst College, and is now superintendent of public schools in Brooklyn, N. Y.



RESIDENCE OF **GEN. E. A. PHELPS**, NORTH COLEBROOK, CONN.

Joel S. Ives graduated at Amherst College; studied theology, and is now settled at East Hampton, Conn.

Carrington Phelps graduated at Yale, class of 1870; studied law at New Haven Law-School; commenced practice at Madison, Wis., and is now located at St. Paul, Minn.

Besides the above-mentioned graduates, several others have taken a part of the academical studies at college:

Frederick A. Brown.

George Tuttle, lawyer at Warren, Ohio; judge of Circuit Court.

Valentine Chamberlain, lawyer, New Britain, Conn.; judge of City Court.

Rufus B. Smith, lawyer, Madison, Wis.

Volney M. Simons, Methodist preacher, located at Woburn, Mass.

Henry G. Rockwell, secretary Fish Commission, Washington, D. C.

William T. Smith, teacher.

Lorenzo M. Whiting, M.D., located at Canton, Ohio.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1796 TO 1881.

1796.—Elijah Rockwell, Samuel Mills.
1797.—Elijah Rockwell, David Pinney.
1798.—Elijah Rockwell, David Pinney, Samuel Mills.
1799.—Elijah Rockwell, Samuel Mills, Reuben Rockwell.
1800.—Arah Phelps, Grove Pinney, Samuel Mills.
1801.—Grove Pinney, Elijah Rockwell, Arah Phelps.
1802.—Grove Pinney, Arah Phelps, Isaac Benedict.
1803.—Grove Pinney, Elijah Rockwell, Arah Phelps, Eleazer Bidwell.
1804.—Grove Pinney, Edmond Howell, Arah Phelps, Elijah Rockwell.
1805.—Asa Bishop, Abijah Rockwell, Samuel Mills, Samuel Blakesley.
1806.—Moses Wright, Jr., Samuel Blakesley, Elijah Rockwell, Reuben Rockwell.
1807.—Grove Pinney, Asa Phelps, Enos North.
1808.—Asaph Pinney, Enos North, Nathan Bass, Martin Rockwell.
1809.—Nathan Bass, Martin Rockwell, Samuel Mills, Seth Marshall.
1810.—Elijah Rockwell, Seth Marshall, Reuben Rockwell.
1811.—Asaph Pinney, John Whiting, Reuben Rockwell, Seth Marshall.
1812.—Reuben Rockwell, Seth Marshall, Martin Rockwell, Frederick Brown.
1813.—Martin Rockwell, Samuel Mills, Nathan Bass, Seth Marshall.
1814.—Nathan Bass, Elijah Rockwell, Martin Rockwell, Frederick Brown.
1815.—Roger Stillman, Reuben Rockwell, Nathan Bass.
1816.—Seth Marshall, Nathan Bass, Martin Rockwell.
1817.—Grove Pinney, Lancelot Phelps.
1818.—Asaph Pinney, Rufus North, Timothy Babcock.
1819.—Lancelot Phelps, Enos North.
1820.—Lancelot Phelps, Samuel Whitford.
1821.—Lancelot Phelps, Henry Bass.
1822.—Timothy Babcock, Arah Phelps.
1823.—Thomas Concklin, Asaph Pinney.
1824.—Enos North, Lancelot Phelps.
1825.—Nathan Bass, Arah Phelps.
1826.—Arthur Howell, Rufus North.
1827.—Arthur Howell, Lancelot Phelps.
1828.—Samuel Whitford, Lancelot Phelps.
1829.—Samuel Whitford, Arthur Howell.
1830.—Lancelot Phelps, Enos North.
1831.—Sylvester Smith, Abiram Chamberlain.
1832.—Sylvester Smith, Arthur Howell.
1833.—Loren Percival, Arthur Howell.
1834.—Loren Percival, Samuel Whitford.
1835.—Arthur Howell, Charles P. Phelps.
1836.—Samuel Simons, Jr., Gilbert Baxter.
1837.—Samuel Simons, Jr., Dorrance Barber.
1838.—John Manchester, Theron Rockwell.
1839.—Arthur Howell, Clark H. Roberts.
1840.—Edward A. Phelps, Clark H. Roberts.
1841.—Edward A. Phelps, William Manchester.
1842.—Dorrance Barber, William Manchester.
1843.—Dorrance Barber, Milton Smith.
1844.—Rupell Frisbie, Milton Smith.
1845.—Rupell Frisbie, Erastus Doty, Jr.
1846.—Enos North, Erastus Doty, Jr.
1847.—James Cobb, Huntington Persons.
1848.—Job Spencer, L. B. Benham.
1849.—George Austin, Rufus Seymour.
1850.—L. L. Loveland, D. E. Manchester.
1851.—E. A. Phelps, H. W. Pinney.
1852.—Henry L. Lincoln, Silas Ives.
1853.—T. R. Wolcott, Milton Smith.
1854.—John Spencer, D. C. Y. Moore.
1855.—Richard Slocum, Ralzemon Phelps.
1856.—Milton Smith, Loren A. Cook.
1857.—Reuben Rockwell, Joseph H. Bass.
1858.—Oliver P. Loomis, Horace Skinner.
1859.—Wolcott Deming, Timothy Persons.
1860.—H. S. Sawyer, Lewis M. Terrell.
1861.—Sterling C. Newton, Harvey Deming.
1862.—Alanson D. Bunnell, O. J. Hodge.
1863.—Albert Kelsey, George S. Ives.
1864.—H. S. Hamilton, P. Corbin.
1865.—Asa White, Clement Thompson.
1866.—W. S. Bunnell, Hiram Baldwin.
1867.—Reuben Scovel, Harvey Deming.
1868.—Henry S. Sawyer, William M. Yale.
1869.—W. G. Kinney, John S. Wheeler.
1870.—Solomon Sackett, John P. Norton.
1871.—Levi Cooke, S. G. Hitchcock.
1872.—Lucien O. Bass, Giles M. Lawton.
1873.—Timothy Persons, Hiram Sage.
1874.—Timothy Persons, Hiram Sage.
1875.—Harvey L. Coy, Flavell J. Bushnell.
1876.—Leonard D. Benham, Henry Terrell.
1877.—Timothy Hart, James McCaffrey.
1878.—William G. Kinney, Buritt Roberts.
1879.—John S. Wheeler, Alanson Mead.
1880.—Roswell B. Brooks, John A. Moore.
1881.—William N. Vining, Edwin T. Griffin.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Samuel E. Gibbs, Co. B, 2d Regt; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Joseph W. Donnelly, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865.

Edgar C. Lewis, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 16, 1864; must. out June 13, 1865.

S. Till, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 16, 1864.

John Kline, Co. C, 1st Regt.; enl. Dec. 8, 1864.

Charles Johnson, Co. K, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 9, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

Henry Hamilton, Co. M, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.

James Kinney, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 14, 1864.

John W. Wing, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 9, 1864.

J. L. Ingraham, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 7, 1863; must. out April 21, 1865.

F. Smith, 1st Art.; enl. Aug. 17, 1864; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.

B. B. Beach, 1st Art.; enl. April 12, 1862; must. out Feb. 4, 1864.

H. Britan, 5th Regt.

William Hoffman, 5th Regt.

H. McAddin, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. July 22, 1864.

H. M. Gibbs, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. July 19, 1865.

William Kerr, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.

E. Langan, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.

Charles Mercheau, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1864.

Edward Higgins, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 11, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

C. Dewey, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; must. out July 20, 1865.

Thomas Dobbyn, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.

S. Simons, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.

M. E. Terrill, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.

George Williams, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. July 20, 1865.

John E. Gillett, enl. Feb. 23, 1864; disch. Dec. 8, 1864.

David Allen.

R. S. Craig, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 10, 1863; trans. to navy.

C. E. Taylor, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 9, 1863; trans. to navy.

Joseph Vogt, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 11, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.

A. Collect, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1863; must. out July 20, 1865.

P. Hyppolite, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 6, 1863; trans. to navy.

P. Larrire, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 9, 1863.

J. Phyretese, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 5, 1863.

L. L. Parker, 11th Regt.; enl. June 23, 1862; died Nov. 12, 1862.

George Weaver, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1864; disch. April 25, 1864.

Benjamin Bradley, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.

M. Cary, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862; disch. April 25, 1866.

E. J. Bidwell, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

* For list of 19th Regiment, see Chapter V.

John T. Bidwell, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. June 2, 1862.
John Gaunier.
O. M. Mitchell, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. Jan. 14, 1862.
G. H. Mitchell, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; disch. June 2, 1862.
J. Parker, 9th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1864.
A. J. Balcom, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 24, 1864; died 1864; prisoner.
M. Roach, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
R. E. Corper, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 31, 1864.
J. Gloster, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 4, 1861; disch. Feb. 28, 1863.
J. North, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. July 2, 1862.
H. A. Smith, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Leman Pease, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
J. E. Ormsbee, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 10, 1862; died Aug. 10, 1863.
H. L. Allen, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Joseph Brown, 20th Regt.; enl. Dec. 14, 1864; disch. July 19, 1865.
H. L. Allen, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
A. Bote, 28th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862.
G. W. Cook, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died June 24, 1863.
O. S. Canfield, 28th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
T. D. Lincoln, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
E. Terrill, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
M. O'Connor, 28th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1862; disch. Nov. 25, 1863.
W. A. Armun, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1862; died July 26, 1864.
E. Hickox, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1863; killed Oct. 27, 1864.
S. Hickox, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 7, 1863; died May 13, 1864.
C. St. John, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; died Nov. 3, 1864.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

GEN. EDWARD A. PHELPS.

Gen. Edward A. Phelps, only son of Avah Phelps, a soldier in the Revolutionary war, was born in the town of Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn., March 26, 1808. His father was a native of Harwinton, Conn., and settled in Colebrook at an early day. (See history of Colebrook, by R. Rockwell.) Avah Phelps married Welthan, daughter of Samuel Mills, of Colebrook, and to them were born one son and eight daughters, all of whom are now (1881) dead except their son, Edward A., and Catharine, wife of Dr. William Carrington (deceased), of Colebrook. Mr. Phelps was a large and successful farmer. In politics he was a Democrat, and as such was a leading man in his town, and held various town offices, among others that of member of the State Legislature. He was a captain of the State militia for several years. He died in 1844, aged eighty-four years.

Gen. E. A. Phelps received a common-school education, supplemented by four years of hard study at Capt. Alden Partridge's military academy, at Middletown, Conn. Immediately after his graduation at Capt. Partridge's academy, he spent the following winter at Litchfield, Conn., studying law under the well-known eminent judge and lawyer, Judge Gould. In the spring of 1830, being an only son, he returned to his native town and took charge of the "old farm" of some five hundred acres, which is considered the best in the town, and one of the best in the county. Gen. Phelps has been the leading farmer of the town for more than fifty years. His buildings are substantial, a view of which can be seen elsewhere in this work.

Like his honored father, he is a Democrat. He has held all the offices in the town to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He was a member of the State Legislature in 1841, again in 1851. In 1853 he was a bank commissioner. For several years he was a director in the Hurlbut National Bank of Winsted. He has often been a delegate to county, State, and national conventions. In his younger days he took a deep interest in military affairs, and held the various positions from ensign of a company to brigadier-general of the Sixth Connecticut Brigade, several times refusing to be promoted above his superiors. He has been twice married, first to Elizabeth S., daughter of Henry Carrington, by whom he had three children, viz., (1) Elizabeth, died young; (2) Edward A., Jr., a successful wholesale grocer in New York City; and (3) Carrington, a lawyer by profession, and a farmer by choice, in Morris, Stephens Co., Minn.

His second wife was Charlotte G., daughter of John Swasey or Sueaswey, and sister of Capt. Partridge's wife. They were married at Capt. Alden Partridge's, Feb. 6, 1851. She is a member of the Baptist Church, and he is a regular attendant and very liberal supporter of the same.

REUBEN ROCKWELL.

Reuben Rockwell was born at Colebrook in August, 1818, and has always resided in the town; was elected to the Legislature in 1857, and to the State Senate in 1858; was appointed by President Lincoln, in 1862, assessor of internal revenue for the Fourth District of Connecticut.

TIMOTHY PERSONS.

Timothy Persons, youngest son of Elihu Persons, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., Dec. 8, 1820. He remained in his native town until April 9, 1849, when he removed to Colebrook, where he has since resided. He has always been an active business man, and until within a few years has carried on the business of tanning. Mr. Persons has been selected by his townsmen for various positions of trust and responsibility, and he justly merits the high esteem in which he is held by all. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1859 and 1873, and again in 1874; has also been a selectman, and is a present justice of the peace, having been elected in 1876. On Sept. 10, 1851, he married Calista Baxter, of Colebrook, and had two children,—Dwight B., born May 9, 1853, and Jane C., born Dec. 2, 1860,—both deceased. Mr. Gilbert Baxter, father of Mrs. Persons, was an active man in the town; he held various town offices, and was a member of the Legislature in 1836. He died April 12, 1876, aged eighty-four years. Mrs. Baxter is still living at the advanced age of eighty-three.



E. A. Phelps.



Timothy Pearsons



John S. Wheeler



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

REUBEN ROCKWELL.



A. O. PINNEY.

JOHN S. WHEELER.

John S. Wheeler, youngest son of Philander Wheeler, Esq., was born in Salisbury, March 5, 1830. His father practiced law at the Litchfield County bar for a period of thirty years or thereabouts, when he abandoned this profession to give his attention to mercantile pursuits, landed interests, and other business operations. John S. was educated in the common and more advanced schools of his native town, and subsequently enjoyed the benefit, for a term of years, of private instructions from Rev. Jonathan Lee, of Salisbury, since deceased, and still later, for a more brief period, from Rev. George H. Nicholls, then of Salisbury, now of Hoosic Falls, N. Y. He had two brothers,—Daniel P., who now resides in the village of Washington Hollow, Dutchess County, N. Y., and Benjamin H., who died in Salisbury in April, 1858. He has two sisters,—Sally A., now residing in Salisbury, and Irene J., widow of Ensign Church, Esq., late of North Canaan, whose home is in New York City, but who spends most of her time in foreign and domestic travel. His mother died when he was about two years old. A second marriage on the part of his father secured to him one of the best of step-mothers, and the faithful, gentle, and affectionate ministrations of his eldest sister in his extreme youth are the basis of a debt of gratitude to her which he can never repay. He took sole charge of his father's store in Salisbury in 1845, and remained in this position till the spring of 1850, when he removed to Cornwall Bridge, to care for and manage certain property owned by his father in and near that village, and, in connection with other affairs, he opened a store, which was conducted, in the name and style of "P. Wheeler & Son," during a term of nearly six years. His father's death occuring in December, 1855, he was associated one year with his brother, Benjamin H., in closing the estate, and in October, 1857, he located in Colebrook, where he now resides. His business in this latter location has been that of general merchandising, at the stand long known as "the Alpha Sage place," situated midway between the villages of Colebrook Centre and North Colebrook. He continued in this occupation till 1875, when poor health forced him to withdraw. A murderous assault, made on him one October evening in 1869 by a Southern negro for purposes of robbery, and from which Mr. Wheeler barely escaped with life, was a severe shock to a naturally frail organization, and no doubt contributed materially, in its ultimate results, to bring about a serious and long-continued attack of nervous prostration, the severity of which could only be mitigated by absolute quiet and rest. Happily, he is now in much improved health, and anticipates, with no small degree of satisfaction, a renewed lease of strength, which may be devoted, at a day not far distant, to the prosecution of some pleasant, fairly remunerative, and enjoyable business avocation. Mr. Wheeler never seeks official station. A man of a fair measure of intelligence and ability, he has received from the good people of his adopted town repeated expressions of confidence and good-will, always without solicitation on his part, and he has endeavored to discharge the trusts confided to him conscientiously. He represented Colebrook in the Legislature in the year 1869, and again in 1879. He is now serving as town treasurer for his seventh year, and as town clerk for his fifth year. He holds other minor offices, and served for a long term of years as a justice of the peace, till he peremptorily declined to serve in this capacity longer. As town clerk and town treasurer he is the successor of Hon. Reuben Rockwell, a gentleman of opposite political affiliations, a very superior man, and an exceptionally good officer. This result Mr. Wheeler does not ascribe to his personal popularity, nor to any special merit of his own, but rather to changes in the relative strength of the political parties in the town,—changes which he acknowledges he has helped to foster and promote, in his feeble way, as best he could. Once freed from the cares belonging to this town, he will try to find what virtue there may be in *otium cum dignitate*. In politics he is a Democrat *without alloy*. When electoral commissions are under consideration, he is a firm believer in the gospel of "glorious old Bill Eaton." He condemns unsparingly the GREAT FRAUD of 1876, and the unwarrantable, inexcusable defections and disaffections among Democrats in the State of New York which culminated in the defeat of Gen. Hancock in 1880; but, possessing a buoyant, elastic temperament, he looks forward to coming years and coming general elections, and remembers that "truth crushed to earth will rise again."

Mr. Wheeler married, May 5, 1855, Elizabeth, daughter of Philo Kellogg, Esq., of Cornwall. They have no children.

ASAPH O. PINNEY.

Humphrey Pinney, born in Somerset County, England, came to America with Rev. John Wareham, on board the ship "Mary and John," which sailed from Plymouth, England, March 30, 1630, and settled in Dorchester, Mass. His son, Asaph Pinney, was born in Simsbury, Conn., and married Betty Willcocks; they had four children,—Eliza, Emma, Asaph O., and Harvey W. He was a farmer and school-teacher.

Asaph O. Pinney, the subject of this sketch, was born in Colebrook, Conn., March 9, 1805. He received a common-school education. On May 17, 1840, he married Elizabeth M. Phelps; taught school a number of years, and acted as school-visitor some years after. He and his wife are at present living on the old farm where he was born, in Colebrook.

SOLOMON SACKETT.

Solomon Sackett, second son of Solomon Sackett, was born in Sandisfield, Mass., May 24, 1823. He was reared on his father's farm, and educated at the common school. In about the year 1853 he com-



Solomon Sackett

menced traveling as a salesman for Winsted manufacturers, which business he continued until about three years ago. In November, 1847, he united in marriage with Melissa Fargo, and they have three children, as follows: Grove, who resides in Chicago, in the interest of the William L. Gilbert Clock Company; George, who has been in the Winsted Savings Bank for seven years; and Frank, who is employed by the William L. Gilbert Clock Company. Mr. Sackett has led an active life, and is one of the substantial citizens of the town. He is a present selectman of the town, and was a representative in 1870.

LUCIEN O. BASS.

Among the pioneers of Colebrook we find the name of Bass, the first of that name, Nathan, having settled here in 1766. Lucien O., the subject of this sketch, is the youngest of the following family, children of Henry and Jerusha Bass: Sidney H., Belario, Elvira, Lucia L., Jerusha, Joseph H., Warren A., and Lucien O. Lucien O. was educated at the common schools, and remained on the farm with his father until 1849, when he went to Summit Co., Ohio, and served as an apprentice in the machinist business. In 1866 he returned to Colebrook, where he has since resided. Mr. Bass has held various town offices, and was a representative in the Legislature in 1872. He and his sisters, Elvira and Jerusha, reside on the old homestead. Mr. Bass' father, Henry Bass, died in 1856, aged eighty, and his mother in the year 1869, aged eighty-six.

WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE.

William P. Lawrence, second son of Pennel and Laura B. Lawrence, was born in Colebrook, Oct. 31, 1833. He received the advantages of a common-school education, and his occupation has been that of farming and lumbering. Nov. 21, 1860, he united in marriage with Eveline S., daughter of John Hewitt, of Winsted, and their family consists of the following children: Charles D., Robert W., and Russell J. Mr. Lawrence is a useful man in the church and community, having been for a number of years superintendent of the Sunday-school connected with the Congregational Church, and is also the postmaster at Colebrook Centre. His father, Pennel Lawrence, died Dec. 8, 1864, but his mother is still living, at the advanced age of seventy-five years.

LOREN DEWOLF.

Loren DeWolf, the eldest son of Daniel DeWolf, was born in Winsted, Conn., on Dec. 23, 1792. He was reared on a farm, and educated at the common schools. At the age of twenty-five, in 1817, he removed to Hartland, Conn., where he remained nineteen years, and then came to Colebrook, where he has since resided. Mr. DeWolf has ever been an active and energetic man, ever willing to assist all measures tending to advance the interests of his adopted town and county. He figured somewhat conspicuously in military matters, having been ensign, lieutenant, and captain in the old militia. He is a consistent Christian, and for over twenty years has been a steward in the Methodist Episcopal Church. March 11, 1817, he united in marriage with Miranda Osborn, and their family consisted of the following children: Harriet A., born June 10, 1818, and Rocelia A., born Feb. 28, 1839. Harriet A. died in 1836, and Rocelia A. is living with her father in Colebrook.

LUTHER PHELPS.

Capt. Luther Phelps, son of Daniel Phelps, was born in Windsor, Conn., May 22, 1781. Soon after his parents removed to Colebrook, where his father for a number of years kept a hotel. He was reared a farmer, and educated at a common school. March 19, 1816, he united in marriage with Maria Hoskins, of Winsted, Conn.; their family consisted of two children, Elizabeth M. and Martin Luther. Mr. Phelps



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

WILLIAM P. LAWRENCE.



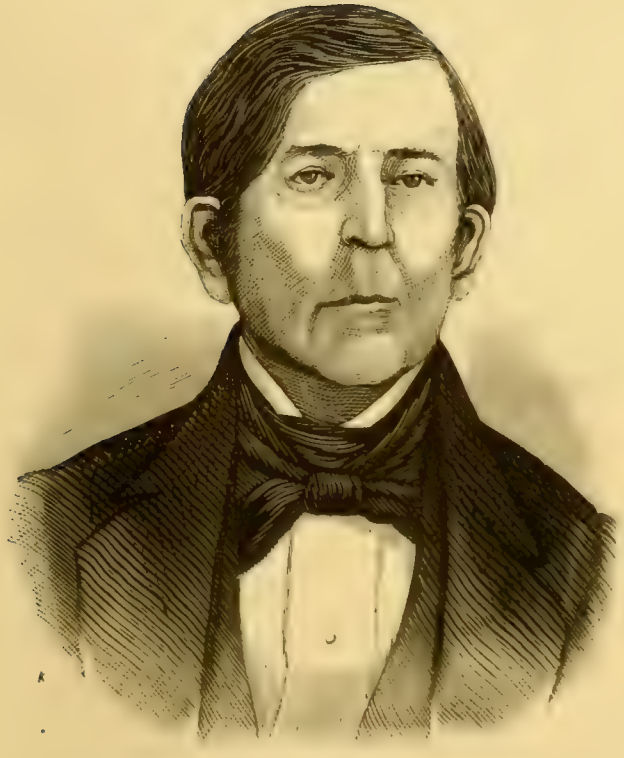
L. O. BASS.



RESIDENCE OF **LUCIEN O. BASS** COLEBROOK CONN.



Lorin Sweet



LUTHER PHELPS.



RESIDENCE OF **HARVEY W. PINNEY**, MILL BROOK, CONN. (FORMERLY MILL BROOK POST OFFICE.)

died Oct. 11, 1851, and Mrs. Phelps died March 4, 1862. Having been captain of a military company in Colebrook, he was popularly known as Capt. Phelps.

HARVEY W. PINNEY.

Harvey W. Pinney, the youngest of four children of Aseph and Betty Pinney, was born in Colebrook, Dec. 16, 1811. His father was one of the early settlers in the town, a farmer, and somewhat noted as a school-teacher, and particularly as teacher of the higher branches of mathematics, which at that time were not a part of common-school education in country places. His son, Harvey W., the subject of this sketch, passed his boyhood days on the home-farm, with the usual experiences of a country lad of the time, receiving a common-school education. The father died in the spring of 1835, leaving a moderate property, mostly in the farm, the care of which devolved upon Mr. Pinney and an older brother; but he was not destined to long follow the farmer's occupation exclusively. Infatuated as a boy with the violin, he had by great perseverance, and under much opposition from a father who, though a musician and teacher of singing, entertained a poor opinion of "fiddlers" in general, become quite proficient as a player, and eventually abandoned the farm and took up the profession of dancing-master, furnishing with his violin music for balls and parties, and traversing the country in a circuit of thirty miles to attend his numerous engagements. Traveling his rounds in a gig drawn by a white-faced horse (almost as well known as the driver), with fiddle-box strapped on behind, Mr. Pinney was one of the best-known men and most familiar sight of that region. He followed this business profitably for twenty successive years, and meantime composed many pieces of music, some of which were published. He was married, Oct. 23, 1850, to Harriet A. Wakefield, daughter of Hezekiah and Harriet B. Wakefield, of Colebrook, the fruits of which union were two sons, Victor Hugo, who died Feb. 12, 1854, at the age of two and one-half years, and Lucien Vernette, born in 1853, who at the present writing (1881) is editor and publisher of the Winsted *Press*. In 1851, Mr. Pinney was sent to the State Legislature by the Democratic party as representative from the town of Colebrook, and at various times was elected justice of the peace. He was also postmaster at Mill Brook (an office in the town of Colebrook) for about thirty years. Of late years he has lived in retirement on the accumulations of a prudent, temperate, and industrious life, devoting his time mainly to such religious studies and meditations as are enjoyed by modern infidels, of which class he is one of the most outspoken, as his occasional contributions to the public press too plainly indicate. He was one of the early converts to modern Spiritualism, and is still its sincere advocate. In illustration of his peculiar independence of character, it may not be out of place to say that he cast the first "Greenback" vote in Colebrook, voting alone, though for perhaps forty years he had voted with the Democratic party at every election. He lives in Mill Brook, in the southwestern part of the town of Colebrook. An engraving of his residence (which during the thirty years that he was postmaster was also the Mill Brook post-office) will be found on another page.

CHAPTER XXX.

CORNWALL.

Geographical—Topographical—The Indians—"Tom Warrups"—Sale of the Town—Its Bounds—The First Meeting of Proprietors—Early Regulations—The First Settlers and their Locations—Grand List of 1742—Family Sketches—The old Emmons Tavern—The Whipping-Post and Stocks.

CORNWALL lies northwest of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Canaan, on the east by Goshen, on the south by Warren and Kent, and on the west by the Housatonic River, which separates it from Sharon. The surface consists mainly of deep valleys and high hills or mountains. Although one of the most mountainous sections in the State, its soil is very fertile and productive.

The high elevation in the northwest portion of the town is known as Hough Mountain. South of this is Rugg Hill, farther south Wallen Hill, and still farther Power Dale, familiarly known as "Tary-diddle." Buck Mountain is still below this, the northeastern part of which is known as the "Cobble." The first hill below West Cornwall, nearer the river, was called the Green Mountain. South and east of this lies Mine Mountain, called so from the minerals it was supposed to contain. Cream Hill, one of the most beautiful localities in the State, lies in the north middle part of the town, and receives its name from the fertility of its soil and its picturesque scenery. A charming sheet of water, known as Cream Hill Lake, lies at its foot.

"North from this lake is a high range called Pine Hill. East of this is the Great Hollow, extending over four miles nearly north and south; called in the northern part Sedgwick Hollow, and Johnson Hollow in the southern. A high and steep mountain range lies on the northwest of Sedgwick Hollow, called Titus Mountain.

"The hill up which the road from Cornwall to Goshen winds is named Bunker Hill, from the residence on it of Rufus Bunker, an Indian of the Schaghticoke tribe, an old and honest man, whose name is associated with a more enduring monument than the pyramids of Egypt. North and easterly of this hill

is situated Red Mountain, so named from the color of the oak-leaves in the autumn when touched by the frosts. Southerly is Clark Hill, so called from a family of that name who removed nearly one hundred years since from Hartford to that locality. Southeasterly from Clark Hill is the most elevated land in the State, lying mostly in Goshen, from the apex of which is a view of Long Island Sound. This elevation is called Mohawk Mountain. Southeast of Cornwall Plain, forming a part of the same range as Clark Hill and Mohawk Mountain, lies Great Hill. Three hundred acres of land given by the General Assembly to Yale College is located here, and goes by the name of College land. Bloody Mountain, so named from a bloody tragedy not enacted there, lies north of the Old Goshen and Sharon turnpike, northwest from the centre of the town.

"In the southeast part of Cornwall is a high range called Woodbury Mountain. West of this, and separated from it by a deep gorge, is Dudley Town Hill, so called from a family of that name among its early settlers, late the residence of Caleb Jones. North of this elevated neighborhood is Colt's-Foot Mountain, which rises boldly from the beautiful valley, formerly called Pine Street, then the Plain, where is the pleasant village of Cornwall.

"From the summits of many of these hills extensive and magnificent views are presented, extending west of the Hudson River, and over a large share of Berkshire County, in Massachusetts. There are many other minor hills, the beauty and picturesque appearance of which, to be fully appreciated, must be seen.

"Cream Hill Lake, in the north part of the town, and Mohawk Pond, in the southeast, and the Housatonic River,—River of the Mountains,—forming the western boundary, give life and character to the scenery, which is never perfect without water views. Small streams are numerous, the most important of which are the North Mill Brook, having its source in Cream Hill Lake, and flowing southwesterly three miles to the Housatonic, with a descent of several hundred feet; the South Mill Brook, rising in the hills about Cornwall Plain, and flowing southwest into the Housatonic; the Hallenbeck, rising in the Great Hollow, and flowing northwesterly through Canaan to the Housatonic. These are good mill-streams, furnishing permanent water-power, but the Housatonic, in its whole course by the side of the town, flows rapidly, and might form the basis of active industry. But a very small part of the power of this river is yet utilized in any part of its course. These streams are all fed by abundant, never-failing springs, so that the name of 'the sweet water country' may more aptly be applied to this township."

Various mines—gold, silver, plumbago, nickel, iron, etc.—at different periods have been opened, but have never been found sufficiently rich to warrant working. The town is watered by eight streams, tributaries to the Housatonic.

THE INDIANS.

There is nothing of particular interest to record concerning the aboriginal lore of this section, as there is no record or tradition that the Indians ever permanently occupied this town, although arrow-heads and other relics have been found. There was a trail across the town, and a palisade fort erected for the protection of the pioneers. Mr. T. S. Gold, in his "History of Cornwall," says,—

"One evening as James Douglass was on his way to the fort from Cream Hill, having remained at work later than usual, his family having gone before, as he was passing through the low land,—Pratt's meadow,—then covered with a dense growth of timber, in a narrow foot-path, he discovered two Indians, one on either side of the path, awaiting his approach. As Mr. Douglass had advanced too near to retreat before he saw them, he assumed a bold and daring manner and walked coolly between the two savages, who remained without motion, being overawed by his fearless manner, or out of respect to the courage displayed, and offered him no molestation.

"They kept constant guard when at work in the fields, and when James Douglass and his sons were at work his daughters (one my great-grandmother—T. S. G.) often sat by the loaded guns to give the alarm.

"As a race they have passed away. The older inhabitants still remember several families of them, and the bravery of one gains him a place elsewhere in these records."

The following incident was contributed to that volume by Gen. Charles F. Sedgwick:

TOM WARRUPS.

"This noble old Indian warrior died in Cornwall early in the present century, and was well known throughout the township. In his old age his hair became perfectly white, and his visits to all parts of the town were frequent and acceptable, while his witty pleasantries were long remembered. He was of the Schaghticoke tribe, but he became a resident of Cornwall in his early life. In the Revolutionary war he enlisted into a company commanded by Edward Rogers, Esq., as captain, of which Loyal Tanner was lieutenant; this company was in the battle of Long Island, and shared in all the disastrous results in that conflict, and in the perils attending the retreat of the army from New York. Tom was always spoken of by his surviving comrades as a brave and daring soldier, ready for every duty and danger required by the service.

"The following anecdote used to be told as illustrating his Indian character: After the retreat from New York, the company was stationed on the shore of the East River, and one morning a party of British went up the river in boats on a foraging expedition, and landed not far from the Cornwall company. Capt. Rogers proposed that the company should attempt their capture, as the party was small and could probably be easily taken prisoners, and submitting the proposal to the company, some favored and others disapproved of it. When the question was asked Tom, he said, '*I guess we had better kill what prisoners we now have before we try to get any more.*' He was celebrated for his ready wit, and stories of it were often related in the early years of this century.

"Like the generality of his race, he was addicted to intoxication, and even in the army he was sentenced for that offense to a ride on the wooden horse in front of the regiment. While being thus transported on the shoulders of his comrades, Lieut. Tanner asked him if he did not feel ashamed to be presented to the regiment in that way. 'Yes,' said Tom, 'I am ashamed to think that our lieutenant must go on foot while a poor old Indian can ride.'

"Here is another anecdote: Capt. Jeffers once, meeting him, said, 'Why, Tom, I was in hopes you were dead.' 'Why,' said Tom, 'do you want the widow?'

"Very few among the living can remember him, but his Revolutionary services, and the universal kindness with which he was regarded, render it proper that his memory should be preserved."

SALE OF THE TOWN.

This town was sold at public auction at Fairfield, Conn., Feb. 8, 1738, by the committee appointed by the Assembly, consisting of John Burr, Edmund Lewis, and Ebenezer Silliman. It was laid out into

fifty-three shares, one of which was for the first minister, one for the support of the gospel ministry as a perpetual fund, and one for the support of schools. The State also gave three hundred acres in the southeastern part of the town to Yale College. The average price per acre of these lands in the town was about twenty cents.

Its bounds were as follows:

"WHEREAS, the said Governor and Company assembled at Hartford, May, Anno. 1731, Did Order that the Western County Lands on the east side of the Ousatunnoc River, should be laid out into Townships, and appointed Messrs. Edmond Lewis, William Judd, and John Buel a Committee to lay out the same; and whereas, in Pursuance of said Order, the said Committee laid out the same into Two Townships, one of which in this survey is called the township of B, now called Cornwall, bounded as followeth: Running from the southwest corner bounds of A, now called Goshen, West ninety-two Degrees North, five miles and Seventy-two Rods, to the Ousatunnoc River, where is marked a white Oak tree, and set the letters, E. L. W. J. J. B., on said tree, and laid many stones to it for a monument, at the Southwest Corner of the Township of B. Then beginning at the White Oak Pole at the Northwest corner of the Township of A, and run west ninety-two Degrees north, four miles and a half to the Ousatunnoc River, and made a monument for the Northwest corner of the Township of B, and the Southwest corner of the township of C, now called Canaan, it being Three Black Oak trees growing from one root marked, and many stones laid to them with the letters E. L. W. J. J. B., set on them, thus the Township of B is surveyed and laid out, and the lines thereof are set forth by marked Trees and monuments, and is bounded south on the Township of E, now called Kent, north on the town of C, east on the Township of A, and west on the Ousatunnoc River."

THE FIRST MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

The first meeting of proprietors was held at Hartford, Sept. 6, 1738. John Hall, of Fairfield, was chosen moderator, and Timothy Collins, of Litchfield, clerk.

"One of the conditions required by the proprietors of Cornwall was that the owner of each right should erect a house sixteen feet square and seven feet in the clear, and occupy the same for three years, except in case of death of the owner. These were built of logs.

"The first meeting of the proprietors of Cornwall was held at Hartford, in the State-house, on the 6th day of September, A.D. 1738. Mr. John Hall, of Fairfield, was chosen moderator, and Timothy Collins, of Litchfield, clerk, of said meeting. He was sworn into office as proprietors' clerk before Capt. Samuel Chapman, a justice of the peace. The meeting was adjourned to the house of Mr. Ebenezer Williamson for a quarter of an hour, where the proprietors met according to adjournment.

"At that meeting they voted to lay out fifty acres of land to each proprietor. Messrs. Benajah Douglass, Joseph Waller, Joseph Kilborn, Joseph Allen, and Samuel Roberts were appointed a committee to lay out said lots, also to lay out the highways in Cornwall. Each proprietor was to be at the cost of the survey of his piece of land, and in making the survey bill.

"At the same meeting it was voted to divide off another fifty acres to each proprietor by the same committee.

"Ten shillings per day was voted to each of said committee from the time they set out from Litchfield, they boarding themselves. At this meeting it was voted to give to Mr. Benajah Douglass twelve pounds ten shillings for warning the same. The privilege was granted to Mr. Timothy Collins, and such partners as he should take with him, of the exclusive right to any streams on undivided lands for mill or mills, provided that he shall set up a saw-mill by the 1st of November, 1739, and he was to have the privilege so long as he kept a saw-mill upon the stream in good repair.

"This first meeting was adjourned to the house of Ensign Ebenezer Marsh, in Litchfield, on the second Tuesday of the following November, at 9 A.M.

"At this adjourned meeting Samuel Messenger was appointed surveyor of the lands of Cornwall, and a tax of twenty-six shillings was levied on each proprietor to defray expenses of laying out, for the collection of which tax Joseph Allen was appointed. The lots were laid out and numbered; they were then divided by drawing for them, in the way of a lottery. Permission was granted that such as were dissatisfied with their lots could change them before the next meeting of the proprietors by paying the expense of the survey. Messrs. Osborn, Joseph Kilborn, and Daniel Allen were appointed a committee to make out the rate-bill on the proprietors for the tax of twenty-six shillings, before named.

"The highways were to be six rods wide (many of which, although they may be as long in our day as our fathers made them, have shrunk wonderfully in breadth).

"At this meeting it was voted to lay out a highway from Litchfield to Cornwall, also from Kent to Cornwall. Mr. Messenger was empowered to expend twenty-five pounds in surveying and opening said highways, and Messrs. Waller, John Dibble, John Hall, Samuel Messenger, Daniel Allen, and Joseph Allen were appointed a committee to lay out and clear up highways from Litchfield and Kent, as far as they could for the twenty-five pounds, one-half of said sum to be expended on each highway.

"This meeting was adjourned to the third Wednesday of September, 1739, at twelve o'clock, at the house of Peter Eastman, in Cornwall.

"These meetings of the proprietors were adjourned from time to time, and a division to the amount of three hundred acres set to each. The one who drew by lot the first choice was required to take the last in the following division; this plan was adopted to equalize the division of property, in which all were equally interested.

"The names of those who drew in the first and second divisions were Nathan Lyon, Stephen Burr, Jonathan Squires, J. Sherwood, James Smedley, James Dennie,* Reuben Dibble, Nathaniel Spaulding, Samuel Bryant, Joseph Frost, Andrus Truby, Gideon Allen, Stephen Boroughs, John Dibble, Wm. Gay-

* Spelled in different records Dennil, Dennis, Donnil.

lord, Samuel Roberts, Tim. Pierce, Ebenezer Seely, Benajah Douglass, Samuel Hall, Peter Eastman, Thomas Harris, Joseph Kilborn, Samuel Kilborn, Timothy Collins, Joseph Allen, Daniel Allen, Eliphalet Seely, Jacob Patchen, Elizur Seely, Benjamin Osborn, Isaac Bissel, Samuel Smedly, Ephraim Smedly, Joseph Waller, Ebenezer Whitlesey, Samuel Butler, Thomas Ballard.

"Ten of the above had two rights each, and one three.

"Previous to the allotment of any of these proprietors' rights, a division of three hundred acres was set apart and located for each of the three important objects, viz., first, for a parsonage; second, for the support of a minister; third, for the establishment and maintenance of schools.

"It was also voted at this meeting empowering the committee previously chosen to lay out the Mill Brook land; to lay out at the mouth of the pond at the foot of Cream Hill what they shall judge proper for draining and damming said pond, as a further encouragement of building mills upon the stream that comes out of said pond.

"*Voted*, To sequester 30 acres of land on Mill Brook to encourage building a Mill or mills on said stream to be laid out by the Committee formerly appointed to lay out the Mill land.

"This privilege of the Cream Hill mill-stream, together with the sequestered land, was given to Mr. Mathew Millard, with liberty of damming and draining the pond and stream flowing out of it, he to build and maintain a good corn-mill upon said stream by the 1st of August, 1741, also a good saw-mill by the same time.

"Mr. George Holloway was chosen clerk in the place of Timothy Collins."

At a proprietors' meeting held May 8, 1740, it was voted to petition for town privileges and liberty to settle an orthodox minister, also to grant a tax for the settlement of a minister. It was voted to petition for extension of time for the payment of the rights.

THE EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settler in Cornwall was Mr. Peter Eastman, who came in 1738. It was at his house—location not known—that the first proprietors' meeting was held in the town. Mr. T. S. Gold, in his valuable "History of Cornwall," says,—

Up to the year 1740 there probably were no other than log houses in this town. About forty of these rude tenements were erected, usually upon the owner's land, and of course scattered very widely over the different parts of the town. The occupants of the dwellings we are enabled to learn, to a general extent, from tradition. Samuel Abbott, who was from Danbury (1792), lived near the place formerly owned and occupied by Mr. Birdsey, now owned by Rogers White (William Stratman, 1877). Daniel and Joseph Allen, from Litchfield (1740); one lived opposite the house of Col. Anson Rogers, and the other on the Joel Catlin farm (Harvey Baldwin, 1877). Eleazar Barritt, from Plainfield, lived near Pangman's, by Housatonic River. David Baldwin, from Litchfield, lived on Great Hill. John Blinn lived south of the Cotter place, near the Housatonic River. Thomas Ballard, from Plainfield, lived opposite Noah Rogers. John Clothier lived near Cotter's (Shepard, 1877), at West Cornwall. John Dibble, from Stamford, lived a little west of the Capt. Miles place, now Edward Kellogg's (A. Bennett, 1877). James Douglass, from Plainfield, settled on Cream Hill. His log house was located a few rods northeasterly from the late residence of Capt. Hezekiah Gold, which house he afterwards built about the year 1750, making this probably the oldest house in town now standing and still occupied. Reuben Dean was a celebrated hunter and doctor. He lived near Chandler Swift's (Ira Frink, 1877). He was from Norwalk. Woodruff Emmons came from Litchfield. He lived where Dr. Joseph North lately resided,—north of the residence of the late Carrington Todd. Nathaniel Green lived near the orchard of Capt. Miles, north of the ancient burying-ground. He was from Stamford. Thomas Griffis, from Litchfield. He lived on Dudley Town Hill, near the residence of the late Caleb Jones. John and George Halloway were from Middlebury, or Pembroke, Mass. They lived where Mrs. Ithamer Baldwin now resides. George died in 1750. He built the house used as a tavern in 1776, kept by Woodruff Emmons. Benjamin Hough, from New Milford, settled in the northwest part of the town. Thomas Harris was from Plainfield. He lived where the late Capt. Elias Hart resided (George Potter, 1877). Moses Harris, from Plainfield, lived near the late Capt. Clark's (William Bennett, 1877). Nathaniel Jewell, from Plainfield. He lived near the present residence of Mr. Fowler Bradford. Joshua Jewell, from the same place, lived on the present Maj. Pierce's farm. David Jewell, also from Plainfield, lived near the present residence of William Hindman, Esq. (Tyler Miner, 1877). Stephen Lee, from Litchfield, lived on Great Hill. Matthew Millard, from East Haddam, lived opposite the residence of the late Oliver Burnham, Esq. Samuel Messenger, from Harwinton, lived near the centre of town, now Mr. Johnson's. James Packett, from Danbury, lived in Great Hollow. Timothy Pangborn, from Stamford, lived a little north of Mr. Luther Emmons' place. Benoni Palmeter lived near the Baptist meeting-house (Elias Scoville, 1877). Thomas Tanner, from Litchfield, lived on the hill east of the late residence of the Hon. O. Burnham. He was grandfather of Tryal Tanner. Ebenezer Tyler lived in Cornwall Hollow, on the Samuel Johnson place. Jonathan Squires, from Plainfield, lived south of the residence of the late Riley M. Rexford. Reuben Squires, also from Plainfield, lived near the late Capt. Joel Wright's (T. Wilson, 1877). Phineas Waller lived near the late residence of Deacon Samuel Adams (Judson Adams, 1877).

These are all the residences of the first settlers of Cornwall, on the list of 1740, that are well authenticated.

In 1744 we find additional settlers:

Samuel Benedict, from Danbury, lived opposite K. Birdsey's.

Benjamin Dibble, from Stamford, near Seth Dibble's farm.

William Joyner, near R. M. Rexford's, on Cream Hill.

Amos Johnson, from Branford, near the late residence of Earl Johnson.

Thomas Orton, from Litchfield, lived near the Sedgwick farm.

Joseph Pangborn, from Stamford, lived near Hart's bridge, south of the mill, West Cornwall.

Samuel Robards, from Colchester, lived thirty rods east of Benjamin Catlin's (Niles Scoville, 1877).

Patrick Hindman, a foreigner, settled near John Hindman's (Tyler Miner, 1877).

Abraham Raymond, from Norwalk.

Joseph Peck lived where Stiles Peck last lived.

In 1748, Jonathan Hurlburt, east of Sedgwick's.

Jacob Bronson, from Norwalk, near the late William Stoddard's (Peter Fritz, 1877).

Israel Moss lived where Ezra Taylor lives; was a merchant.

The list for 1742 is the oldest extant, and a complete copy is here given. It is written on a single sheet of foolscap paper, having on one page C, I, K, E, F, D, R, in water-lines, and on the other a large shield, the design on which is not very plain. Whole number of polls, 52; horses, 43; cows, 52; oxen, 41; young cattle, 9; swine, 21.

GRAND LIST, 1742.

A.—Sam^{l} Abbott, one head, 18; two cows, 6; 2 3-year olds, 6; one mare, 3; one swine, 1.—34.

Dan^{l} Allen, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; two cows, two horses, 12; one 2-year old steer, 2; one yearling heifer, 1; five swine, 5.—46.

Joseph Allen, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; two cows, two horses, 12; one swine, 1.—39.

B.—Elea^{r} Barrett, one head, 18; one mare, two cows, 9.—27.

Benj^{a} Bissell, one head, 18; one cow, 3.—21.

David Baldwin, one head, 18; one cow, one horse, 6.—24.

John Blinn, one head.—18.

Tho^{s} Ballard, one head, one horse, one cow.—24.

C.—John Clothier, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; two horses, 6; two cows, 6.—38.

W^{m} Chittester, one head, 18; two horses, one cow, 9.—27.

D.—John Dibbell, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; two cows, one horse, 9; one yearling, one swine, 2.—37.

Benj^{a} Dibbell, one head, 18; a house lot, 3; one cow, one horse, 6; one yearling colt, 1; one swine, 2.—30.

James Douglass, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; two cows, 6; one horse, 3.—35.

Reuben Dean, two heads, 36; two oxen, 8; three cows, 9; three horses, 9.—62.

E.—Woodruff Emmons, one head, 18.

F.—David Frisbie, one head, 18.

G.—Nath^{l} Green, two polls, 36; one ox, 4; one horse, 3.—43.

Thos. Griffis, two heads, 36; two oxen, 8; two cows, two horses, 12.—56

H.—George Holloway, one head, 18; five oxen, 20; two cows, 6; one horse, 3.—47.

John Holloway, one head, 18.

Benja^{a} Hough, one head, 18; two horses, one cow, 9; one swine, 1.—28.

Thom. Harris, two heads, 36; two cows, 6; one horse, 3.—45.

Moses Harris, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; one cow, three swine, 6.—32.

Samuell Horsford, one head, 18.

J.—Nath^{l}. Jewell, one head, 16; one mare, one cow, 6.—24.

Joshua Jewell, two heads, 36; two oxen, 8; three cows, 9; two horses, 6; one swine, 1.—60.

David Jewell, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; one cow, one horse, 6.—32.

L.—Rich^{d} Lovejoy, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; two cows, 6; one horse, 3.—35.

Stephen Lee, one head, 18; one horse, 3.—21 = 557.

M.—Math^{w} Millard, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; three cows, 9; horse, 3.—38.

Sam^{l} Messinger, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; two cows, 6; one horse, 3; one 2-year old, 2; three swine, 3.—40.

Peter Mallory, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; one cow, two horses, 9; one swine, 1.—36.

N.

O.

P.—James Pickett, one head, 18; two horses, one cow, 9.—27.

Tim^{y} Pangborn, one head, 18; one horse, 3; one cow, 3; two yearlings, 2.—26.

Benoni Palmeter, one head, 18.

Q.

R.—Sam^{l} Robards, one head, 18; one cow, 3; one mare, 3.—24.

T.—Tho^{s} Tanner, one head, 18; a yoak of oxen, 8; two cows, 3; one horse, 3.—42.

Wm. Tanner, one head, 18.

Eben^{r} Tyler, one head, 18.

U.

S.—Jonath^{n} Squier, three heads, 54; two oxen, 8; two horses, 6; one cow, 3; one swine, 1.—72.

Reuben Squier, one head, 18; two oxen, 8; one horse, 3.—29.

William Smiley, one head, 18 = 406.

W.—Phin^{s} Walker, one head, 18; one ox, 4; one horse, 3.—25.

John Young, one head, 18; one cow, 3.—21.

The sum of the several footings.....	46
	406
	557
	424
	1433

The sum totall of this list made by us,

JONATHAN SQUIER,
NATH^{ll} GREEN,
SAM^{l} MESSINGER, } *Listers.*

In 1745 there were in the list two less than in 1742, and three less than in 1744.

In 1748 there were seventy persons in the list, and the property amounted to £3054 18*s*. Jonathan Squier had the largest list of any one in town, being £109 18*s*. Matthew Millard stood next, being £99 2*s*. John Dibble was next, £93. Next was Thomas Orton, £79 14*s*. Next was Joshua Jewell, £77. The next was James Douglass, £68. Several were as low as £5.

The following record of families is condensed from Gold's "History of Cornwall:"

THE DOUGLAS FAMILY.—One of the most active pioneers in the settlement of this town was James Douglas. He came here, in 1739, from Plainfield. Cream Hill was his lot; it received this name from the superiority of the soil and the beauty of its scenery. This name was given to it, as town records show, before Mr. Douglas purchased. He bought two rights of Timothy Pierce, of Canterbury, an original proprietor, in 1738, for four hundred pounds; also, he bought fifty acres on Cream Hill, on which his first house was built. The fifty-acre lot was purchased of Jonah Bierce, of New Fairfield, who had bought it of Nathan Lyon, of Fairfield, an original proprietor.

James Douglas was brother of Benajah, an original proprietor in Cornwall, but who settled in North Canaan, being the ancestor of the Douglas family in that town, and great-grandfather of the distinguished senator, Stephen Arnold Douglas.

James Douglas and his wife, whose family name was Marsh, taught the first school in Cornwall, he teaching in the winter and his wife in summer. Cream Hill, before the woodman's axe was heard there, was covered with lofty trees of various kinds, the surface not being entangled with underbrush, as much of the forest in town was. Mr. Douglas was an energetic and public-spirited man. He expended much labor in opening a mine one hundred and twenty feet in depth for gold. Specimens of the ore were sent to Boston for analysis, from which small sums in gold were returned; but the expense of obtaining it was too great to make it a paying business. Another mine was wrought for silver sixty feet, with like results.

He is said to have wintered the first stock in town,—a horse and yoke of oxen. Heavy snows caught him unprepared. Deer were abundant; the boiled flesh made a nutritious soup for the cattle, which, with browse from the trees felled for the purpose, was their support. The horse refused both, but ate hair from the skins, and moss from the trees gathered in blankets.

Mr. Douglas, about 1748, erected a large two-story house, which, about two years after its completion, was unfortunately burned down, and he built the house now standing on the same ground, which he occupied till his death. This is supposed to be the oldest occupied house in town. Capt. Hezekiah Gold, son of Rev. Hezekiah Gold, who married Rachel Wadsworth, granddaughter of Mr. James Douglas, purchased this property about 1790 of Mr. Joseph Wadsworth, a son-in-law of Mr. Douglas. This house and farm is at present (1877) owned by T. S. Gold.

Farmers were then their own mechanics. The old tan-vat, where James Douglas tanned his own leather, was but recently filled up,—on the bank of the small stream now called the "Gutter," near his house.

Mr. Douglas had three sons and four daughters. The eldest of the daughters, Sarah, married Capt. Samuel Wadsworth; the youngest, Eunice, married Mr. Joseph Wadsworth; another, Olive, married for her first husband a Mr. Johnson, and after his death, Deacon Eliakim Mallory. The other daughter, Mary (or Rachel), married a Mr. Taylor, of New Marlboro', Mass. Two sons, William and James Marsh, having sold their property on Cream Hill, removed to Vermont, where some of their descendants at present reside. James Marsh married Rhoda, sister of Judge Burnham, of Cornwall. The other son, John, died in 1763, aged fourteen.

In the old cemetery at South Cornwall we find the tombstones of James Douglas and his wife thus inscribed:

"James Douglas, Died Aug. 18, 1785, æ. 74.
Mortals Awake
Your time review, think on
Death, Eternity is near."

"Rachel, wife of James Douglas, died April 23, 1790, æ. 78.
Life how short,
Eternity how long."

THE WADSWORTH FAMILY.—Rev. Samuel Wadsworth was a minister in Killingly. He had three sons, who came to Cornwall about 1740,—Samuel, Joseph, and James.

Samuel Wadsworth married Sarah, daughter of James Douglas, and had only one child, Rachel, who married Hezekiah Gold. By her he received her father's farm on Cream Hill, which has passed by descent to the present owner, T. S. Gold. Samuel Wadsworth died Jan. 2, 1813, aged sixty-six. Sarah, his wife, died April 16, 1820, aged seventy-seven.

Joseph Wadsworth married another daughter of James Douglas, Eunice, and had three sons,—Warren, Samuel, and Douglas. About 1800 he sold his farm on Cream Hill to Hezekiah Gold, and removed to Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y.

James Wadsworth married Irene Palmer, and had a son, Deacon James Wadsworth, one daughter, who married an Ingersoll from Bethlehem, and a second daughter, who married Hawley Reed, of Cornwall.

Joshua Pierce, the father of Joshua, John, and Seth Pierce, and of several daughters, belonged to Pembroke, of Plymouth Co., Mass. He bought the place now occupied by Maj. Seth Pierce, May 17, 1748, consisting of three hundred and three acres, of Joshua Jewel. Joshua Pierce was the venerable ancestor of the Pierce family. He was a poor boy, put out to a hard master, who treated him with much unkindness and severity.

Dr. Jonathan Hurlburt came from that part of Farmington now called Southington, having bought of Timothy Orton one hundred and twenty acres in 1746. He is thought to have been the first that practiced medicine in the township. He was also a mechanic, and made plows. His son Ozias lived and died on the same place where his father did, a little south of the Sedgwicks. His brother Joab lived near him, and died some years before him. Both are buried in the old Cornwall Hollow Cemetery.

Mathew Millard, from East Haddam, was one of the early permanent citizens in Cornwall. He located and built on the west side of the street, opposite to the house of the late Judge Burnham. He was one of the largest land-holders in Cornwall; was a very respectable citizen, and was authorized to obtain a minister at the first town-meeting. Mr. Millard had but one child that lived to mature age, a daughter, Achsah. She married Elisha Steele, of West Hartford, called Deacon Steele, who, after the death of his father-in-law, occupied his house and homestead.

Samuel Messenger, of Harwinton, was one of the first settlers, a surveyor; a very active and useful inhabitant. His residence was on the spot where the

Rev. Hezekiah Gold built and lived at the Centre. Mr. Messenger was here in the summer of 1739. He bought a whole right of Ephraim Smedley, of Woodbury, soon after the sale of the town in 1738.

According to town records, Mr. Messenger's son Daniel, who was born March 18 (old style), 1740, was the first birth of the early settlers of the town. Mr. Messenger, in four or five years, sold his place to his brother, Nehemiah Messenger, and he, in 1757, sold to one Joseph Mather.

George Holloway, from Pembroke, in Massachusetts, came with his brother John to this town from New Fairfield in the spring, 1740. He was the most prominent among the first settlers in office, character, and influence. He was directed by the Assembly to call the first town-meeting; was a justice of the peace, first town clerk, captain of the militia, and bore the title of Dr. Holloway.

John Clothier was one of the first settlers.

Samuel Abbott was one of the early settlers from Danbury. He located in East Street. He first erected a log house, and afterwards a large and commodious residence a few rods southwest of the house of the late Ebenezer Birdsey. Mr. Abbott was a very worthy citizen, and for several years a deacon of the Congregational Church. His children were Samuel, Abel, Nathan, Seeley, and Daniel, and a daughter, who married Jesse Jerrods, from Long Island.

Thomas Tanner, one of the original settlers, came from Litchfield, with his son William, being of age. Thomas settled on the old road east of the Burnham place, and died there; house since occupied by John Kellogg.

Jethro Bonney and his brother Perez came from Pembroke, Mass., about 1760. Jethro owned the Beardsley place, and afterwards the Judson place. Perez settled on Clark Hill, and had sons,—Perez, Titus, Asa, and Jairus.

The Burnham place was sold in 1757 by Rev. Solomon Palmer to Noah Bull, of Farmington. Judge Burnham bought the place in 1792 of Jerrett Kettletop, of New York City.

Oliver Burnham married Sarah, daughter of Noah Rogers (3d), and had children,—Oliver Rogers, Franklin, William, Rhoda, married Victorianus Clark; Mary A., married Rev. A. Judson; Clarissa, married Alvin North; Emily F., married Rev. John Clark Hart; Harriet, married Rev. Grove Brownell.

Dr. Russell came from Guilford; sold the Holloway house, in April, 1777, to Salmon, son of Woodruff Emmons.

Ebenezer Sherwood, son of John Sherwood, of Fairfield, a Baptist minister, and one of the early proprietors, in 1770 settled on the farm afterwards owned by Parson Stone, now (1877) the estate of John C Calhoun. He died in 1785.

Timothy Cole, from New Milford, married Rebekeh, daughter of old Sergt. John Dibble, lived south of Truman Dibble, and died in 1783. He was uncle of John and David Cole, who came from same town.

Jonathan Squires, an original purchaser of two rights, was another enterprising pioneer from Plainfield. In 1739 he settled on Cream Hill, southwest from Mr. Douglas' place, on the road (long since discontinued) leading from Rexford's to the grist-mill. He was a man of activity, and was frequently employed in the public business of the town. But few of the first settlers were more wealthy than he. A daughter of his married Mr. Samuel Scovill, grandfather of Jacob Scovill, Esq. Mr. Squires died in this place at an advanced age.

Thomas Rugg, in 1739, came from Woodbury and built a house on Rugg Hill, near the Housatonic River. As the "hard winter" set in, he left his wife and three small children and went to Woodbury to obtain supplies, expecting to be absent but a few days. Before he could return there came on a terrific snow-storm, which lasted many days. The scanty supply of food in the house was exhausted, and one of the children died from starvation; and they might all have perished from the same cause had not Mr. Douglas, living on Cream Hill, went on his snow-shoes to inquire after them. Finding them in this suffering condition, he brought them all on his ox-sled to his house, and kindly cared for their necessities until Mr. Rugg's return. This family, disheartened by their afflictions, returned in the spring to Woodbury.

Amos Johnson removed from Branford to Cornwall in 1742. He was accompanied by his wife and two sons, Amos and Solomon.

Amos Johnson (2d) was a captain in the Revolutionary war. He married Elizabeth Pierce, a daughter of Joshua Pierce. They had twelve children, of whom nine survived childhood, viz., Amos, Elizabeth, Timothy, Anna, Lucy, Samuel Pierce, Buckley, Urena, and Palmer.

Solomon married Eleanor Pierce, daughter of Joshua Pierce. Their children were Solomon, Eleanor, Abigail, Stephen, Seth, Lucy, and David. The two last named died in childhood. Of the remainder a number went West, and Eleanor married Col. Benjamin F. Gold. They had several children.

Nathaniel Carter came from Killingworth, and bought the Jones homestead of Barzillai Dudley, in Dudley Town. In March, 1763, he removed to what is now Binghamton, N. Y.

John and Benjamin Dibble were brothers, and among the first inhabitants of the town. They came from Norwalk. Benjamin, who was called Dr. Dibble, was a sort of a root or Indian doctor. He had two sons and several daughters. The sons were Israel and George. Israel was severely wounded during the Revolutionary war, at White Plains, rendering him decrepit for life. He had nine children, sons and daughters. His youngest son, Seth, lived at his father's house, and was an active business man.

George, the other son of Benjamin Dibble, lived to the age of eighty-four.

Among the early settlers, though not original proprietors, were three brothers, Samuel, Stephen, and Timothy Scoville,—spelt in the early records Scovel,—from Saybrook.

Samuel settled where Henry Rodgers now lives, building a house, probably of logs, just east of the present dwelling.

Stephen settled where Sylvester Scoville now lives.

Timothy settled just above the Mills place, north of Frank Reed's. These three lived and died where they settled, and are buried in South Cornwall cemetery.

From Stephen descended Levi, who was deaf and dumb, and Sylvester, his son, who still occupies the old homestead. Levi was a good farmer, a man of remarkable intelligence for a deaf and dumb mute, before they had any of the modern advantages of education. He had no difficulty in communicating with his neighbors by natural signs so apt that all could understand. He was a regular attendant at church, and, it was said, well knew what the minister had to say.

Timothy's children—Ira and Ithamar—moved West.

Samuel had a large family,—two sons by his first wife, Samuel and Jacob, familiarly known as "Uncle Jake." Both were Revolutionary soldiers, and were taken prisoners at the battle of Long Island, and confined in the terrible prison-ships, and eventually dismissed on parole. When they came home their clothes were so infested with vermin that they had to bury them.

Samuel settled on the "Cobble," and it is said that when engaged in piling up the stone walls which still stand there, talking to his four yoke of oxen, he could be heard at Cornwall Centre and down on Cornwall Plain.

A sketch of "Uncle Jake" is given among the "Heroes of the Revolution." Many stories of him are still extant. One time, while watching a redoubt, a British soldier being in the habit of coming out and slapping a portion of his person in contempt, he was appointed, as the best shot in the company, to put a stop to the performance. He watched his opportunity, and had the satisfaction of seeing the soldier keel off the parapet before the slapping process was half accomplished.

At one time he bet a gallon of rum that he could outjump the company (the ——— Connecticut), and won it by clearing thirty-six feet at two hops and a jump.

Oliver Wickwire came from New London County before the time of the Revolution. He settled on the old road, long since discontinued, running northeast from near Chester Wickwire's. His nearest neighbor on the south was James Douglas.

George Wheaton, Esq., came from East Haven, where he was born, in 1790. He died Nov. 24, 1865, aged seventy-five. He studied law with Judge Church, of Salisbury, was admitted to the bar in 1813, and settled as a lawyer in Cornwall. Mr. Wheaton was a well-read, exact lawyer, a prudent business man, and a close reasoner. He was a valuable man in town affairs, and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

THE ROGERS FAMILY.—The pedigree of this family is traced back by records in the British Museum to Thomas Rogers, of Bradford, County of Wilts, sergeant-at-law, who died in 1485. He was great-grandfather of John Rogers, the martyr.

Noah Rogers (3d), with his brother Edward, moved to Cornwall from Branford in 1760.

Noah Rogers (3d), though relieved from military duty by defect in one of his eyes, was a volunteer at the time of the surrender of Burgoyne, and brought home a British musket as a trophy.

Noah Rogers (4th), born 1766, married Lydia, daughter of Rev. John Cornwall.

Capt. Edward Rogers was a lieutenant in the old French war, having received two commissions from George III., and an officer in the army of the Revolution; more particular mention of him is made in that record.

Hon. Edward Rogers, oldest son of Capt. Edward, was a graduate of Williams College; studied law at the celebrated law-school of Gould & Reeves, of Litchfield; married Sally Maria Gold, daughter of Hezekiah Gold; settled in the practice of his profession in Madison, Madison County, N. Y. He was a member of the New York State convention for framing the constitution for that State; was presiding judge of the Court of Common Pleas in Madison County for many years. Judge Rogers represented the district in which he lived in the Congress of the United States.

Col. Anson Rogers was widely known as largely occupied with public affairs, having held almost every important office in the gift of his townsmen. He was drafted in the war of 1812, and served the town as constable and collector for fourteen years in succession. It was said of him that "he never served a writ without making a friend." He was a zealous worker to secure the location of the church at North Cornwall.

Noah and Edward Rogers appear on the town records as purchasers of land in December, 1761. The principal pieces were bought of William Gould: those near the church in North Cornwall, now owned by Noah Rogers, and the estate of Anson Rogers, and a farm of six hundred acres lying in and on both sides of the Great Hollow; price twelve hundred pounds. The family has always been one of the most substantial in town, always reliable in every good word and work. Several members have received a liberal education, and are noted elsewhere, as Rev. J. A. R. Rogers and Ambrose Rogers, and in the other branch, Hon. Edward and Hezekiah Gold Rogers.

A family gathering was held Sept. 28, 1864, on the farm of Noah Rogers (6th). One hundred and twenty-five members of the family were present. After dinner, in which all heartily engaged, a historical address was given by Ambrose S. Rogers, of New Milford, to whom we are indebted for many of these facts. Then followed short speeches, anecdotes, etc. One incident, related by O. Rogers Burnham, is worthy of preservation:

"The Rev. Nathaniel Hawes, minister of the parish, became embarrassed, and was intending to sell his little house, when it was proposed to raise the seven hundred and fifty dollars he needed by subscription, in shares of fifteen dollars each. The citizens generally subscribed one share each; but two young girls in the bloom and beauty of maidenhood, daughters of Noah Rogers, had put down their names for two shares each. 'And how,' he asked, 'did they obtain the money?' 'By keeping school at one dollar a week! and thirty dollars then was more than ten times thirty now.'"

Anson Rogers said that his father, Edward Rogers, was a captain in the Revolution, and as the government script was valueless, he advanced two thousand dollars in gold to pay his men, which sum the government had never restored. Revolutionary relics of Capt. Rogers were presented, specimens of the handiwork of the mothers; but more interesting was a Bible printed in 1575, brought over in the "Mayflower." It had appended a "Book of Psalmes collected into English meter by Thomas Sternhold and John Hopkins."

By intermarriage in North Cornwall the Rogers blood is mingled in most of the leading families that now reside there, as the Harrisons, Pratts, Harts, etc.

The Pratt family were among the early settlers. The family moved to Cornwall about 1780. Among the sons was Jasper, the third child, born in 1756, and Minor, the youngest, born in 1768. These two sons were the only ones of the family who became permanent residents in this town.

Before the removal from Saybrook, Jasper Pratt had enlisted from that town, at the commencement of the Revolutionary war, into the Third Connecticut Regiment, and served in the army seven years and three months, or until the close of the war. For most of the time he was stationed in New Jersey, guarding the coast from foraging parties from New York, who were called "Cow-Boys." In one of these raids he was taken prisoner, and confined three months in the city, when an exchange of prisoners released him.

One winter the regiment was ordered to the banks of the Hudson River. The weather was cold, he, with others, was scantily clothed, their shoes were miserably poor, and blood from their feet was often left in their tracks. They suffered severely in that trip, but they endured patiently to the end that their country might be free.

In those days there lived on the premises now owned by Harvey Baldwin a man by the name of Samuel Butler. He came from Windsor, in this State, about 1775, with a family of several daughters and one son. Mr. Butler was in infirm health, and did not live long after coming to Cornwall. It was not long after Mr. Butler died before his wife was taken with the smallpox. She died and her remains rest under one of the old tombstones now standing in the meadow a short distance west of the North Congregational meeting-house. Three or four other persons, who died of the same disease about the same time, were also buried there.

Of the daughters, one was married to Ozias Hurlburt, one to Simeon Emmons, one to Samuel Demming; and it so came about that the care of the farm devolved upon Abigail and Thankful, the two youngest of the daughters, and they were efficient in working it. They sheared their own sheep, spun the wool, and wove it into cloth. They also themselves sowed the flax, and put it through all the necessary processes to get it into cloth. They disposed of considerable of their cloth for the benefit of the soldiers in the army, and took their pay in Continental money. They afterwards gave one hundred dollars of it for a sieve. Some of the linen cloth made by Abigail in those days was more than thirty years afterwards worn by one of her grandchildren, and was in good condition. Thankful Butler married a Mr. Fellows, by whom she had one son, Ephraim. Calvin Butler, who had a large family, and who owned a large farm in the northwest corner of this town, and who died about 1860, was a grandson of the aforesaid Samuel Butler. Soon after the war closed, Jasper Butler came to his Cornwall home, which was then on the south side of the road, opposite to where the foundation of Elias Scovill's former blacksmith-shop now stands, and near the Butler place. The Butler girls had a hog to kill. They did not understand dressing pork as well as they did flax, and they employed Jasper Pratt, then just home from the war, to help do it. On that occasion an intimacy between him and Abigail Butler had its starting-point, which resulted in their marriage in 1785,—"tall oaks from little acorns grow." The Butler property was sold, and they purchased from Noah Rogers a farm on Cream Hill, to which they removed. He died Feb. 24, 1833, aged seventy-seven years.

Chalker married Lydia, daughter of Deacon Noah Rogers, and had two children,—Russell R., born Oct. 15, 1816; Helen A., born Aug. 24, 1818, married Stephen Foster, of Morristown, N. J., who died March 10, 1863. She died in 1875.

Chalker Pratt was a man of influence in the community, ever ready to lend his aid to every good work, and an active member in the Church of Christ. He was the agent for the Cornwall Iron Company for a number of years, until about 1840, when, as the Housatonic Railroad drew near completion, he sold his

farm on Cream Hill and removed to West Cornwall, where he had purchased land and erected buildings thereon, with reference to going into the mercantile business. He died Aug. 26, 1851, aged fifty-nine.

Russell R. Pratt married Mary E., daughter of John Cotter. She died May 1, 1849, leaving one child, Harriet C., who married Col. C. D. Blinn, of West Cornwall, a merchant, now residing in New Milford. The second wife of Russell R. Pratt was Mary W. Bonney, of Danbury, Conn., a daughter of Rev. William Bonney, of New Canaan, Conn. He was a native of this town, and during his early years lived on the premises now owned and occupied by Edwin White, on Clark Hill. Russell R. Pratt and Stephen Foster, under the firm-name of Pratt & Foster, established a successful mercantile business at West Cornwall in 1841. Upon the death of Mr. Foster, in 1863, the business was continued by his heirs, and now Mr. R. R. Pratt and R. P. Foster constitute the firm. Mr. Foster was a man of pleasing manners, great industry, indefatigable energy, and shrewd in his business plans. As a railroad contractor he was the first one in the construction of the Housatonic Railroad to break ground north of New Milford, which was done at the Deep Rock cut, near West Cornwall. The material interests of the church had his especial regard. His death, in the full vigor of life, was a serious loss to the church and community. Mr. R. R. Pratt, as an energetic business man, as selectman for seven years from 1856, as representative in 1858, as deacon of the church from 1854 to 1871, as superintendent of the Sabbath-school at West Cornwall since 1860, has filled, and still holds, a prominent position in the secular and religious interests of the town.

Widow Brewster came to Cornwall from Stratford in 1797, with two children,—George, eight years old, and his younger brother, Nelson. Her husband had been lost at sea with his vessel, of which he was owner and captain, three years before.

The Jones Family.—Caleb Jones died in Cornwall, Dec. 9, 1786, aged seventy-four years.

Zachariah Howe Jones, son of Caleb Jones, died July 31, 1817, aged seventy-two years.

Caleb Jones, son of Zachariah Howe Jones, died Aug. 3, 1854, aged seventy-two years. Jane Ann, only child of the above Caleb, was born May 17, 1814, and was married to John T. Andrew, Sept. 9, 1839, and resides in the village of Cornwall.

Zachariah Howe Jones removed from Wallingford, Conn., to Cream Hill, in Cornwall, and owned the farm since occupied by the late Deacon James Wadsworth. He afterwards removed to the south part of the town.

On the 28th of February, 1811, Caleb was married to Harriet Swift, daughter of Rufus Swift, and granddaughter of Gen. Heman Swift, of the Revolutionary army, the friend and at one time the host of Washington.

James Beirce, father of Joseph and James, came from Eastern Massachusetts, probably Pembroke, about 1739, and settled on the old road east of the Burnham place. He afterwards removed to Cornwall Bridge. From him the late Peter Beirce, a prominent business man and politician, and James Beirce, of Cornwall Bridge, are descended.

Ephraim Clark came from England early in the seventeenth century; his wife came from France in 1740, and they settled in Stratford. He came to Cornwall and bought most of the hill called, after him, "Clark Hill." He was taken sick with the measles, returned to Stratford, and died there. His four sons, David, Hezekiah, Silas, and Uri, settled on his lands. David had a son, William, who lived on the place now occupied by his son, William L. Clark. William was a man highly respected by his townsmen; had a family of six sons and six daughters, who grew to maturity. They are now widely scattered, one, William Leavitt, remaining on the old homestead; has one son and three daughters.

Deacon Victorianus Clark was the son of Capt. Nehemiah Clark, and brother of Pierce Clark. They had no relationship with the other family of Clarks.

Andrew Cotter was a blacksmith by trade, and emigrated to Cornwall from Haddam, and set up his shop in North Cornwall.

Henry Baldwin was a Revolutionary soldier from Saybrook, Conn. He served as a private during the war, and returned home at its close with one hundred and fifty dollars of Continental money in his pocket. This soon depreciated in value to such an extent that he offered the whole sum in exchange for a bushel of wheat, and was refused. Not discouraged by adversity, he soon after married Jane Shipman, a native of the same town, and emigrated to Cornwall, where he became the tenant of Deacon Noah Rogers, on the farm now owned by T. S. Gold, in Cornwall Hollow.

Dr. John Calhoun, son of Dr. John Calhoun, of Washington, came to Cornwall in 1792, and in 1804 was followed by his brother, Deacon Jedediah Calhoun, who located as a farmer in the southwest part of the town. Dr. Calhoun was a successful practitioner for forty-six years, and had a numerous family.

John C. Calhoun went as a clerk to Plymouth in 1832, and afterwards engaged there in mercantile business. In 1846 he went to New York, establishing the firm of Calhoun & Vanderburg. The firm was afterwards changed to Robbins, Calhoun & Co. As a business man he was eminently successful, rapidly accumulating a handsome fortune; but he was better known to us as a liberal-hearted Christian gentleman. His love for the quiet scenery of his native town induced him to purchase for a summer residence the old homestead of Parson Stone, in the village of Cornwall, about 1866. The enthusiasm with which he entered upon its improvement was only surpassed by his public spirit and liberality. The adornment of the cemetery at South Cornwall, upon which he expended one

thousand dollars, and for the permanent care of which he gave one thousand dollars, securely invested, and the establishment of a town library, with a trust fund of two thousand dollars for its annual enlargement, are examples of his judicious use of the property committed to his stewardship. He died in New York, Nov. 26, 1874.

Ebenezer Birdseye, residing in the south part of the town, had a son, Victory, who received a liberal education and became a prominent lawyer, residing in Pompey, N. Y. He represented his district in the Congress of the United States, and was appointed an especial attorney to prosecute the abductors of Morgan. His son, Judge Lucius Birdseye, of New York, was a graduate of Yale, 1841.

Theodore Ives, brother of Cephas Ives, of Goshen, about 1800 came from that town, married a daughter of Noah Rogers (4th), and set up his trade at North Cornwall.

Rev. Mark Ives, son of Cephas, received a liberal education, and went as a missionary to the Sandwich Islands in 1836, and remained there fourteen years, when, on account of the failure of his health, he returned to this country with his family, and settled as a farmer in Cornwall.

John Dean was an early settler.

Ensign Nathan Millard, father of Joel Millard, settled on Cream Hill.

Rev. Gurdon Rexford, a Methodist minister, and his brother, Samuel Rexford, settled on Cream Hill towards the close of the last century.

Abiel Prindle, who lived near Cream Hill Lake, was the father of Warren and Joseph Prindle. He also had two daughters,—Alice, married Mr. Barnes, and Anna. Warren had sons, Samuel and Harmanus, who still survive and have families. Joseph and Anna lived to a good old age, but remained unmarried. Joseph was quite a character in his day. He was an indulged boy, who played truant, and grew up a slave to a hard master, even his own ungoverned passions. In his youth he had some ambition, and aspired to the study of Latin and to making poetry. One stanza will suffice:

"Dr. Frank,
He felt so crank,
He danced like a dandy, O!
He jumped so high
He hit the sky,
And thought he'd got Miss Pangman, O!"

Samuel Agur Judson came to Cornwall in 1794, with his sister, Sarah A., from Old Mill, Bridgeport, and bought the farm from Mr. Thorp where Harlan Ives now resides. He had one son, Samuel Wesley, and several daughters. A few years since he went to New York to live with his son, and died there in his eighty-ninth year.

Eli Reed was a native of Fairfield County. He was a goldsmith in the time of the Revolution, and resided in Poughkeepsie. He went to New York, designing to remove his family there, but died, leaving a widow and six children. Her name was Weed, and she went back to her friends in Fairfield County, afterwards removing with one of her brothers to Greenfield, Saratoga Co., N. Y. Two of her sons came to Cornwall.

Dr. Isaac Marsh was born in 1777, in Litchfield, where his ancestors had lived. His father and grandfather were also named Isaac. He studied medicine with Dr. Woodward, of Torringford, but, being of rather a nervous temperament, shrank from the practice of the profession.

William Stoddard came from Woodbury, married Mary Willis, of Cornwall, May 27, 1809, and settled as a manufacturer and farmer on Pond Brook, one and a half miles from West Cornwall.

Deacon Eliakim Mallory came from Hamden near the close of the last century, and settled where Julius Hart now lives.

The Smiths have never been very numerous in Cornwall. Rev. Walter Smith came from Kent in 1819, and in 1838 went to Ohio.

The Gold family was connected with the earliest settlement of the State. By these first settlers, for three generations, the name was spelled *Gold*, yet for some reason portions of the family have changed to Gould, yet most of those holding that name have no connection with the Golds.*

Rev. Cornelius B. Everest was a son of Daniel Everest, who lived south of the village of Cornwall. He was a graduate of Williams College; a faithful and acceptable preacher.

The name of Harrison has been associated with Cornwall from the earliest period of its history. Each generation has well sustained its part in the history of the town, and they have spread laterally into many families conspicuous among the present inhabitants, while their descendants are found in many of the States.†

John Bradford came to Cornwall from Montville, New London Co., about 1772; he bought and settled on the farm now occupied by Fowler Bradford; died in 1817, about eighty years of age; married Mary Fitch, of Norwich, Conn.; his children were named James Fitch, Rachel, Mary, Abigail, Rebecca, and Eleanor.

James F. Bradford was born May 1, 1767; was apprenticed at the age of fourteen to a tanner and shoemaker in Montville, Conn., and served seven years, and came to Cornwall soon after the expiration of his apprenticeship.

Coddington B. Crandall came from Goshen about 1826.

Joseph Chandler came from Danbury, Mass., in 1748, and settled where Agur Judson lived in 1845. He lived to be about ninety years. He had sons,—Benjamin, who was a blacksmith, went to Fairmouth,

* See biography of Hon. T. S. Gold.
† For detailed history, see biography.

Vt., and was killed at the battle of Bennington. Abner in 1774 sold his place to Jethro Bonney, and went to Piermont, N. H. Jonathan lived where Jabez Baldwin lived, and went to Piermont, N. H. Simeon, after 1754, lived at New Milford. A daughter married Ephraim Patterson, brother of Matthew.

The Kelloggs were also early settlers. (See biography of Frederick Kellogg.)

The name of Hart seems to be common to several nationalities. England, Scotland, and Ireland have their Harts. The origin of the name is not made known, perhaps from David's beautiful animal that panted for the water-brooks. The variety in spelling is not great; the prevailing is simply Hart, occasionally Hartt, Harte, Heart, Hearte. Tradition has it that three brothers came to this country early in its settlement, and the name is prominently connected with the settlement of various places.

"Honest John Hart," as he was called, was a son of one of the brothers, and was a signer of the Declaration of Independence, being a member of the General Congress from New Jersey.

John Hart, second son of Deacon John, born October, 1714, at Kensington, moved to Canaan, Conn., in 1740, and to Cornwall in 1763, where he became a large land-holder. He died Dec. 18, 1773, aged fifty-nine years.

Deacon Solomon, third son, born Oct. 1, 1724, moved to Cornwall in 1764, making many purchases of land on the river from Cornwall Bridge to Canaan line, also largely in the present Hart school district. He built the large white house which stood near the present site of Mr. Isaac Marsh's residence, which was called Hart's tavern, and the locality now West Cornwall was then known as Hart's Bridge.

Phineas Hart, of the sixth generation, third son of Deacon Solomon, born in 1758, did valiant service for his country in the Revolution. He was a pensioner of the general government. He married, and lived in Cornwall, where he had children,—Lot, Solomon, Mary, Experience, and Jane. He removed West, where his children remained. He died in Cornwall in 1728, aged seventy years.

Captain Elias Hart, fourth son of Deacon Solomon, was born May 11, 1759. He was a brave youth, and when the war for independence came, although scarcely sixteen years of age, he gave his services heartily to his country, and through seven campaigns unflinchingly faced the foe and met the privations of war. One inclement winter, when the smallpox was raging with fatal effect in camp, he inoculated himself, and thus came through this fearful scourge in safety. The inkstand he used after the war was a small metal flask taken from the enemy at Danbury. He served the town many years in positions of trust and honor, and received a pension till his decease, at the age of seventy-five, in 1834.

Titus, oldest son of Solomon Hart, was born in Farmington, June 4, 1754; came to Cornwall with his father at the age of ten years. He married Esther Hand, and lived in a house where Mrs. H. M. Hart's barn now stands.

Deacon Hart was largely identified with the religious interests of the town and Litchfield North Consociation; a man of strong mind and good sense. H. Milton was judge of probate, justice of the peace, surveyor, and in the winter months taught music in various places in the State. Nathan represented the town in the Legislature in 1860, and held many positions of trust in the civil and business affairs of the town; was also member of the State Board of Agriculture from Litchfield County, and its treasurer for several years.

Deacon Samuel Adams, of the Baptist Church, came to Cornwall from New Bedford in 1800. He first lived as a tenant in the Hollow; afterwards on Cream Hill, and finally bought a farm of Nathan Wickwire on Waller Hill. He enjoyed little opportunity of education, but was a man of decided opinions, and well informed upon all public matters. He served an apprenticeship as a wheelwright at Westerly, R. I. His father was a captain of a privateer in the time of the Revolution, and perished while in action, his vessel being blown up by the explosion of the magazine.

THE BEERS FAMILY.—England is credited with being the fatherland of the Beers, and the genealogical records of the family trace back to the feudal age, under the name of Beare, which was afterwards written Bears, with a coat of arms to correspond.* The family were represented in the English army during the reign of Charles I., and received a grant of land in the north of Ireland for services rendered, and a branch of the family permanently settled in that country in 1646. John Beers, the founder of the family in this country, was accepted an inhabitant of the town of Stratford, in Fairfield Co., Nov. 25, 1678. It is supposed he was accompanied by his wife and four sons.

Matthew Beers, youngest son of Joseph Beers, married Sarah Curtis, of Stratford, and left a family,—Curtis, Silas, Menzis, Otis, Lewis, Lucinda.

Curtis, eldest son of Matthew Beers, was born in Stratford, March 25, 1789. At the age of seventeen he was apprenticed to the shoemaker's trade, and three years after purchased his time, as was customary then, and engaged to Enoch Curtis to work at his trade in Darien, Ga., where at the expiration of two years he opened a boot and shoe store. In the summer of 1812 the store was consumed by fire, leaving him penniless, and in October, 1812, he came to Cornwall, and engaged with Capt. Nehemiah Clark in the curing of leather and the making of boots and shoes. Married Alice Curtis, of Stratford, Sept. 22, 1817, and in November of same year purchased, in connection with his brother Menzis, the house now occupied by

* The coat of arms are described as follows; Arms argent (silver); a bear rampant, "sable" (black); canton gules (red); crest on a garb lying fipwise (——) "or" (gold); a raven "sable" (black). Motto: Bear and forbear.

Menzis Beers at Cornwall. For several years they manufactured boots and shoes for the Southern market, a brother, Lewis Beers, taking charge of the business in Athens, Ga. In 1822 he purchased a farm of Luman Hopkins, near Cornwall Bridge, and removed there in 1826, and engaged in farming, which occupation he followed until his decease, March 10, 1848. He left a family,—Job W. C., born July 9, 1818; Henry L., born May 9, 1823; Sarah E., born Oct. 25, 1825; Victory C., born Sept. 25, 1832.

Henry L. Beers represented the town in the General Assembly in 1872 and 1876; was selectman for some years, and held many offices of trust.

Sarah E. married Hiram Pierce, of Thomaston, May 31, 1849; her only daughter married Dr. Edward Bradstreet, and is settled in Meriden.

Victory C. Beers married Sarah C. Harrison, daughter of Myron Harrison, June 2, 1862, and has one son, George H., born July 15, 1866. He was for several years a member of the Democratic State Central Committee; represented the Seventeenth Senatorial District in the Senate of 1870; was selected as chairman of the board of selectmen in 1876.

Menzis Beers, third son of Matthew, was born in Stratford, July 23, 1795; he permanently settled in Cornwall in 1817, and engaged with his brothers Curtis and Lewis in the curing of leather and the manufacturing of boots and shoes for the Southern market. They opened a store in Athens, Ga., under the name and firm of C. & M. Beers & Co. Married Laura, daughter of Capt. John Pierce, Jan. 1, 1820, and has two sons,—John W., born Jan. 15, 1822; Silas C., born March 13, 1827.

In 1840, Menzis Beers engaged in the mercantile business with F. Kellogg, at Cornwall, under the firm-name of F. Kellogg & Co., which continued two years; but in 1842 the firm of J. W. & S. C. Beers opened a store at North Cornwall for general merchandising and the manufacturing of gloves and mittens, which continued with several partners till 1860, when the business was removed to South Cornwall, under the firm-name of M. Beers & Sons.

John W. Beers represented the town in the General Assembly of 1857, and Silas C. was chosen town clerk and treasurer in 1852, which office he held continuously for fourteen years, and in 1867 he represented the town in the General Assembly.

Gen. Robert Sedgwick, one of the first settlers of Charlestown, Mass., was the progenitor of that family in this country. He was one of the most distinguished men of his time, and, according to the record, "was stout and active in all feats of war." This was in Cromwell's time, and the account of his services against the French and in other public positions is very complete. He died at Jamaica, W. I., May 24, 1656. He had five children, one of whom, William, married Elizabeth Stone, daughter of Rev. Samuel Stone, of Hartford, and had one child, Samuel, born 1667; died March 24, 1735, in his sixty-ninth year.

The Shepard Family.—Allen Shepard came to Cornwall from Newtown, with his family, in 1798. His son, Eliphalet H. Shepard, was born in Newton, 1789; married, July 7, 1813, Mary, daughter of Judah Kellogg; died Aug. 12, 1865, leaving four children,—George H., Charles N., who resided in Brooklyn, N. Y., and died, unmarried, at West Cornwall, July 23, 1876, Elbert, and Harriett.

Elbert, born May 2, 1824, married, May 31, 1846, Cynthia L., daughter of George Wheaton, and has one son, George W., born Dec. 25, 1854.

Mr. Shepard is a farmer, residing at West Cornwall at this time (1878); represents the town in the General Assembly, and has held many offices of trust. He is a Methodist, and a prominent supporter of that denomination; but his generous donation to the chapel at West Cornwall, and especially the gift from himself and his family of the location, will ever remain as a testimonial of their liberal Christian spirit.

Eliphalet Shepard was a Methodist, an earnest worker in that denomination; a man pure and peaceable, and much respected by his fellow-citizens.

Dr. Joseph North resided north of the Carrington Todd place, and practiced medicine for many years. He died Sept. 22, 1848, aged seventy-six.

Darius Webb came from Warren in 1832, as agent of the Cornwall Bridge furnace, where he remained about twenty years.

John T. Andrew, a native of the county of New Haven, was born July 19, 1811; graduated at Yale, 1839; studied theology in the Yale Theological Seminary, and graduated in 1842 with the highest honors of his class. Prevented from entering upon his chosen profession by bronchial disease, after waiting two years, spent partly in teaching a select school in Cornwall, and finding little improvement of his voice, he turned his attention to agriculture, and in 1847 purchased a farm near West Cornwall, and engaged in his new calling with great enthusiasm and success.

Woodruff Emmons became the owner of the Holloway house, and kept a tavern there during the Revolutionary war.

THE EMMONS TAVERN.

"One hundred years ago, in the centre of the town there was a tavern of some notoriety in its day, which stood near the summit of a high hill, overlooking, in a southern direction, a wide extent of country, embracing a beautiful valley.

"The building was distinguished by the peculiar architecture not altogether uncommon at that period in the construction of the better class of dwellings. Large massive scrolls and roses of carved work ornamented the tops and sides of the doorways, while the windows, of six-by-eight glass, were surmounted by heavy angular projecting caps. The doors were wrought with curvilinear styles and panels, surmounted also, like the windows, with the angular pro-

jecting caps. The body of the house was painted a light red, the windows and doors being trimmed with white. The large square chimney-top exhibited, neatly cut in a stone on its front side, the figures 1758, being the year in which the house was built. Few dwellings at the present day exhibit so elaborate a finish as appeared in its exterior. The interior was more plain. The best rooms, however, were finished with a dark, heavy wainscot, nearly half-way to the ceiling above, on three sides, while on the fourth the wood-work covered the whole. A plaster of lime mortar covered the remaining portions of the walls. On the chimney side of each of the front rooms there was a huge fireplace, with a wooden mantel-tree; in the wainscoting above there was inserted an immense panel some four or five feet in breadth. The remaining parts of the house were done with plain wooden ceilings, leaving the joists, which were neatly planed, naked overhead. The wood-work was painted either red or blue; the latter, being considered the most genteel color, was applied to the two front rooms of the first story, the one being used for the best room or parlor, and the other as the bar-room. In one corner of the latter was a space six feet square, parted off by a ceiling four and a half feet high. This inclosure was called the bar. Around the two posterior sides of the bar were placed several shelves containing various articles, of which the most conspicuous were several square bottles filled with different kinds of liquors. One was labeled "Old Holland Gin," another "French Brandy," and a third "Orange-peel Bitters." By the side of these stood drinking-vessels of various kinds, some of glass and others of pewter. A large conical loaf of white sugar, inclosed in a thick dark-purple paper, was also conspicuous, while beside it stood a large, round, covered wooden box, containing many broken pieces of the same ready for use. The furniture of the bar-room consisted of a large heavy oaken table, composed of a single leaf, one or two forms or benches, and some half-dozen splint-bottomed chairs.

"The house here described stood upon a terrace some three or four feet high, sustained on two sides by a wall of unhewn stones, the entrance being up a flight of large stone steps; the side-hill position of the building rendering this arrangement quite convenient. Just exterior to this terrace, and about thirty feet from the building, stood the sign-post, from the rectangular bar of which was suspended the sign.

"In front of this tavern was an open space or common, sixteen rods in width and forty in length, called the green; it was nearly destitute of trees, and furnished the ordinary parade-ground for the militia, and place for town gatherings on gala days or other public occasions. On the opposite side of the green from the tavern, and near the northwest corner, stood the meeting-house, a large and respectable-looking edifice, where all the inhabitants of the town usually met on the Sabbath. Fronting the extreme southern part of the common or green stood the parsonage of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold; about half a dozen other dwellings completed the centre village."

WHIPPING-POST AND STOCKS.

"About six rods from the tavern, and directly in front of it, near the traveled path, stood a wooden post about ten inches square and seven feet in height, placed firmly and perpendicularly in the earth. Near the ground a large mortice was made through the post, in which were placed the ends of two stout pieces of plank, five feet in length, lying edgewise, one to the other. The under one was made immovable in the post, while the upper plank was movable up and down by a hinge-like motion. Between the edges of these planks were four round holes, one-half of each hole being cut from each plank; the two half-circles when joined made an opening of the right size to embrace a person's ankles. On the outer ends of these horizontal planks were appended a stout iron hasp and staples, designed when in use to be secured in place with a heavy padlock. The fixture here described answered the double purpose of posting warnings for town-meetings or other public notices, as well as for a whipping-post and stocks."

CHAPTER XXXI.

CORNWALL (Continued).

Congregational Church, Cornwall—Congregational Church, North Cornwall—Cornwall and Sharon Baptist Church—Baptist Church, Cornwall Hollow—Baptist Church, East Cornwall—Methodist Episcopal Church, Cornwall Bridge—Educational—The Foreign Mission-School—Cream Hill Agricultural School—W. C. and Miss L. Rogers' School—Noah R. and E. Burton Hart's School—Young Ladies' Institute—The Alger Institute—Physicians—Cemeteries—Organization of Town—Representatives from 1761 to 1882—Soldiers of the Revolution—Soldiers of the Rebellion, 1851-65.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, CORNWALL.

THE organization of this church is co-existent with the incorporation of the town. The town was incorporated in May, 1740, and at the first town-meeting, held on the first day of the following July, the *first vote* in regard to the religious welfare of the town, viz.:

"*Voted*, That the whole charge of Mr. Harrison's preaching amongst us, together with the charge of bringing him here and boarding him, we will pay out of the first tax that shall be assessed."

The Mr. Harrison mentioned had been here for a short time previously. He was the first preacher in the town. From whence he came or whither he went there is no record.

The next vote in this meeting was:

"*Voted*, We will send Mr. Millard to agree with a minister, and bring him to preach amongst us."

And also,

"*Voted*, That said Millard do advise the ministers what sort of a man to bring to preach amongst us."

At this meeting it was also

"*Voted*, That we think it necessary and convenient to build a meeting-house,"

which vote was unanimous to a man.

Mr. Millard not being successful in obtaining a preacher, seven weeks after that first town-meeting the inhabitants again assembled, 18th of August, and renewed their efforts for a minister, appointing a committee of George Holloway, Joseph Allen, and Nathaniel Jewell, to secure, as soon as possible, a preacher, to continue to them until the 1st of April, 1741,—that is, for seven or eight months. And this committee was directed to take the advice of neighboring ministers in the choice of such a preacher. At the same meeting it was

"*Voted*, That we will build a meeting-house for public worship 48 feet in length and 38 in breadth, and 24 feet between joints."

Also,

"*Voted*, That George Holloway shall be an agent to address the General Assembly at New Haven, October next, to appoint a committee to state the place where the meeting-house shall stand."

Also,

"*Voted*, That David Rugg should be the chorister till we agree otherwise."

Also,

"*Voted*, That George Holloway shall read the Psalm."

Also,

"*Voted*, That we will meet for public worship at Mr. Samuel Messenger's house till the town order otherwise."

When and by whom the church, the articles of faith, and church covenant were formed are now entirely unknown; nor is it known who were the members comprising the church. Whether such organization was previous or subsequent to their first minister's preaching to them cannot be ascertained.

Whether any preacher was employed during the winter of 1740–41 is uncertain, but the people did not "forget the assembling of themselves together" in the worship of God, and David Rugg continued their stated leader in singing.

The Rev. Solomon Palmer, of Branford, Conn., educated at Yale College, who graduated there 1729, was in the town in the spring of 1741 as a preacher.

On the first Thursday of March, 1741, the people met according to an adjournment of a meeting three months before, and voted to hire Mr. Palmer to preach to them until the 1st of June as a candidate for settlement.

Ten weeks after, May 24th, the town met at the house of Samuel Messenger, and passed the following vote:

"That, with the advice and consent of the neighboring ministers, we will call the Rev. Mr. Solomon Palmer to a settlement with us in the gospel ministry in this place."

They added to this call:

"That we will give Mr. Palmer the following salary, to be paid in money equal in silver at twenty-eight shillings per ounce: For the first year, which is to begin at the day of his ordination, two hundred pounds, the half of which shall be paid at said ordination; the second year, one hundred pounds; the third, one hundred and ten pounds; and so rise ten pounds a year till it comes at one hundred and sixty pounds, to be paid annually so long as he continues in the work of the ministry in this place."

Soon after, the town granted Mr. Palmer fifty pounds additional to his settlement of two hundred pounds. In addition to his salary and settlement, Mr. Palmer was entitled to a whole right of land, or what was one fifty-third share of the town, the amount of which in land was not far from six hundred acres.

Mr. Palmer was ordained on the second Wednesday of August, 1741.

The first deacons of Cornwall Church were Jonathan Harris, who came from Derby and settled on Clark Hill, near Goshen, and Phineas Waller, who emigrated from New Milford, and whose residence was half a mile northwest from Deacon Nathan Hart's, on Waller Hill.

For twelve years and seven months Mr. Palmer remained peacefully with his flock, during which time the town increased in population very considerably. No records of the church of those years are extant, and no list of church communicants.

In March, 1754, Mr. Palmer declared, on the Sabbath, and to the great surprise of all his people, that his ordination had no validity, that he was an Episcopalian, and that he now renounced his ministry among them.

There were but few Episcopalians in Connecticut; a church of that denomination had been existing in Stratford, and in 1722 the Rev. Mr. Cutler, rector of Yale College, became an Episcopalian. After this there were a few more added to the number.

It is believed that several of Mr. Palmer's parishioners were at first inclined to think favorably of his change of opinion; but very few only continued so, for he claimed his land, which was granted to the first minister, but the people resented the claim as unjust, for he had deserted his charge. A lawsuit was commenced, but the matter was compromised, he giving up a part of his demand.

This controversy, it is probable, prevented the establishment of an Episcopal church in this town, for the people had held their pastor in high estimation.

Mr. Palmer went to England, was there ordained as a priest, and sent back as a missionary of the Church of England. He had an offer of a permanent settlement at Amboy, N. J., with an ample salary, but, from the reluctance of his wife to go thither, he remained in Connecticut. He preached at Goshen, at New Milford, and itinerated in various parts of the western section of the State.

Mr. Palmer derived no pecuniary benefit from leaving his parochial charge at Cornwall, but experienced the contrary.

For seventeen months after this defection of the first pastor the town had no settled minister.

Whether Mr. Palmer took away or destroyed the records of this infant church, or they were lost by the careless neglect of others, is unknown; not a scrap of such history is extant. It is not known whether any one preached in Cornwall except Mr. Gold until his installment. This was on the 27th of August, 1755.

The Rev. Hezekiah Gold was a native of Stratford, a descendant from a family highly honorable, being a grandson of the Hon. Lieutenant-Governor Nathan Gold, and a son of the Rev. Hezekiah Gold, of Stratford. His father, who was an evangelical pastor of the First Congregational Church of Stratford, advocated the cause of the revival of religion first referred to, and was a friend to Mr. Whitefield and to his associates. His son, who became the minister of this town, was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in 1751. He possessed a superior mind, having talents comprehensive and penetrating, by which he easily obtained a thorough knowledge of human nature, and of course able to acquire much influence with whom he associated. Until unhappy dissensions took place, in the latter part of his ministry, Mr. Gold's influence among the people and families of his charge was almost unbounded. In every concern, private and public, civil, military, and domestic, the advice and opinion of Mr. Gold was esteemed as highly important. During the former and greater part of his ministerial labors, a very large assembly gathered at the house of God on the Sabbath, which stood nearly opposite to the house of George Holloway, Esq.,—the house now owned by Ithamar Baldwin.

The following were the male members of Mr. Gold's church, April 3, 1783: Joshua Pierce, Caleb Jones, Woodruff Emmons, Amos Jones, Edward May, James Bierce, Joseph Pangman, Jacob Brownson, John Pierce, John Wright, Jacob Brownson, Jr., Nathaniel Swift, Zachariah H. Jones, Seth Pierce, Nehemiah Beardsley, Ralph Grimes, Timothy Brownson, Deacon J. Kellogg, Ketchel Bell, Lemuel Jennings, Dar. Everest, Ebenezer Symonds, Thomas Tanner, John Benedict, Austin Bierce, John Jones, Josiah Stephens, Seymour Morse, Elias Birdsey, Joel Wood, Amos Camp. Mr. Gold, the pastor, makes thirty-three.

Pastors.—The following is a list of pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Solomon Palmer, 1741–54; Hezekiah Gold, Jr., 1755–90; Hercules Weston, 1792–1803; Timothy Stone, 1803–27; William Andrews, 1827–38; Nathaniel M. Umston, 1838–40; Hiram Day, 1844–48; Ralph Smith, 1851–55; Ira Pettibone,* 1854–57; Stephen Fenn, 1859–67; Elias B. Sanford, 1869–71; N. A. Prince, 1872–74; Samuel J. White, 1875, present incumbent.

Deacons.—John Harris, Phinehas Waller, Benjamin Sedgwick, Samuel Abbott, date of appointment unknown; Thomas Porter, chosen Oct. 8, 1765; Elijah Steel, June 24, 1773; Judah Kellogg, Josiah Hopkins, June 20, 1776; Benjamin Gold, Abel C. Carter, July 9, 1812; Jedediah Calhoun, December, 1819; Victorianus Clark, March 4, 1831; Henry Swift, Silas P. Judson, July 21, 1839; Marcus D. F. Smith, Jan. 5, 1855; Robert T. Miner, George H. Swift, Jan. 6, 1867; Silas C. Beers, Dec. 13, 1868; Harlan Ives.

* Acting pastor.

The first resolutions passed by the people of Cornwall—in town-meeting assembled A.D. 1740—was to get a minister, and the second was like unto it, viz.: to build a "meeting-house." In due time the minister was obtained, and the house was commenced,—I will not say built: I think it never was built.

In 1745 the town passed a resolution accepting the house of the builders, so far as the work had progressed, and ordered that it be set apart to God for purposes of worship.

The house was only covered with shingles and clapboards, and in it the people worshiped, summer and winter, without fire, except what burned upon God's altar. The church was located at Cornwall Centre, a mile distant from this village.

In 1790 this church was taken down, enlarged, and put up again in this village, near where the liberty-pole now stands.

In 1840 or 1841 the old house was torn down and the present one built.

In 1874 a beautiful chapel was built upon the grounds upon which the old mission-house of the American Board once stood.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, NORTH CORNWALL.†

This church was organized in the fall of 1780‡ by seceders from the South Church. The first members were Andrew Young, Phineas Waller, Elijah Steele, Samuel Butler, Noah Bull, James Douglass, Marsh Douglass, David Clark, and Hezekiah Clark. Within two years the following were added, making, in 1782, thirteen members: Beriah Hotchkin, Noah Rogers (3d), Ethan Allan, Jesse Hyatt, Mrs. B. Hotchkin, Mrs. P. Waller. In 1805 the following were members of the church: Noah Rogers, Sr. (3d), Elijah Mallory and wife, Hezekiah Clark, David Clark, Jesse Hyatt and wife, Nathan Hart and wife, Thaddeus Cowles and wife, Titus Hart, Ichabod Howe, Silas Meacham, Mrs. Samuel Scovill, Sr., Mrs. Samuel Scovill, Jr., wife of Capt. Williams, Clarissa Irene Rogers, wife of Joseph Ford, wife of Philo Hawes, Mrs. Silas Clark, Abigail Hart, widow of John Hart, wife of Asa Emmons, Ira Gleason, wife of Joseph Hotchkin.

The first pastor was Rev. Samuel Bird, who remained, however, but a few months. The following is a list of pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Rev. Samuel Bird; John Corn-

† Condensed from R. R. Pratt's historical address and Rev. N. Fitch's memorial sermon.

‡ Contributions to Ecclesiastical History of Connecticut gives date of organization 1782.

wall; Israel Holley, 1795–1801; Josiah Hawes,* 1805–13; Grove L. Brownell, 1817–18; Walter Smith, 1819–38; S. J. Tracy, 1838–39; Joshua L. Maynard, 1841–52; W. B. Clarke, 1855–59; Charles Wetherby, 1859–66; Jesse Brush, 1867–73. Charles N. Fitch, the present efficient pastor, was installed in 1874. Mr. Fitch is a graduate of Yale Theological Seminary, class of '73.

The deacons of the church have been as follows: Beriah Hotchkin, Phineas Waller, Hezekiah Clark, David Clark, Titus Hart, Eleakim Mallory, Nathan Hart, Noah Rogers, James Wadsworth, R. R. Pratt, E. D. Pratt, T. S. Gold, Egbert M. Rogers.

The Second Ecclesiastical Society was incorporated in 1804. The first church edifice was erected on the site of James D. Ford's homestead. In 1785 the second meeting-house was commenced on the site of the present school-house at Cornwall Centre. In 1790 the first house was taken down, and rebuilt in the vicinity of the present church at Cornwall. The present church was erected in 1826, and Jan. 11, 1827, was dedicated to Almighty God.

METHODISTS.

The new Methodist church at the Centre was erected in the year 1839.

Many pious and worthy ministers of the gospel have preached their one or two years in Cornwall since the first introduction of Methodism into the town.

BAPTISTS.

In the summer of 1800, Samuel Wadsworth, son of Mr. Joseph Wadsworth, then living on Cream Hill, and a grandson of Mr. James Douglass, was baptized by a Baptist minister in the Cream Hill Lake. This ceremony, from its novelty at the time, attracted a large attendance of people. There may have been Baptists here at an earlier day, but no accessible records furnish data of their existence in this town previous to the above date. Among the early Baptist preachers in Cornwall were the Rev. Messrs. Bates, Fuller, and Talmadge. Elder Fuller, the father of Mrs. Deacon Nettleton, had not a permanent residence in this town, but often preached at the house of Capt. Samuel Wadsworth on Cream Hill. He was peculiarly solemn and earnest in presenting his subject to his hearers, sometimes exciting to tears even the children, who would listen to him in breathless silence. His residence was in Kent, where some of his descendants yet remain.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

A small Roman Catholic church was erected at West Cornwall about 1850.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WEST CORNWALL.

The chapel at West Cornwall was commenced in 1877, and dedicated Jan. 3, 1878. It was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars.

CORNWALL AND SHARON BAPTIST CHURCH,†

for upwards of thirty years woven into the ecclesiastical affairs of the town of Cornwall, ought not to be overlooked in this history. The meeting-house, raised about 1820, in North Cornwall, is still standing (used as a dwelling, and owned by Hon. T. S. Gold). Its membership was from forty to sixty in its best days, and among its pastors we may mention Elders Samuel Ambler and Asa Talmadge, both of whom owned farms and supported themselves by that occupation, preaching on the Sabbath purely for the good they might do. The deacons were Samuel Adams and Elijah Nettleton. The church dissolved about 1843, but was the father of the church whose history follows this. Many of the members were, though the property was not, transferred. The records were burned in a fire that destroyed the house of Deacon Holmes. But two of the members are still living, one of whom adds to the records here given: "Though the books are burned and the house disused, many names are on a book that even the conflagration of a universe will not reach, for whom there was prepared a mansion in the heavens that 'faileth not.'"

BAPTIST CHURCH IN CORNWALL HOLLOW.†

On the 13th of November, 1843 (by the advice of Elder N. E. Shailer and Elder A. D. Watrous, missionaries under the patronage of the Connecticut Baptist State Convention), Zebulon O. Lawton, Elizabeth B. Lawton, Sarah A. Nettleton, and Jane E. Nettleton, baptized believers in Jesus Christ, publicly gave themselves to the Lord and to one another, by His will entering into a covenant.

In the constitution of the church, which was adopted March 25, 1844, at the house of Leighton Bradley, they adopted the name of the "North Cornwall Baptist Church," after the old society, a name that seems afterwards to have been changed by common consent to Cornwall Hollow Baptist Church.

According to custom among Baptists, a Council was convened at the house of Ransley Hull, April 17, 1844, "to examine our covenant and declaration of faith, and (if the Council think best) to give us public fellowship as a church." Sermon by Rev. G. B. Atwell from Acts xi. 26.

The house of worship, still in good repair, was built in 1845, and dedicated the same year.

We find that discipline was not neglected, and from the following example we judge that churches at the present time are derelict. After several church-meetings, in which the case came up, but was deferred for further council and prayer, after two separate committees had been appointed to confer with the offending member, we find the following record: "Heard

* Between the pastorates of Mr. Hawes and Mr. Brownell, Rev. Francis L. Robbins and a Mr. Hawley preached as candidates.

† Contributed by Rev. H. G. Smith.

the report of the committee appointed to visit —— ——. Report accepted. On finding from the committee that she was neglecting her covenant obligations with God and the church, and that she attended parties and balls, after mature deliberation, the church voted to withdraw from her the hand of fellowship."

Jan. 1, 1847, a number of members and others assembled at the house of A. B. Holmes, appointed Elder E. Doty moderator, and proceeded to organize a branch of the Cornwall Hollow Church, and received members. By a vote of the parent church shortly after, these were permitted to become members on the presentation of their letters.

A sad disturbance seems to have entered the church, owing to their action in regard to the misconduct of a previous pastor. A church-meeting was called, composed of all the members "in regular travel at the time." Confessions were sought from each as in their judgment the Lord required, and "they proceeded to travel onward in the capacity of a church," though bearing scars that time refused to heal. The resurrection body will come up without them.

In October, 1855, the pastor, Rev. William M. Simons, and wife and four members, withdrew to unite, with sixteen other members residing in and about Falls Village, in forming a separate church. Shortly after this branch became a church (the record does not say how long) it was beset by embarrassments, the minister removed West, and at length the church gave up the field, selling the property to the Congregationalists, who occupy the place.

The first pastor was Rev. N. E. Shailer, from Feb. 20, 1844, to March 1, 1845. This office he combined with that of general State missionary, preaching for them only when providentially in that vicinity. It was through his instrumentality largely that the society was formed. In this work he was assisted by Rev. A. D. Watrous, also State missionary.

The first settled pastor was John P. Barnett, who was settled April 1, 1845, and was to be "paid two hundred and fifty dollars for his labors." From March 1st to April 1st he was to preach "for the consideration of five dollars in money and teams to move his goods from Northeast." We find also on the records a document duly signed and countersigned, in which the above Barnett stipulates, for the specified sum, that he will "preach for the term of one year, twice on the Sabbath and once during the week, if requested by the committee." He was dismissed at the end of the year, and Elder Alfred Gates was chosen to succeed him. Jan. 13, 1849, we find his resignation accepted by a vote of the church. He appears to have been succeeded immediately by Rev. E. N. Jenks, who was the next pastor, until 1850, when they saw fit to give "Elder S. Gate a call, so long as the church will raise the salary." That was not long, as we find at the next annual meeting the committee was instructed to "supply the desk" the year ensuing. This, however, was fortunately done by securing, some time during the year, the pastoral labors of Elder William M. Simons, for we find at the next annual meeting they voted to continue him as their pastor. He was a laborious and efficient minister, and April 27, 1853, a Council ordained him to the work of the ministry in that place.

From this time onward the records are imperfect, but from 1854 to 1858 Rev. Thomas Benedict and Rev. E. Doty appear to have filled successively the pastoral office. May 22, 1859, George Pay was called to become their pastor, after ordination, which occurred on the 15th of June. He remained two years, after which Rev. Charles Y. Swan, Rev. George B. Atwell, Rev. A. H. Simons, and Rev. Mr. Jones supplied the desk, but the records are imperfect at this point. Dec. 23, 1863, the society voted to call Rev. L. W. Wheeler to the pastorate, which he filled two years.

From this time forward fifteen years the church was without a settled Baptist minister, and listened to the preaching of such men as Providence threw in their way, sometimes the Congregational minister in North Cornwall, and more often the Methodist pastor at North Goshen. During this time no church-meetings were held, many moved away, some died, and others connected themselves with neighboring churches. Their light nearly went out. From a membership of over a hundred it was reduced to four or five. Yet it was not to die.

In 1876 missionaries of the Connecticut Baptist Convention visited the place, which resulted in some awakening and additions to the church. This was followed in 1880 by Rev. H. G. Smith, pastor of the churches in East Cornwall and Bantam Falls, coming and preaching every two weeks, alternating with Rev. C. N. Fitch, Congregational pastor at North Cornwall. Now, 1881, Mr. Smith is acting pastor, preaching in his two other fields during the day, and in this place every Sabbath evening.

Before closing this history, there is one man whose work and worth, in connection with this church, demands more than passing notice. Deacon A. W. Lawton was received into membership from the North Cornwall Baptist Church, dissolved Dec. 12, 1843, and was "appointed to take the lead of religious meetings when there is no regular minister present." Shortly afterwards he was elected deacon, which office he sustained to the end of his life.

The following extracts are taken from an article which appeared in the *Christian Secretary* at the time of his death:

"DEACON A. W. LAWTON.

"Deacon Amos Wells Lawton died at his residence in Goshen, Wednesday morning, Feb. 16, 1881, in the eighty-fourth year of his age. He was born in Hopkinton, R. I., May 1, 1797. In 1828 he moved to Goshen, where he resided until his death.

"In the year 1843 himself and wife, with some half-dozen others, joined in organizing the Baptist Church of Cornwall Hollow, of which he became deacon, and so remained at the time of his death. As the most

prominent of the organizers and supporters of the interest, he found and filled a sphere most useful and honorable. his house being the home of many of the members of the ministry of the Baptist denomination in the northwestern portion of the State, while many can attest the spirit of generous hospitality which always dwelt beneath his roof. He was ever identified with Baptist interests, and took an active interest in the Litchfield County Baptist Association, of which for many years he was the treasurer.

"He represented his town in the State Legislature of 1853, and held at various times most of the offices of trust and responsibility in Goshen, where the most of the years of his active life were passed."

COLLEGE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH, EAST CORNWALL.*

This church was constituted in the town of Warren, Nov. 15, 1787, under the name of the Warren Baptist Church, with the following members: Benjamin Dunning, Asahel Wedge, Samuel Sturdivant, Truman Beeman, Ely Dayton, John Lord, Ira Wedge, Salmon Wedge, Samuel Sturdivant, Jr., Isaac Dunning, Anna Beeman, Hannah Wedge, Mercy Dunning, Sarah Sturdivant, Hannah Raynold, Rachel Beeman, Abigail Pratt, Jerusha Thomson, Jemima Cogswell, Abigail Spooner, Anner Sturdivant, Sarah Merriman.

In 1790 the church consisted of eighty members, who were scattered in the town, Warren, Cornwall, Washington, Goshen, Kent, and Sharon. Jan. 28, 1793, eighteen of the members withdrew to form a church in Sharon. The erection of the first church edifice was begun in 1850, and on May 31, 1851, a resolution was passed changing the name of the church to the College Street Baptist Church of Cornwall. The church was dedicated June 19, 1857. Among the ministers who have officiated for the church were Isaac Root, Dodge, Howard, Beecher, Daniel Baldwin, Thomas Benedict, L. B. Hart, J. F. Jones, Richard Thompson, Jackson Ga Nun, C. W. Potter, J. Fairman, D. F. Chapman. Edwin D. Bowers was ordained pastor June 21st, although he had officiated from the 5th of the previous February. He was succeeded in June, 1878, by the present efficient pastor, Rev. H. G. Smith.

METHODIST CHURCH, CORNWALL BRIDGE.

It is impossible to ascertain when this church was organized. Among the first preachers were James Coleman, Benjamin Griffin, Samuel Cochran, Billy Hibbard, E. P. Jacob, J. J. Mathias, Nathan Emory, and Smith Dayton. Among the recent ministers may be mentioned Spencer H. Bray, Edward Bray, Benjamin A. Gilman, H. Q. Judd, Ira Abbott, L. L. Stone, and Robert Codling. The present (March, 1881) pastor is Rev. William Wake. The church edifice was erected in 1835. The present board of trustees are D. W. Manuel, John Hall, Leonard S. Whitcomb, Wilbur F. Harrison, Sebra Wells, Charles Hall, and Daniel Winchell.

The present board of stewards are Charles Hall, Wilbur F. Harrison, D. W. Manuel, and Leonard S. Whitcomb; superintendent of Sunday-school, W. F. Harrison.†

EDUCATIONAL.

A foreign mission-school was established in this town May 1, 1817, the object being for the education of foreign youth, to prepare them for becoming missionaries, schoolmasters, interpreters, and physicians among heathen nations, and to communicate such information—viz., agriculture and the arts—as should tend to promote Christianity and civilization.

It was opened under the management of Mr. Edwin W. Dwight, who served one year, and was succeeded by Rev. Herman Daggett. Mr. Daggett officiated six years, and was succeeded in 1824 by Rev. Amos Bassett, who continued until the school was abandoned, in 1827. Rev. Henry L. Vail was at one time an assistant teacher.

"The school," says Mr. T. S. Gold, in his "History of Cornwall," "was a decided success, as far as its original plan was concerned, and was closed because the opportunities of educating the heathen on their own ground were opened, thus rendering it unnecessary, and from the local opposition produced by the marriage of two Cherokee Indians with respectable white girls residing in the town."

The number of pupils in 1822 had risen to 34, representing the leading then known Indian tribes, and many of the Pacific Islands. Henry Obookiah, a Sandwich Islander, was a devoted Christian, and gave great promise of usefulness; but he died, while a member of the school, Feb. 17, 1818, aged twenty-six. A tablet erected to his memory in the cemetery at Cornwall bears this inscription:

"In
memory of
HENRY OBOOKIAH,
a native of
OWYHEE.

"His arrival in this country gave rise to the Foreign Mission School, of which he was a worthy member. He was once an Idolator, and was designed for a Pagan Priest; but by the grace of God, and by the prayers and instructions of pious friends, he became a Christian.

"He was eminent for piety and missionary zeal. When almost prepared to return to his native Isle to preach the Gospel, God took him to himself. In his last sickness he wept and prayed for Owyhee, but was submissive. He died without fear, with a heavenly smile on his countenance and glory in his soul,

Feb. 17, 1818,
Aged 26."

Thomas H. Patoo, another converted heathen, is interred beside him. His monument bears this inscription:

"In
memory of
THOMAS HAMMATAH PATOO,
a native of the Marquesas Islands, and a member of the Foreign Mission School, who died June 19, 1823, aged about 19 years.

"He was hopefully pious, and had a great desire to be qualified to become a missionary to his ignorant countrymen. But he died in hope of a better country.

"This stone is erected by the liberality of his Christian friends in N. Coventry, Conn., among whom he first found the Saviour of sinners."

* Condensed from a historical address delivered by William G. Fennell, Aug. 13, 1880.

† For history of Methodist Episcopal Church at Cornwall, see Supplement.

There were not only Chinese, Japanese, and Portuguese, but the Cherokee tribe of Indians was represented at this school. Two members of this tribe became enamored with two of the young ladies of the village, offered marriage and were accepted. This created a good deal of feeling, and finally ended in breaking up the school.

"Cream Hill Agricultural School was established in May, 1845, by Dr. S. W. and T. S. Gold, at their farm on Cream Hill, and continued till April, 1869, twenty-four years. At the beginning there were but four pupils, afterwards increased to twenty, the limit of the school. The object was to unite, with classical and scientific education, theoretical and practical instruction in agriculture,—to encourage a taste for the pursuits of rural life, to develop and strengthen the body as well as the mind. The results of the plan were eminently satisfactory, and we look with pleasure upon our pupils, scattered everywhere, in positions of honor and usefulness; but especially is the record of those who, in the opening of their manhood, took up arms in defense of their country our especial delight and pride, while with tender hearts we recall those who were permitted to offer their lives a sacrifice that the nation might live."—T. S. GOLD.

The Adelphic Institute was opened at North Cornwall by Ambrose S. Rogers in 1847, and continued until 1860, when it was removed to New Milford, and conducted until 1876. (See history of New Milford, elsewhere in this work.)

William C. and Miss L. Rogers' school was started by the former in 1852. He was subsequently succeeded by his sister, Miss L. Rogers. It continued about two years.

Noah R. Hart and his brother, E. Burton Hart, established a boys' boarding-school in West Cornwall in 1853. It was discontinued in 1863.

The Young Ladies' Institute, or "Our Birds' Nest," was founded in 1852 by Mr. H. T. S. Johnson, a prominent citizen of the town. This school had a successful existence, and says Mr. T. S. Gold, "The memories of 'Our Birds' Nest' are cherished by many scattered here and there in our land as among the brightest and happiest associations of their lives."

The Alger Institute was established in 1848, and named in honor of Charles Alger, of Hudson, N. Y. It passed through various hands, and was finally abandoned as a school.

(For present condition of schools, see County History.)

PHYSICIANS.

Most of those who have practiced medicine in Cornwall have been referred to elsewhere. Dr. Hollister, from Salisbury, resided at the Centre for several years, about 1830. Dr. John Scoville, after practicing at North Cornwall for fifteen years, about 1845 removed to Ashley Falls, Mass., where he now resides. Dr. Smith, from Kent, practiced at West Cornwall about 1843, and went West. Dr. Edward Sanford, from Goshen, resided at West Cornwall for nearly thirty years, till 1876, when he bought the residence of the late Dr. B. B. North, at South Cornwall, and continues his practice there. Dr. Elias B. Heady is now practicing at Cornwall Bridge. Sufficient to say of them that they have been faithful, and generally successful in affording such relief to suffering humanity as comes within the power of the physician to bestow.

In January, 1878, Franklin W. Hall, M.D., from New Haven, took up his residence at West Cornwall as a physician.

CEMETERIES.

The oldest burial-ground used in Cornwall was on the hill west of the present residence of Ozias Palmer. Few marked graves remain, as some bodies have been removed, and time has effaced the testimonials from others. Its neglected condition is discreditable.

The cemetery near South Cornwall has been occupied nearly one hundred and twenty years, as we find tombstones marked 1763, and some may be earlier. By the liberality of Mr. J. C. Calhoun, assisted by others, not only has this ground been enlarged and handsomely laid out, but provision has been made for its care in the future. Mr. Calhoun left one thousand dollars as a fund, the interest to be annually expended in the care of the cemetery.

Cornwall Hollow has the old cemetery on the hill, on the road leading to Goshen, west side, and the new one, opened early in the present century, near the Baptist church.

About fifty years since a small burying-ground was set apart near North Cornwall. This has since been enlarged. There is another in the southwest part of the town, near Cornwall Bridge, and still another in the southeast part, on the old Warren turnpike. A few stones still standing near the North Cornwall church mark the graves of some who died of small-pox. Others who died of the same disease are buried on the old Wright farm, on the old Sharon and Goshen turnpike, where a marble monument marks the burial-place of Capt. Joel Wright and family.

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was incorporated in May, 1740. The following is a list of the representatives from 1761 to 1881:

1761–62.—Thomas Russell, Joshua Pierce.
1763.—Thomas Russell, Joshua Pierce, Amos Johnson.
1764–65.—Thomas Russell, Joshua Pierce.
1766.—Noah Rogers, Heman Swift, Thomas Russell.
1767.—Thomas Russell, Heman Swift.
1768.—Thomas Russell, Elijah Steele, Heman Swift, Thomas Porter.
1769.—Joshua Pierce, Thomas Porter, Thomas Russell.
1770.—Joshua Pierce, Thomas Porter, Heman Swift.
1771.—Heman Swift, Thomas Porter.
1772–73.—Thomas Russell, Heman Swift, Thomas Porter.
1774.—Thomas Porter, John Pierce, Heman Swift.
1775.—Heman Swift, Thomas Porter, Edward Rogers, John Pierce.
1776.—Edward Rogers, John Pierce, Thomas Porter, Judah Kellogg.
1777.—Edward Rogers, John Pierce, Judah Kellogg.
1778.—Edward Rogers, Judah Kellogg, Abraham Payne.

1779.—Judah Kellogg, Edward Rogers, Andrew Young.
1780.—Edward Rogers, Andrew Young.
1781.—Mathew Patterson, Noah Rogers.
1782.—John Sedgwick, Mathew Patterson.
1783.—John Sedgwick, Matthew Patterson, Andrew Young, Edward Rogers.
1784.—Andrew Young, John Sedgwick.
1785.—John Sedgwick, Matthew Patterson, Heman Swift.
1786.—John Sedgwick, Samuel Wadsworth, Heman Swift, Matthew Patterson.
1787.—Matthew Patterson, Heman Swift, Rev. Hezekiah Gold, Rev. John Cornwall.
1788.—Rev. John Cornwall, John Pierce, Samuel Wadsworth, Ebenezer Jackson.
1789.—Ebenezer Jackson, Samuel Wadsworth.
1790.—John Sedgwick, Ebenezer Jackson.
1791.—John Sedgwick, Dr. Timothy Rogers, Tryal Tanner.
1792.—John Sedgwick, Timothy Rogers, Isaac Swift.
1793.—John Sedgwick, Isaac Swift, Samuel Wadsworth, Tryal Tanner.
1794.—Samuel Wadsworth, Isaac Swift.
1795.—John Sedgwick, Ebenezer Jackson, Isaac Swift, Samuel Wadsworth.
1796.—John Sedgwick, Isaac Swift.
1797.—John Sedgwick, Isaac Swift, Judah Kellogg.
1798.—Elijah Steele, Jr., Tryal Tanner, John Sedgwick, Judah Kellogg.
1799.—John Sedgwick, Isaac Swift, Samuel Wadsworth, Judah Kellogg.
1800.—Judah Kellogg, John Sedgwick, Samuel Wadsworth.
1801.—Judah Kellogg, Oliver Burnham, Samuel Wadsworth.
1802.—John Sedgwick, Benjamin Gold, Oliver Burnham.
1803-4.—Benjamin Gold, Oliver Burnham.
1805.—John Sedgwick, Benjamin Gold, Oliver Burnham.
1806-7.—Benjamin Gold, Oliver Burnham.
1808.—Oliver Burnham, John Calhoun, Benjamin Gold.
1809.—Benjamin Gold, Oliver Burnham.
1810.—Oliver Burnham, Benjamin Gold, John Calhoun.
1811-12.—John Sedgwick, Benjamin Gold, Oliver Burnham.
1813.—Oliver Burnham, Noah Rogers, Reuben Fox.
1814.—Noah Rogers, Benjamin Gold, Oliver Burnham.
1815.—Noah Rogers, John H. Pierce, Oliver Burnham.
1816.—Oliver Burnham, John H. Pierce, Philo Swift.
1817.—Philo Swift, Oliver Burnham, James Alling.
1818.—Noah Rogers, Philo Swift.

After this the new constitution began to operate, and the representatives were chosen annually, not biennially.

1819.—Oliver Burnham, John H. Pierce.
1820.—Oliver Burnham, William Kellogg.
1821.—William Bennet, Samuel Hopkins.
1822-23.—Oliver Burnham, Samuel Hopkins.
1824-27.—Peter Bierce, Benjamin Sedgwick.
1828.—Seth Pierce, Jr., Peter Bierce.
1829.—Peter Bierce, John A. Sedgwick.
1830-31.—George Wheaton, Frederick Kellogg.
1832.—Benjamin Catlin, Frederick Kellogg.
1833.—Benjamin Catlin, Victorianus Clark.
1834.—Victorianus Clark, Philo Kellogg.
1835.—Philo Kellogg, Anson Rogers.
1836.—Caleb Jones, William Clark.
1837.—Caleb Jones, Myron Harrison.
1838.—Caleb Jones, Benjamin Sedgwick.
1839.—John C. Calhoun, Isaac Marsh.
1840.—Isaac Marsh, John R. Harrison.
1841.—John R. Harrison, Frederick Kellogg.
1842-43.—William Hindman, Edwin White.
1844.—John Scovill, John E. Sedgwick.
1845.—Edward R. White, Joseph Essex.
1846.—Carrington Todd, William Hindman.
1847.—Chalker Pratt, John C. Calhoun.
1848.—John Scovill, Myron Harrison.
1849.—Hezekiah C. Gregory, Reuben Wilcox.
1850.—Amos M. Johnson, Charles Lewis.
1851.—Edward W. Andrews, Isaac Marsh.
1852.—Isaac Marsh, Charles Lewis.
1853.—John R. Harrison, William Hindman.
1854.—Jacob Scovill, Henry Swift.
1855.—Sherman Barnes, Earl Johnson.
1856.—Jacob Scovill, Samuel S. Reed.
1857.—Ralph C. Harrison, John W. Beers.
1858.—Russell R. Pratt, Edward F. Gold.
1859.—Alvin B. Palmer, George H. Swift.
1860.—Nathan Hart, Jr., Rossiter B. Hopkins.
1861.—Dwight W. Pierce, Philo C. Sedgwick.
1862.—Stephen Foote, H. C. Gregory.
1863.—Marcus D. F. Smith, John McMurtry.
1864.—S. P. Judson, John McMurtry.
1865.—Robert T. Miner, E. Burton Hart.
1866.—Gad W. Smith, Solon B. Johnson.
1867.—Silas C. Beers, H. C. Crandall.
1868.—George L. Miner, Edward Sanford.
1869.—William H. Harrison, M. A. Nickerson.
1870.—William H. H. Hewitt, George C. Harrison.
1871.—Alanson Preston, Niles Scoville.
1872.—Henry L. Beers, Chester Wickwire.
1873.—Virgil F. McNiel, Robert N. Cochrane.
1874.—Luman Harrison, Smith Beach.
1875.—Myron I. Millard, George H. Crandall.
1876.—Henry L. Beers, Ralph I. Scoville.
1877.—William L. Clark, Ingersoll Reed.
1878.—Elbert Shepard, Amos Waterbury.
1879.—Daniel W. Manvel, James A. Cochrane.
1880.—Sebia Wells, James F. Reed.
1881.—Horace C. Hart, Russell Bierce.

SENATORS FROM THE TOWN, BEGINNING IN 1837.

1837-38, Peter Bierce; 1844-45, Philo Kellogg; 1847, Samuel W. Gold; 1855, George A. Wheaton; 1859, Samuel W. Gold; 1870, Victory C. Beers.

MILITARY HISTORY.

SOLDIERS OF THE REVOLUTION.

Phineas Hart was a pensioner. He lived to about eighty years. When over seventy he walked a journey in one week of over three hundred miles. He lived and died at a house on the Canaan road, a little north of James Reed's.

Capt. Edward Rogers, the father of Col. Anson Rogers, was an officer both in the French and Revolutionary wars. He held a captain's commission during the latter. He was a man of good judgment, genial manners, and kindness of heart. His papers, still in possession of his descendants, show his abundant labors, and, in lack of a complete list of soldiers furnished by Cornwall, we give a mileage list of his company, also an alarm list, which is marked as Capt. Rogers' company, though the names of other captains are attached to it. Some erasures and some additions on the list as here printed, in different ink, indicate it as having done duty for some time. This contains all the names on it:

An Abstract of the Mileage of Capt. Edward Rogers' Company, in the late Col. F. Gay's Regiment, returning at the end of the campaign.

Men's Names.	Discharged at	Returning to	Miles Distant.	s.	d.
Edward Rogers, captain	North Castle	Cornwall	77	6	5
Nathaniel Hamlin, lieutenant	"	Sharon	77	6	5
Hezh. Andrews, lieutenant	"	Canaan	87	7	3
Joel Hinman, ensign	"	Woodbury	55	4	7
Joshua Parmele, sergeant	"	Cornwall	77	6	5
William Avery, sergeant	"	Sharon	77	6	5
Jacob Williams, sergeant	"	Canaan	87	7	3
Simeon Barnes, sergeant	"	Woodbury	55	4	7
Timothy Doughty, drummer	Philipsborough	Sharon	83	6	11
Samuel Darrow, fifer	Norwalk	Canaan	70	5	10
Timothy Knapp, corporal	"	Cornwall	60	5	0
Gershom Dormon, corporal	North Castle	Sharon	77	6	5
Daniel Harris, corporal	Norwalk	Canaan	70	5	10
John Denmin, corporal	North Castle	Woodbury	55	4	7
Solomon Emmons	"	Cornwall	77	6	5
Francis Brown	"	"	77	6	5
Timothy Rowley	"	"	77	6	5
Joseph Brown	"	"	77	6	5
Daniel Harrison	"	"	77	6	5
James Wilson	Norwalk	"	60	5	0
John White, Sr.	Philipsborough	"	83	6	11
James Sterling	Norwalk	"	60	5	0
Ichabod Brown	North Castle	"	77	6	5
Benjamin Carrier	Philipsborough	Canaan	93	7	9
Roswel Fuller	North Castle	"	87	7	3
Aaron Brownell	"	"	87	7	3
Samuel Partridge	"	"	87	7	3
David Whitney	"	"	87	7	3
William Fellows	"	"	87	7	3
Peter Tooley	Norwalk	"	70	5	10
Asa Cole	"	"	70	5	10
Ebenezer Pardee	Dead.				
Nehemiah Smith	Norwalk	Canaan	70	5	10
Asa Smith	"	"	70	5	10
John Whitney	North Castle	"	87	7	3
George White	"	"	87	7	3
David Lawrence	"	"	87	7	3
Uriah Williams	Norwalk	"	70	5	10
John Curtice	North Castle	"	87	7	3
Luke Rowland	Norwalk	"	70	5	10
Jonathan Blinn	"	"	70	5	10
Samuel Franklin	North Castle	"	87	7	3
Elisha Forbes	"	"	87	7	3
John Cusehoy	Dead.				
Lewis Hurd	North Castle	Woodbury	55	4	7
Solomon Reynolds	"	"	55	4	7
Simeon Rood	Norwalk	"	40	3	4
Timothy Johnson	North Castle	"	55	4	7
David Franklin	Dead.				
Andrew Coe	North Castle	Woodbury	55	4	7
David Douglass	In captivity.				
John White (2d)	North Castle	Sharon	77	6	5
Samuel Lamson	Dead.				
Elnathan Knapp	Norwalk	Sharon	60	5	0
Daniel Coon	North Castle	"	77	6	5
Cornelius Hamlin	"	"	77	6	5
Thomas Hamlin	Norwalk	"	60	5	0
William Robinson	North Castle	"	77	6	5
Joel Jackson	Norwalk	"	60	5	0
Asa Hamlin	North Castle	"	77	6	5
Shuman Abels	Philipsborough	"	83	6	11
Peter Pratt	North Castle	"	77	6	5
David Simons	Philipsborough	"	83	6	11
Gamaliel Pardee	Norwalk	"	40	5	0
David Hicock	North Castle	Woodbury	55	4	7
Adam Wagner	"	"	55	4	7
Daniel Potter	"	"	55	4	7
Nathan Bristol	"	"	55	4	7
Ephraim Herrick	"	"	55	4	7
Justus Johnson	"	"	55	4	7
Lemuel Gillet	Dead.				
James Daley	In captivity.				
William Jakways	Norwalk	Caanan	70	5	10
Samuel Sirdam	"	"	70	5	10
Isaac Cool	"	"	70	5	10
Samuel Williams	North Castle	"	87	7	3

A List of the Number and Names of such as are of the Alarm List who have their Abode within the Limits of the Fourth Company, or Train-band, in the Fourteenth Regiment in the State of Connecticut:

Col. Heman Swift,	Elijah Hopkins,	James McClary,
Capt. Thomas Porter,	Jonathan Crocker,	Nehemiah Barsley,
Lieut. Ebenezer Dibble,	Elnathan Patterson,	Silas Clark,
Lieut. Matt. Patterson,	Sherman Patterson,	Kitchel Bell,
Ensign Benoni Peck,	Hezekiah Barse,	Samuel Bassett,
Abraham Payne,	Josiah Patterson,	John Dibble (2d),
James Barse,	Samuel Sawyer,	John Dibble (3d),
Thomas Dean,	Sele Abbott,	Timothy Cole,
Hezekiah Carter,	Job Simmons,	Noah Bull,—
David Lindsly,	Jesse Jerrards,	38 in number.
Samuel Sawyer,	Rufus Payne,	—
John Millard, Jr.,	John McHannah,	33
Peter Rumer,	Samuel Abbott,	38
John Carter,	Jethro Bonney,	—
John Sprague,	Abel Abbott,	74 Capt. Rogers' company.

CORNWALL, 17th March, 1777. pr. JOSHUA PIERCE, *Captain of the Company.*

CAPT. ROGERS.

The subjoined order for teams shows that the pressure of military necessity was felt even among our hills:

"These Lines are to Sertify all whom it may Conserne that I the Subscriber was sent by Mr. Isaac Bauldwin A. D. Qt. to Edward Rogers with a desir for him to Procure ten teams in this Place to transport one Hundred Barrels of flower to Litchfield on next Sabooth Day. If the teams Cannot be procured no other way they must be pressed.

"pr. JOS. GREGORY.

"CORNWALL, April 9, 1779."

Gen. John Sedgwick was an officer in the war of the Revolution. He was superseded by Col. Heman Swift, which offended him to such a degree that he resigned his commission and retired from the army. He was a brave and good officer. For many years he represented the town in the legislature. His energy at the time of Shay's Rebellion, in 1787, saved our county from participation in the affair.

Col. Ethan Allen was the son of Daniel Allen, who resided in Cornwall, and, though it does not appear that Col. Allen was born here, yet most of his boyhood was spent here, and we rightly claim some share in the honor which attaches to his name. The residence of his father was on the corner south of the North Cornwall church, a large old house, torn down about 1830.

Gen. Heman Swift came from Kent about the year 1764–65, and settled on the road from Sharon to Warren and Litchfield, about half a mile southeast up the hill from the residence of his son, the late Rufus Swift, Esq. Early in life he was selected by his fellow-citizens for public service, both in a military and civil capacity. He was an officer in the old French war, and in the Continental army, having received a colonel's commission over Maj. John Sedgwick, which circumstance created a momentary excitement, and the major resigned his commission and retired from the army. But this breach of good feeling did not long continue. Col. Heman Swift continued in active service during most of the war of the Revolution. He was a personal friend of Washington, by whom he was held in high esteem.

Col. Swift's early education was very limited. This circumstance prevented the attainment of as high a position as otherwise he might have occupied. He was for many years after the close of the war a member of the Upper House of the State legislature. He possessed a noble personal appearance, and during the later period of his life bore the title of "General." He died in November, 1814.

Capt. John Jeffers was a Revolutionary soldier in the Continental army against the British and Indians. The military company which was under Jeffers' command, and which he often led to perform feats of valor, received the gentle appellation of "Hell-Hounds." When in 1812 war was declared by the United States against England, Jeffers made application to a distinguished member of Congress for a brigadier-general's commission in the army; but this request was not granted.

Few, if any, of the distinguished men who have borne an active part in the transactions of Cornwall since its first settlement would rank before the Hon. Oliver Burnham, whose late residence still remains, though in a dilapidated condition, about a quarter of a mile south of the North Cornwall church. His father, at the time of his death, was a resident of Cream Hill. The son Oliver served, while very young, as a soldier in the army of the Revolution, and in consequence of a wound produced at that time he received a small annuity from the government. He occupied the place of county surveyor for many years. For twenty or twenty-five years he represented the town in the General Assembly, usually in the House of Representatives, and served one term in the Senate. He held the office of magistrate until exempted by age, and served a short time as judge of the County Court. He was a native of Farmington, and born on Nov. 11, 1760. When he was fifteen years of age he enlisted as a soldier in the regiment of Col. Willis, and went in December, 1775, to join Gen. Washington's army, then near Boston. He served with distinguished credit during many hard-fought battles; was captured, and thrown into prison in New York, but finally escaped.

As a politician, Judge Burnham possessed much shrewdness and tact. For many years he probably held a greater influence in the affairs of the town than any other individual. His vigorous intellect remained unimpaired until he attained about fourscore years. Although partial to the Episcopal Church, he was a regular supporter of the Congregational society. He died in the eightieth year of his age.

Among the residents of Cornwall who took an active part in the struggle of the Revolution was Jacob Scoville. He served as a private soldier through most of the war, and in his old age received the benefit of a pension. He was a single man through his military service, at the close of which he married a Widow Emmons, whose first husband died in a prison-ship in New York.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

Of the sons of Cornwall who gave their lives for their country three lie buried in the Hollow cemetery; one alone has a monument with this short epitaph:

"MAJ.-GEN. JOHN SEDGWICK,
Born in Cornwall Hollow,
Sept. 13, 1813.
Killed near Spottsylvania C.-H., Va., May 9, 1864."

Any attempt to do justice to the eminent services of Gen. Sedgwick must of course be a failure. "Among the distinguished heroes for the maintenance of the Union none held a more exalted position, or, dying, left a purer record on the page of our country's history, than Maj.-Gen. John Sedgwick."

In 1832, in a letter to Gen. Cass recommending young Sedgwick for an appointment at West Point, the late Mr. Gold wrote, "I believe, if permitted to enjoy that privilege, he would do honor to the institution, and become of some service to his country." Would that all our recommendations to public places could be as well honored. Graduating with honor

in 1837, he was first engaged in the Seminole war in Florida; the next year, under Gen. Scott, employed in the removal of the Cherokees to their Western reservation; next we find him fighting in Mexico, under Taylor, Worth, and Scott. Vera Cruz, Cerro Gordo, Puebla, Churubusco, El Molino del Rey, and Mexico herself witnessed his valor.

The war of the Rebellion opened while he was on the frontiers, beyond Pike's Peak. Called to the Army of the Potomac, the command of which was twice offered to him and twice declined, he fought at Fair Oaks, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and the battles of the Wilderness, till he met a soldier's death at Spottsylvania.

Notwithstanding his familiarity with scenes of blood and carnage, he was as tender as a father of his men; and though so long in public life, and removed from the scenes of his boyhood, his love for them, for his ancestral acres,—for they had memories of which a soldier and a patriot might well be proud,—his love for the simple pursuits of husbandry, was as strong as if he had never wandered from his native vale.

But Gen. Sedgwick was known as one who never forgot his ancestral home. The adornment of his paternal acres was his pride, and it was his hope and ambition to retire from public life, here to enjoy that quiet which his duties as a soldier prohibited. The same qualities which made him a good officer made him a good farmer, and his example and influence as a cultivator of the soil will be no less enduring than as a patriot soldier.

In 1858 the old Sedgwick residence, which had been so speedily rebuilt for his grandfather when it was burned by the Tories in Revolutionary times, was consumed by fire. Here Gen. Sedgwick built a noble mansion for his own occupancy; but it was a sad day to his friends and neighbors gathered there, May 15, 1864, to perform the last offices to the patriot dead.

In the same cemetery, with unmarked graves, rest Harvey Ford and Mr. Read, colored.

In the North Cornwall cemetery we find the names of

Lieut. William H. Coggswell, died Sept. 22, 1864, aged 25 years, 2 months, and 23 days. He enlisted as private in the Fifth Regiment C. V., June 22, 1861, and was promoted in the Second Connecticut Artillery for gallant services, Sept. 11, 1862. He was in the battles of Peaked Mountain, Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Cold Harbor, and Opequan, and died from wounds received in last battle.

Crawford H. Nodine, son of Robert G. and Clara Hart Nodine, died of wounds received at the battle of Cedar Mountain, Sept. 3, 1862, aged 21.

Capt. Amos T. Allen, Co. C, Eleventh Regiment C. V., only brother of Susan Brewster, died of wounds received at the battle of Cold Harbor, July 6, 1864, aged 25 years. He was engaged in the following battles: Winchester, May 25, 1862; Cedar Mountain, Aug. 9, 1862; Fredericksburg, Dec. 12 to 15, 1862; Suffolk, April 24, 1863; near Suffolk, May 3, 1863; Swift's Creek, May 9, 1864; Cold Harbor, June 3, 1864.

Charles McCormick, born Sept. 15, 1836; died Sept. 17, 1865, from disease contracted in the service. He was a member of Co. I, Fifth Regiment C. V., and in the battles of Winchester, Cedar Mountain, Chancellorsville, and Gettysburg, and orderly-sergeant of his company, under Gen. Sherman, in all battles from Chattanooga to the surrender of the rebels under Johnson.

William Green, died March 29, 1874, aged 46; born in Sheffield, England.

Myron Hubbell, died at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 24, 1862, aged 38.

Edward Barnum, a native of Cornwall, though he enlisted elsewhere, died in 1875.

Edgar Elias, enlisted in the Eighth N. Y. Regiment, and served through the war. He died in Cornwall in 1875.

Soldiers buried in the cemetery at Cornwall.

Rev. Jacob Eaton, chaplain of Seventh Regiment C. V. I., died at Wilmington, N. C., March 20, 1865, aged 32 years; a volunteer in the war of 1861. A noble Christian patriot.

George W. Pendleton, a member of Co. C, First Connecticut Artillery; died while in the service of his country, at Washington, D. C., Sept. 11, 1862, aged 22 years.

Corp. Henry L. Vail, died at Winchester, Va., Nov. 3, 1864, by a rebel bullet through the neck and shoulder, aged 23.

John Hawver, died Aug. 1, 1868, aged 30.

Philo F. Cole, died Jan. 4, 1863, aged 27.

William R., son of Rufus and Mary S. Payne, died Feb. 20, 1865, aged 33.

William B. North, born June 25, 1835, died March 18, 1866.

Thomas Sherman returned at the close of the war with the Second Connecticut Artillery, and died in 1866.

Zina D. Hotchkiss, a member of Co. G, Second Connecticut Artillery, died in 1875.

The remains of five are buried in the cemetery in the southwest part of the town.

Albert Robinson, sergeant of Co. G, Second Connecticut H. A., died at Baltimore, Md., March 26, 1865, aged 33 years.

George Page, killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, aged 25. A member of Co. G, Second Connecticut H. A.

Lewis Sawyer, died at the city of Washington, Aug. 24, 1864, aged 24 years. A member of Co. G, Second Connecticut H. A.

Horace Sickman, a member of Co. G, Second Conn. H. A., died in Washington, July 19, 1864, aged 29 years.

Hermon E. Bonney, died at Philadelphia, June 28, 1864, aged 28 years. A member of Second Connecticut H. A.

I am indebted to H. P. Milford, of Cornwall Bridge, for the names of Cornwall soldiers in Company G, Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers, afterwards Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, with some incidents of their history. Mr. Milford went as corporal, entering camp at Litchfield, Aug. 21, 1862, and was quartermaster-sergeant at the time of his discharge, July 7, 1865.

The following-named men were residents of Cornwall at the time of their enlistment:

Edward F. Gold, captain; John M. Gregory, lieutenant, lost an arm at the battle of Cedar Creek; Gad M. Smith became captain; Henry S. Dean, wounded at Cold Harbor; Henry P. Milford, Joseph Payne, killed at Cold Harbor; Myron Hubbell, died of sickness; Albert L. Benedict, Frederick Butler, Franklin B. Bierce, Jerome Chipman, Nelson Clark, Philo Cole, died; Josiah B. Corban, Patrick Delaney, Edward Hawver, wounded at Cedar Creek; Nelson T. Jennings, George L. Jones, David Kimball, Sydney Lapham, John Lapham, Elijah C. Mallory, Ralph J. Miner, Henry Peck, killed at Winchester; George W. Page, killed at Cedar Creek; Lucien G. Rouse, died; Charles R. Swift, Lewis Sawyer, died; Thomas Sherman, Charles H. Smith, Elisha Soule, killed at Cedar Creek; Patrick Troy, died from wounds received at Winchester; Allen Williams, died; Horace Williams, brother to the above; Robert Bard.

The following joined the company from Cornwall as recruits:

Herman E. Bonney, died; Albert H. Bailey, George W. Baldwin, John Hawver, wounded at Cold Harbor; John Christie, Hubert D. Huxley, Zinah D. Hotchkiss, Dwight A. Hotchkiss, father and son; Timothy Leonard, Paschal P. North, died; Nathan Payne, W. S. Palmer, Frederick J. Pierce, Swift B. Smith, John Tulley, William White, died; James H. Van Buren,—this was a boy in the drum corps; he was wounded in the leg at Winchester, had the limb amputated twice, and died of the wound.



I. S. Gould

Assistant Adjt.-Gen. Simeon J. Fox has kindly furnished me the names of recruits from the town of Cornwall from and after July 1, 1863. Those previously named have been stricken from this list.

FIRST ARTILLERY.

John Swift, Isaac Doughty.

SECOND ARTILLERY.

Newton W. Coggswell, John H. Taylor, Orville Slover, Horace Sickmund, William A. Slover, Norman Mansfield, Lorenzo Moseley, Frederick Saxe, Lockwood Waldron, John R. Thompson, George Burton, Henry M. Marshall, Sylvester Graves, Charles C. Bosworth, Patrick Ryan, James Adams.

FIRST CAVALRY.

Michael R. Oates, James McLane, Edward Suter, James Carey, John Brady, John McCabe, James Flood, William H. Benton, George B. Clark, William Rogers, Frederick Beam, James Kelly, John Boyd, John Kelly.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Charles McCormick, Tracy A. Bristol, William H. McMurtry, Adam Coons.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.

Hiram F. Hawver.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Charles Dixon, John Williams, Peter Smith, Henry Root, Bennett Smith, Henry C. Smith, William Petri, Hiram Allen, William Murphy, Nelson Hart, Charles E. Dibble.

NINTH INFANTRY.

Wm. C. Wilson.

TENTH INFANTRY.

John Martin, Andrew Hall.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Thomas Quinlan, Frederick Krellmer, Francis Ginnetty, Gustave Krall, James Armit, Joseph Moreau, Charles Marien, Pierre A. Guy.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Eugene Davidson, John McGowan, George Roraback, Henry S. Wright, Ira A. Davidson, Charles Richmond, Sylvester Titus, James H. Roraback.

FOURTEENTH INFAFTRY.

John Buckley, John McGarrick.

17th Regt., James Mills, James McDermott; 20th Regt, L. T. Drummond, Charles J. Brent; 29th Regt., John Watson, Peter Howard, Henry Johnson, George H. Green, and John Lepyon. Navy, Charles Dailey. Substitute, John Mahone.

Alvin H. Hart, sergt. Co. I, 5th Regt.; pro. to 2d lieut. Nov. 1, 1864.

Horace N. Hart, enl. in Co. I, 8th Regt., Sept. 21, 1861; must. out 1865.

John Mills, enl. at the same time with the above, and died in the service.

Henry Fieldsem, killed.

Edwin L. Nickerson, 15th Regt. Thomas A. Smith, James Wilson, and Charles Fairchild.

Charles D. Blinn went into the service as captain, and returned as colonel.

Lieut. Nettleton died at New Orleans.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

THEODORE S. GOLD.

The Gold family was among the earliest settling in Connecticut. Maj. Nathan Gold came from St. Edmondsburg, England, during the reign of Charles I., and was a land-holder in Fairfield in 1649, and in 1653 the purchaser of sixteen separate pieces of land in that town. He was one of the nineteen petitioners for the charter of Connecticut, granted by Charles II. in 1662, "which petition was signed by no gentleman unless he had sustained a high reputation in England before he came to this country." His only son, Nathan Gold, Jr., succeeded him as member of the Council, and held the office of lieutenant-governor for fifteen years.

Nathan Gold, Jr., married Hannah, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor John Talcott, one of the abovementioned petitioners. From this union came a numerous family. One son, Rev. Hezekiah Gold, of Stratford (Harvard, 1719), had a large family, mostly daughters, who have had many descendants prominent in the State. One son, Rev. Hezekiah Gold, of Cornwall (Yale, 1751), came to Cornwall as pastor of the Congregational Church in 1755. He was a farmer as well as minister, and, using his education to good purpose, he was called "the best farmer in his parish." His first wife was Sarah, sister of Hon. Theodore Sedgwick. They had four sons,—Thomas (Yale, 1778), a lawyer of Pittsfield, Mass. (a granddaughter was the wife of Henry W. Longfellow); Benjamin, a large farmer in Cornwall, whose descendants were so numerous that, at the death of his wife, they numbered over one hundred.

Benjamin Gold was for many years a deacon in the First Congregational Church in Cornwall, and held many offices of trust in the town. Two of his sons, Stephen J. and Job Swift, were successful inventors. Five of his grandsons served in the war of the Rebellion, viz.:

Edward F. Gold, of Cornwall, son of Benjamin F., captain Company G, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery.

Henry Martyn Gold, son of H. Sedgwick, was killed early in the war.

Frank Boudinot, son of Harriet Gold, captain New York Mounted Rifles, died in consequence of his horse falling on him; a bold, dashing officer, much beloved by his men.

Theodore Freelinghuysen Vaill, son of Rev. Herman Vaill and Flora Gold, adjutant Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, wounded near the close of the war; died of typhoid fever; author of the history of the regiment, and editor of the Winsted *Herald*. Joseph H. Vaill, his brother, present editor of the Winsted *Herald*, was an officer in the Eighth Connecticut.

Thomas Ruggles (Yale, 1786), an eminent lawyer of Whitesboro', N. Y. He was prominent in politics, and member of Congress from New York for about twenty years. He had several children, who sustained the good record of the family; Hezekiah, the youngest son, was a farmer. He married Rachel Wadsworth, granddaughter of James Douglas, one of the original proprietors and first settlers of Cornwall. This branch of the Douglas family has given many honored names to the county. He received by his wife a farm, of the original Douglas land, on "Cream Hill," where they

settled, to which he added by purchase. His grandson, T. S. Gold, now owns and occupies his estate.

Dr. Samuel Wadsworth (William, 1814), only son of Hezekiah Gold, practiced medicine for twenty-five years in New York State and Goshen, Conn., returning to his farm in Cornwall in 1842. In 1845 he, in connection with his son, Theodore S. Gold, established the "Cream Hill Agricultural School." This was successfully conducted for twenty-four years. He was State senator in 1847 and 1859, and Presidential elector in 1857. Dr. Gold was a thorough student of medicine and a successful practitioner. He was a frequent contributor to the medical and other journals of the day. As an educator, he applied to good advantage his professional knowledge and ripe experience. As a farmer, he early recognized the necessity of clearing his fields of rocks for successful agriculture, and in 1823 was the first to attack the great bowlders that crowded Cornwall farms. The horse-rake and mowing-machine (in 1857) were first used in Cornwall on his "Cream Hill" farm. This was an impossibility in the original condition of the fields.

He was persistent in his efforts to promote the social, moral, and educational interests of the community, and lived to see many of his favorite projects realized. Improved roads and substantial schoolhouses remain as material monuments to his energy and public spirit. He died Sept. 10, 1869, aged seventy-five years.

Theodore Sedgwick, only son of Samuel W. and Phebe (Cleveland) Gold, was born at Madison, N. Y., March 2, 1818. He prepared for college at Goshen Academy, where his father then resided: was graduated from Yale in 1838, and spent three years after graduation as teacher of Goshen and Waterbury Academies, and as student of medicine, botany, and mineralogy at New Haven.

In 1845 the "Cream Hill Agricultural School" was established, and was successfully conducted, until closed in 1866, by Dr. Gold and Theodore. To a family school the household department is of the utmost importance, and a reference to this school would be incomplete without a passing tribute to the memory of Mrs. S. W. and Mrs. T. S. Gold, who by their kind interest for the comfort and welfare of the pupils and their self-sacrificing labors secured the affection of those in their charge,—a remembrance never to be effaced.

On Mr. Gold's farm of about four hundred acres it is probable that more has been done in clearing land from rocks, and in building heavy stone walls, than on any other farm in the State during the occupancy of one person. His favorite work has been the advancement of the general agricultural interests of Connecticut. In 1842 he, with others, formed the "Farmers' Club of West Cornwall." He has been its secretary from the first. He originated the movement in 1850 which resulted in the formation, in 1852, of the "Connecticut State Agricultural Society," and from its organization has held some official position connected therewith. In 1866, at the establishment of the "Connecticut Board of Agriculture," he was chosen its secretary, which position he yet holds. He is also one of the trustees of the "Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station," established in 1877. He was one of the editors of *The Homestead*, an agricultural paper published at Hartford from 1855 to 1861. Mr. Gold has held the office of deacon in the Second Congregational Church of Cornwall since 1872.

In public and private life Mr. Gold has shown untiring energy and ability. By public lectures, newspaper articles, and personal efforts he has kept at work in his favorite department. During the past fifty years the progress of agriculture has been most gratifying, and it is sufficient honor to any man to have been a participator and an efficient aid in this progress. Mr. Gold's "Cream Hill" farm shows this progress as much as any part of the State. The clearing and drainage of fields, the planting and care of orchards, the buildings, and, lastly, the roads and roadsides, all tell of industry, intelligent, patient, untiring.

In 1864, Mr. Gold, with the other corporators, procured from the General Assembly a charter for the "Connecticut Soldiers' Orphans' Home." This was located at Mansfield, and hundreds of orphan and destitute children shared its privileges. During the maintenance of the "Home," until 1877, Mr. Gold was its secretary. In 1878, Mr. Gold published a "History of Cornwall," an 8vo of 339 pages. He married, in 1843, Caroline E. Lockwood, of Bridgeport, who died in 1857, by whom he had five daughters. Of these three are now living,—Eleanor Douglas (Mrs. Charles H. Hubbard, of Hartford City, Ind.), Rebecca Cleveland (Mrs. Samuel M. Cornell, of Guilford, Conn.), and Caroline Simons. He married for his second wife Mrs. Emma Tracy (Baldwin), also a descendant of the aforementioned John Talcott. Their children are Alice Tracy, Martha Wadsworth, Charles Lockwood, and James Douglas.

Descended from an ancestry of educated and professional men (though never forsaking the soil, and never forsaking rural pursuits), Mr. Gold in choosing agriculture for a profession has yielded to his inherited tastes, and has only kept apace with the times, which now demands for the successful prosecution of agriculture a knowledge more varied and as exact as is required by the so-called "learned professions." When agriculture asserts its demand for educated men, then we shall have an education for the farm equal in breadth to that of any other calling, and then will end the cry, "Why do the boys leave the farm?"

Punctuality in every engagement, persistent industry, and honest purpose to do good work, and to do it well, are leading characteristics of Mr. Gold, and have

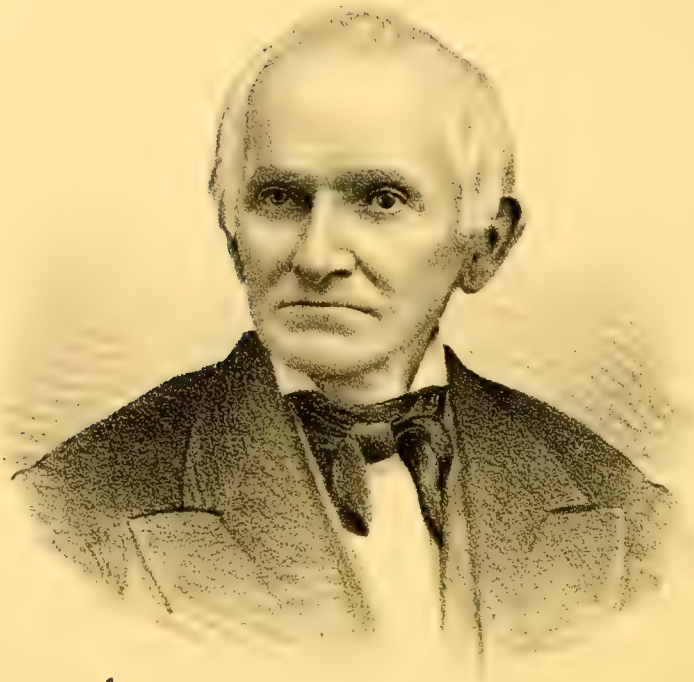


Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

Geo. C. Harrison



RESIDENCE OF **GEO. C. HARRISON**, CORNWALL CONN.



John R Harmon

led to the overcoming of many obstacles, and to a reasonable degree of success in the many duties connected with the industrial and moral advancement of the community in which he has been engaged.

THE HARRISON FAMILY.

The family of Harrisons were among the early settlers of the town of Cornwall, Conn., and their descendants are scattered all over the United States, from Maine to California. We quote the following from T. S. Gold's "History of Cornwall," Conn.:

"The Harrisons in the Hollow are the descendants of two brothers, Daniel and Noah Harrison, who removed into the town from Branford, in 1763. Daniel lived on the hill, where the Nettletons have since lived, and he was the father of Daniel, Jr., Joel, and Luther Harrison. He died when I was very young, and his was the first burial I ever witnessed. Noah Harrison, the younger brother of Daniel, I remember very well. He was the father of Heman Harrison, deceased, and of Edmund Harrison, still living at a very advanced age.* The old house which Noah Harrison occupied is still standing, and it looks as it did sixty years ago.† Mr. Harrison and his son Heman occupied the farm on which their descendants now reside. The father, Noah, was distinguished for his skill in subduing, taming, and breaking to the yoke wild young cattle. Noah Harrison lived to a good old age. His son Heman, whom I have mentioned, was distinguished for his quiet, industrious, thrifty habits, and seemed to be a timid, bashful man, very seldom speaking when he was in company, and was seldom seen abroad. He died at a comparatively early age.

"Daniel Harrison, the son of Daniel Harrison, of whom I have spoken, was a man of marked and positive character, which would make him a leading man in any circle in which he moved. He seemed to have been literally born to command, and his right to that precedence was always acknowledged by his neighbors.

"Those bearing the name have been, with scarcely an exception, freeholders and heads of families, thus becoming closely identified with the prosperity of the community where they have resided, building up happy homes, the secure foundation of the nation. They have been law-abiding citizens, and such has been their regard for law and the rights of others that it is doubted if there has ever been one of the name in this town, or their descendants, indicted for crime. All of those now residing in Cornwall of the name (except Myron Harrison, in the Hollow, who is grandson of Daniel, 2d) are descended from Noah Harrison, who came to Cornwall from Branford in 1763, in company with Noah and Edward Rogers. His first purchase of land was a fifty-acre lot, upon which he built the house now standing near the present residence of Luman Harrison, where he lived and died in 1823, aged eighty-six. He was a man of great resolution, and a great teamster with oxen. It is said that 'the crack of his whip could be heard at a mile's distance.' During the Revolution a troop of dragoon horses were wintered on his farm, and from the man in charge Mr. Harrison and others learned to braid those whip-lashes for which the neighborhood was so famous.

"Noah Harrison married Hannah, sister of Noah and Edward Rogers, and had children,—Edmund, born May 1, 1768; Heman and Luman; and by a second marriage, Hannah, married Elias Hart, and Amanda, married Oliver Burnham Hart.

"Edmund Harrison, as a pupil of Oliver Burnham, developed a taste for mathematical studies, and became a farmer of more than ordinary intelligence. He ruled his family well, both by precept and example; was temperate in all things; a strict observer of the Sabbath, and of unblemished moral character, and in public and private life bore the title of an honest man. One of his maxims was, 'What is worthy of thy remark remember, and forget the rest.' His grandson, George C. Harrison, enjoyed much of the society of his grandfather in his later years, and gives many reminiscences of him. In his eighty-seventh year he received injuries from a fall which rendered him comparatively helpless for the remaining eleven years; yet he was always cheerful, and by reading and conversation kept well informed in the knowledge of passing events, even to the close of life, Jan. 4, 1867, aged ninety-eight years, eight months, and four days. His memory held out to the last, and his apt quotations of poetry, from book and of local origin, enlivened his conversation.

"He married Ruth Hopkins, of Warren, and had the following children, viz.: Rufus, Noah, Myron, Chandler, Lucretia, John R., Hannah, and William H."

* Mr. Edmund Harrison died in 1866, aged ninety-eight years and four months.—T. S. G.

† The brown house, still standing, but unoccupied, near the residence of Luman Harrison. It is the oldest house in town.—T. S. G.

JOHN R. HARRISON.

A word in memory of John R. Harrison, who died at Cornwall on the 31st day of August, 1880, in the seventy-third year of his age.

The subject of this sketch was born in Cornwall, Conn., on the 23d day of September, 1807. He was the fifth son of Edmund Harrison, who died Jan. 4, 1867, at the advanced age of ninety-eight years, and grandson of Noah Harrison, who came to this town from Branford, Conn., in the year 1763, and who lived to the ripe age of eighty-six years.

His early educational advantages were limited, his only opportunities of instruction being those afforded by the common district school of the period. Reared in a large family, whose parents were in moderate circumstances, he early learned to labor, and formed the habits of industry and economy.

Endowed by nature in a marked degree, he possessed a spirit replete with energetic action, and a vigorous physical manhood of prepossessing appearance. At the age of nineteen years he entered the world's grand arena of conflict, to do and win in life's great contest, with no other resources but the strength of his arm and the power of his brain. With willing hands, ready to be employed in any honorable occupation, for six years he labored, the winter seasons being devoted to teaching and mental improvement.

In March, 1833, he married Miss Eleanor Bradford, of Cornwall, and had the following children: Geo. C., born May 19, 1840; Catharine, born Aug. 1, 1843, married Wm. H. H. Hewett, and resides in New Haven; Wilbur F., born Aug. 22, 1845; and John B., born Nov. 4, 1848, and resides in Ohio. In the succeeding October he entered into the mercantile business at Cornwall Centre, that being at that time the location of the Cornwall post-office, and the only one in the town, excepting one very near the Goshen town line in Cornwall Hollow (there are now six post-offices in Cornwall). He soon became closely identified with the business and interests of the town, and for a period of more than forty years has taken an active part in its councils, meriting the confidence and esteem of his fellow-citizens, being often called by them to offices of responsibility and to the care of important trusts, both of a private and public nature, having served the town for seventeen years as selectman, thrice as a representative in the General Assembly, fifteen years as treasurer of the town deposit fund, about thirty years as justice of the peace, and as judge of probate for the district of Cornwall six years.

As an earnest Christian and member of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Cornwall, he nobly honored his profession. He took a very active part in the erection of the present church in 1839, and was the last survivor of the building committee organized for that purpose. In his faithful Christian life, by precept and example, he has been a pillar in the church of his choice all those years, and, like a mother bereft of her children, a bereaved church today mourns over its loss.

In a full age, after a long and useful life, he came down to his grave "like a shock of corn fully ripe," not a cloud or a fear dimming his vision, as, surrounded by his children and grandchildren, who will long remember his words of parting counsel, he closed his eyes to earth and passed to the unseen world.

The funeral obsequies were attended by a large concourse of relatives and friends on the 2d of September, 1880, at the First Methodist Episcopal church, and on that calm September afternoon, by loving hands, his remains were interred in the quiet, beautiful cemetery at Cornwall, where also rest the ashes of his fathers of two preceding generations.

As a kind father, as a loving and faithful husband, as a true and sympathizing friend and counselor, as a Christian citizen, his memory will long be cherished and revered by the community in which he lived.

Geo. C. Harrison, eldest son of John R. and Eleanor (Bradford) Harrison, was born in the town of Cornwall, Conn., May 19, 1840. His advantages for an education were such as the common schools of his town afforded, supplemented by several years at the "Young Ladies' Institute," at Cornwall, Conn., and one term at Amenia, N. Y. At nineteen years of age he began teaching, and followed it during the three following winters. He was reared on a farm, which honorable business he has continued to follow till the present time (1881). He now owns some three hundred acres, which is in a good state of cultivation, situated within one mile of the centre of the town of Cornwall. His buildings are very substantial; a view of his residence and surroundings may be seen in another part of this work.

In politics he is a Democrat, and as such is justly regarded one of the leading men of the town. In 1867 he was elected town clerk, and held that office for twelve consecutive years, and at the same time was elected town treasurer, and continued to hold the same till the present time. In 1870 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served one term. In 1876 he was appointed judge of probate of the probate district of Cornwall, and held the same position for four years, and for six years previous was clerk for his father, who was judge of probate for that time.

On the 21st of February, 1862, he married Mrs. Rebecca White, widow of Edward H. White, and daughter of Carrington Todd, of Cornwall, Conn. Of this union eleven children have been born, viz.: Cynthia R., Eleanor H., Geo. E., Charlotte H., Katie J., John R. (deceased), Ruth, Gertrude, Anna, Mary M. (deceased), and Mabel.

Mr. and Mrs. Harrison are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cornwall, Conn., and he is one of the principal supporters of the same. Mr. Harrison has always taken a deep interest in Sabbath-school work, and he has been either teacher or superintendent ever since he was old enough. Mr. Harrison, with his interesting family, promises to rival his ancestors as a citizen worthy of the trust and confidence of his fellows.

MYRON HARRISON.

Myron Harrison belongs to a family that has been associated with Cornwall from the earliest period of its history. He was of the third generation in town. Noah Harrison, grandfather of Myron, came to Cornwall from Branford among the earliest settlers in 1762. Edmund Harrison, father of Myron, was born in Cornwall, May 1, 1768. Myron Harrison was born Sept. 25, 1800, and received such educational advantages as the town afforded at the time. Was apprenticed at an early age as merchant's clerk, and at the expiration of his term of service formed a partnership with Peter Bierce, at Cornwall Bridge, and engaged in the mercantile business and the manufacture of iron. For half a century he was well known in most of the towns of the county for his quick perception and decision, strict integrity, and careful business habits; was appointed a justice of the peace soon after reaching years of majority, which office he held continuously until debarred by age. Having a natural taste for questions of law, he soon became a celebrated justice, and was often appointed by the courts to hear causes. For years he was called upon to transact most of the legal business of his section, and was ever found a careful adviser and safe counselor, and his reputation for drafting legal papers was such that lawyers hardly thought it safe to attack them.

His strict integrity and business qualifications called him in many places of trust and responsibility, all of which he discharged satisfactorily. During his life he assisted in the settlement of eighty-six estates. Was selectman of the town seven years, postmaster at Cornwall Bridge sixteen years; elected a member of the General Assembly in 1837, and was re-elected in 1848, serving upon important committees each session,—that of corporations in 1837, and railroads in 1848; county commissioner six years, and United States assistant assessor for eight years. For nearly half a century he was an active and influential member of the church at Cornwall Bridge, and was an example of temperance and sobriety, and was ever found ready to aid with his whole influence every good work. Mr. Harrison was a remarkably active, as well as genial and social, man, of dignified but unas-



Myron Harrison



Frederic D. Kellogg

suming manners, quick at repartee, and always ready with an anecdote to illustrate his position and points. Myron Harrison married Charlotte E. Calhoun, daughter of Dr. John Calhoun, June 2, 1830. Ralph C., son of Myron, was born Oct. 22, 1831, married Juliet Waite, and has three sons; George L. was born May 5, 1835, and Sarah C. was born Oct. 31, 1840, and has two sons.

He died Sept. 19, 1872. Ralph C. graduated at the Wesleyan University and Albany Law-School, and is now a partner in the firm of Tarbox & Harrison, one of the leading law-firms of San Francisco. George L. is general passenger and traveling agent of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad; and Sarah C. married the Hon. Victory C. Beers, and is still living at Cornwall.

FREDERICK KELLOGG.

The Kellogg family date their ancestry in this country to 1654, when Joseph Kellogg was made freeman at Farmington. In 1659 he removed to Boston. He was a weaver by trade. In 1661 he removed to Hadley, Mass. He was a lieutenant in Philip's war, and at the Falls fight he commanded the Hadley soldiers. He died in 1707, then having fourteen adult children. Of his sons, John lived at Hadley, Martin at Hatfield and Deerfield, Edward at Brookfield, Mass., Samuel at Hartford, Conn., Stephen at Westfield, Mass., Nathaniel at Hadley and Amherst, Ebenezer and Jonathan at Colchester, Conn., and Joseph at Hatfield.

Joseph, the first-named above, seems to be the first of the Kellogg family in this country. There was at the same time (1654) a Daniel Kellogg at Norwalk, Conn. He had a large family.

Judah Kellogg, from Colchester, graduated at Yale, 1763, taught school in Stratford, where he married Mary Tomlinson, an aunt of the late Governor Tomlinson; came to Cornwall in 1774, and bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, with a small house, of Stephen Royce. Here he lived till his death, in 1820, aged eighty. He represented the town in the General Assembly the first four years of his residence here, and was justice of the peace for a long period. Was deacon of the church. He was chosen clerk in 1776, and held till 1810. William, his oldest son, succeeded him as clerk, and at his death Frederick, the fourth son of William, was chosen to the office, which he held till 1845, the clerkship having been in the family sixty-nine years.

William Kellogg had four sons, two of whom died young. Philo, the eldest son, was a farmer, and owned and occupied the site of his grandfather Judah. He was a partner in the firm of P. & F. Kellogg for twenty years. He represented the Seventeenth District in the senate of Connecticut two terms, and was a representative from Cornwall two years. He was appointed judge of probate at the organization of the district, and held the office two years. He died in 1862, aged sixty-eight.

Frederick Kellogg, the youngest son of William, was a merchant; in 1829 he succeeded his father as town clerk, which office he held uninterruptedly for sixteen years, and was four times elected to the same office at various times afterwards. In 1852 he was appointed judge of probate for the district of Cornwall, which office he held, with the exception of two years, till constitutionally disqualified. In 1841 he was appointed county commissioner, which office he held for three years. From 1830 to 1841 he represented the town of Cornwall in the Legislature four years. Is still living, enjoying his faculties of both mind and body, and the fruits of his industry and frugality.

Frederick Kellogg was married, Sept. 14, 1829, to Ruth R., daughter of Dr. John Calhoun, of Cornwall. Four children were the result of the union, viz.: Wm. F., Chas. C. (deceased), Sarah F., and Mary. Wm. F. is a wholesale grocer in Chicago,—firm of Kellogg & Barrett,—and has resided in that city for over twenty years.

John Kellogg, the second son of Judah, resided in Cornwall, and died at the age of seventy-seven. He raised a family of ten children, seven sons and three daughters. The entire family emigrated to the Western States, viz., Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Kansas, and have become prosperous citizens.

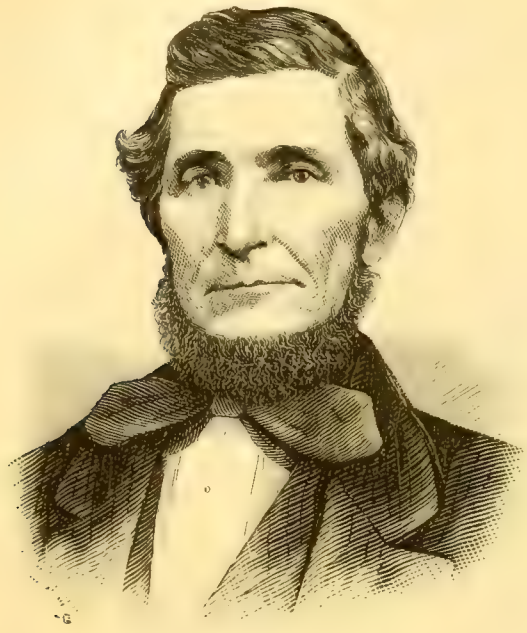
Lucius, the third son of Judah, settled at Oyster Bay, L. I., where he became an eminent physician.

EDWIN WHITE.

Edwin White was born in North Cornwall, Sept. 21, 1806, and is seventh in line from Elder John White, one of the first settlers of Cambridge and Hadley, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., and who came from England in 1632. His father, Elias White, Jr., born Dec. 7, 1775, came from Upper Middleton, Conn. (now Cromwell), to Cornwall. He was a shoemaker, and died Aug. 12, 1811, aged thirty-five years. He married Cynthia, daughter of Capt. Edward Rogers and Hannah Jackson, his wife. Capt. Rogers was one of the first proprietors of Cornwall, a lieutenant in the old French wars, and a Continental officer in the Revolution, and as Continental scrip was worthless, advanced two thousand dollars in gold to pay his men, which amount was never restored. He was an impetuous, active man, a sterling Christian, and made more of an impress on his town during his life than probably any other citizen. They had four sons,—Comfort (deceased), Edward Rogers, Edwin, and Elias (deceased). Mrs. White was born Dec. 8, 1782, and died Sept. 12, 1813.

Edwin White was quite young at the death of his parents, and was placed with Andrew Cotter, with

whom he stayed until he was seventeen. He then learned the hatter's trade of Benjamin Catlin, of North Cornwall, remaining with him until of age. He then worked for him about another year, when, in company with his brothers, Comfort and Edward Rogers, he purchased the place now occupied by him in Cornwall, and became a farmer. Sept. 13, 1837, he married Laura, daughter of Stephen and Abigail (Drake) Whedon, of Winchester. Their children are Frances Abigail, Laura Isabella, Edwin Augustine, and Cynthia Josephine. About 1854, Mr. White bought the other interest in the farm, and has since resided there, adding by purchase until he now owns two hundred and fifty acres of land. He makes a specialty of manufacturing "pine-apple" cheese, and his work in this is highly spoken of and brings a high price. Mr. White has held the various town offices, and represented Cornwall in the Legislature of 1842–43. He is Democratic in politics, and cast his first Presidential vote for the electors on the Andrew Jackson ticket. He is a worthy representative of the thrifty New England farmer,—hard-working, prudent, hospitable, and held in high esteem by his neighbors. He belongs to that old-fashioned class whose word is as good as their bond, and does not believe in having a dollar unjustly acquired. Both Mr. and Mrs. White have belonged to the Congregational Church for years, and are now members at Goshen. Edwin A. is a college graduate, and is now a law student.



Edwin White

EZRA DWIGHT PRATT.

The Pratts of Cornwall are descended from Lieut. William Pratt, who came to America, about 1632, from Stevenage, Hertfordshire, England. His line runs back to Thomas Pratt, who died in Hertfordshire in 1539. With one or two breaks, bridged by tradition, the records lead, with almost certainty, to Sir William Pratt, who in 1191 was a favorite officer under Richard Cœur de Lion in the Holy Land. Lieut. Pratt accompanied Hooker's company from Cambridge, Mass., in 1636, to find a home in the Connecticut Valley. They settled where Hartford now stands, and Lieut. Pratt drew lots on what is now North Main Street in that city. In 1637 he was one of the expedition which annihilated the Pequod tribe of Indians, and was for his services voted one hundred acres of land by the General Court. In 1645 he removed to Saybrook, became a large landholder, and for thirteen years represented that town in the Legislature. Following his line to the fifth generation, we find David Pratt, born about 1725. He married Jerusha Chalker, had nine children, and removed to Cornwall about 1780. Miner Pratt, born in 1768 (his son), although quiet and unostentatious, was a man of untiring energy, sterling integrity, and active in church, schools, and all public and benevolent objects. He married (1795) Mary Ann, daughter of Deacon Eliakim Mallory, and had four children, —Harriet (Mrs. D. L. Rogers), Eliakim M., Ezra Dwight, and Almon Bradley. Miner was a lad of twelve years when his father moved to Cornwall, and



E. D. Pratt



ISAAC MARSH.

labored hard with him and an older brother on the new farm. On arriving at age, Miner desired to "go West,"—*i.e.*, to New York,—as his brother did, and offered to sell his interest in the home for a very small sum; but his father felt so badly, desiring him to remain and take care of his parents and the homestead, that he stayed, became a hard-working farmer, and was prospered. He died in 1846, full of years and Christian graces.

Ezra Dwight Pratt was born Nov. 26, 1810; was educated at common schools; began teaching when but nineteen years old, and taught winters, with but few intermissions, until he was fifty years old. He has always been a farmer, and a successful one. He married, July 1, 1846, Anna Aurelia, daughter of Deacon Ebenezer Rood, of Torringford. Their children were Mary Aurelia, Dwight Mallory, Harriette J., and Hubert Miner. From 1854 to the present time, with but little intermission, Mr. Pratt has been deacon of the North Cornwall Church, and by his Christian character, and the co-operation of his amiable and benevolent wife, has done much work in its service, and is justly considered one of its pillars. Their children show the result of true Christian training. Dwight M. graduated at Amherst (1876), and is now an efficient pastor of the Congregational Church at Higganun, Conn. Blest with a comfortable share of this world's goods, this worthy couple have never considered themselves aught but the trustees of part of God's property, and, with a lavish hand, they have always contributed to the cause of the Master, whether in the form of missions, education, or church requirements. An old acquaintance says of Deacon Pratt, "The history of North Cornwall Church would be incomplete without a portrait and sketch of Deacon Pratt." Honored by his church, beloved by his family, and esteemed and respected by his fellow-townsmen, Deacon Pratt has the satisfaction of knowing that he has thrown no discredit on the name he bears, and that his descendants bid fair to keep its character high.

David Pratt's third son, Jasper, had, before coming to Cornwall, served seven years and three months in the Revolution, was captured by the British, and endured all the severe privations of a Continental soldier. He married Abigail Butler, and had three children,—Hannah, Chalker, and Abigail. Chalker married Lydia, daughter of Deacon Noah Rogers, and had two children,—Russell R. and Helen A. (Mrs. Stephen Foster, deceased). Chalker was a man of influence, and an active Christian. He was agent for the Cornwall Iron Company for some years, and about 1840 moved to West Cornwall, and became prominent there. He was a careful, methodical man, and was much esteemed. He died in 1851, aged fifty-nine years. His son, Russell R., born 1816, was educated for a merchant, and, after some trade in a small way, with good promise, established in 1841, with Stephen Foster, the firm of Pratt & Foster, which had for years a large and successful trade. This firm became the centre around which all the business of West Cornwall swung. Pratt & Foster headed all enterprises of business, all subscriptions (whether for church purposes or benevolent objects), bought all things the farmers sold, and sold everything that they wanted. Mr. Foster died in 1863, and the firm-title was continued until (through the pressure of the hard times) it was compelled to make an assignment. Mr. Foster was of pleasing manners, great industry, and indefatigable energy, and made many friends. Gold's "History of Cornwall" says of R. R. Pratt, "As an energetic business man, as selectman for seven years from 1856, as representative in 1858, as deacon of the church from 1854 to 1871, as superintendent of the Sabbath-school at West Cornwall from 1860, he has filled, and still holds, a prominent place in the secular and religious interests of the town.

ISAAC MARSH.

Dr. Isaac Marsh was born in Litchfield in 1777. His ancestors had long resided in that town. His grandfather and father were also named Isaac. He studied medicine with Dr. Woodward, of Torringford, but, being of rather a nervous temperament, shrank from the practice of his profession. He was for a time a druggist, but temporarily took up the business of farming, and finally followed it for life. He married in 1803, and, in 1820, bought a farm in Cornwall of Rev. Asa Talmage, located near the Housatonic River. This was two miles north of Hart's Bridge, now West Cornwall. There was then but one house at the "Bridge,"—the "Hart House," standing on the site of the present residence of Mrs. Isaac Marsh. Dr. Marsh died in 1829, aged fifty-two years.

Isaac Marsh (4th) was oldest son and last surviving one of a family of seven children. He was born Dec. 15, 1803, in Litchfield, and came to Cornwall with his parents. He was educated at public and private schools in Litchfield and Sharon, and made his home with his father until he was twenty-six years of age. After he was of age he was engaged in teaching during the winter for several years, teaching seven successive winters in what was then called the "West District" of Cornwall. Shortly after the formation of "The West Cornwall Iron Company," in 1834, Mr. Marsh entered its employ as clerk, and remained many years. He was afterwards book-keeper for Pratt & Foster, merchants at West Cornwall. He was appointed station-agent for the Housatonic Railroad at West Cornwall in 1843–44, and held that position, first for four years, and afterwards, at different periods, as his failing health would admit.

Mr. Marsh was town clerk, and performed labors of that office, as he did everything, with faithfulness. He was chosen to represent Cornwall in the State Legislatures of 1839–40, 1851–52, and discharged that duty to the great satisfaction of his constituents.

He was an earnest and good Christian, although not connected with any church organization, was an efficient and valued laborer in the Sabbath-school, and not found wanting in assisting any good or charitable object. He was a man of firm convictions, not swayed about by every popular wave of excitement. Positive in his nature, he carefully considered everything from the standard of justice, and never from that of expediency. He was noted for his loyalty to his friends, and never did malice or suspicion whisper aught against his integrity. In both public and private life he was modest and unassuming in his manner, courteous and gentlemanly in his demeanor, firm and unflinching in the discharge of his duty, and energetic and indignant against any appearance of chicanery or fraud.

Mr. Marsh married, Nov. 29, 1843, Nancy, daughter of Ransom and Lydia (Burtch) Smith, of Sharon. Mr. Smith was son of David Smith, who was born in Litchfield in 1752; married, in 1774, Sarah North, of Goshen; moved to Massachusetts, where his oldest son, John, was born about 1775. His next son, David, was born in Goshen about 1777, and so were Horatio (who became a prominent man and State senator), Ransom, Molly (Mrs. Aaron Cartwright, of Sharon), and Gad. Gad became a popular Methodist clergyman, and died young. Ransom, born Feb. 22, 1782, had a common-school education, and became a farmer, removing to Sharon, with his father, about 1800. He married, Nov. 15, 1810, Lydia Burtch, of Goshen, and afterwards purchased the place where D. F. Smith now resides, and resided there until his death. He held various town offices, was a quiet, unostentatious man, firm to principle, and successful in business. He represented Sharon two years in the General Assembly of Connecticut. He reared a family of eight children, all born on the same place,—John N. (deceased), Nancy (Mrs. Isaac Marsh), Appleton R., Elbert R. (deceased), Mary (Mrs. David S. Potter, of Thomaston), Charles C., Martha (deceased), and J. Ransom. He died June 10, 1857, much regretted.

Mr. Marsh, at the time of his marriage, was employed in the railroad office at Bridgeport, but removed to West Cornwall as station-agent soon after, as above stated. In 1847 he built the house where for over thirty years he and his wife have made their home, and where she now resides. He died Jan. 29, 1879, and the vacuum caused by his death cannot be filled by another.

THE NOAH ROGERS FAMILY.

Noah and Edward Rogers appear on Cornwall town records as purchasers of land in December, 1761. The principal pieces were bought of William Gould, and were some of the best in the town. For the past one hundred and twenty years the Rogerses have been among the prominent and useful people of Cornwall. The pedigree is traced back by records in the British Museum to Thomas Rogers, of Bradford, county of Wilts, sergeant-at-law, who died in 1485. He was great-grandfather of John Rogers the martyr.

John Rogers the martyr was born about 1500, married Adigan Pratt, of Brabant, and had eleven children,—Daniel, John, Ambrose, Samuel, Philip, Bernard, Augustine, Barnaby, Susan, Elizabeth, and Hester. John, the son, married Mary, daughter of William Leete, of Everden, county of Cambridge. Thomas, grandson of the martyr, came over in the "Mayflower," and was the probable ancestor of the Rogerses of Cornwall, although by the burning of the old town records of Huntingdon, L. I. (where the first of the name settled about 1640, after moving from Plymouth Colony), a link or two of written testimony is lacking. Tradition, and the circumstances surrounding the possessors of the name, however, conclusively bridge the chasm, and Thomas was doubtless father of William, whose son Noah was the first to bear the name borne continuously for six generations in the family.

Noah[1] and his brother John bought large tracts of land in Branford, Conn., and removed thither in 1667, and were among the original proprietors of that town. Noah[1] married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Taintor, a native of Wales. (Mr. Taintor belonged to the first church organization in Branford, and the church covenant then signed is in his handwriting.) Their children were Mary, John, Josiah, Hezekiah, Noah,[2] Elizabeth, and Ann. Noah[1] and Noah[2] filled various important positions in the political and religious organizations of Branford, and served their day and generation well and faithfully. Their residence in Branford came to be known as "Noah's Ark," their land, "the Ark land," and the road by their door, the "Ark road." Noah[2] married Elizabeth Wheeler. Their children were Abigail, Temperance, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Noah,[3] Edward, and Harriet.

Noah Rogers,[3] born in Branford, Conn., May 8, 1732, married, Oct. 23, 1765, Rhoda, daughter of Deacon Daniel Leete, of Guilford (fourth generation from Governor William Leete), and, with his brother Edward, moved to Cornwall in 1760, selling their lands in Branford, and in 1761 purchased six hundred acres here. Noah Rogers[3] was one of the leading men of the town from his arrival; entered into every enterprise for the development and advancement of Cornwall with a wonderful enthusiasm and energy. He built about the first saw-mill, probably started the first or second grist-mill, and at the same time that they were in operation had several iron forges also working. He assisted in road-making, bridge-building,—in everything where a resolute and indomitable nature could find expression. He was emphatically a man for the times, and the impress made by him upon the town is felt unto this day. Exempted by loss of one eye from military service, he volunteered to serve in the colonial army; was present at Bur-

goyne's surrender, and brought home a British musket as a trophy. Mr. Burnham, in his address at the Rogers' gathering, says he also went to Danbury to assist in repelling the British, and he was probably at the battle at that place. He was one of the thirteen original members of the Congregational Church organized in 1780. Gen. Charles F. Sedgwick, in an address at North Cornwall, July 19, 1876, thus speaks of him: "I remember him as a very old man, who was constant in his attendance at meeting, portly in his physical dimensions, and regarded as a patriarch of the parish. He was probably the most wealthy man in the society, and his benefactions, and those of his descendants here, have done much to give strength and stability to the concerns of the parish." His children were Sarah (Mrs. Oliver Burnham, married Oct. 17, 1787), Clarissa Irene (Mrs. Prentice Williams, of Stockbridge, Mass., married June 8, 1808), Rhoda (Mrs. Andrew Cotter, married Nov. 11, 1792), Noah,[4] Abigail (Mrs. Asahel J. Bradley, of Stockbridge, Mass., married June 15, 1796), and Amanda (Mrs. Theodore Ives, married Nov. 22, 1821). He died Oct. 17, 1810.

Noah Rogers[4] was born in Cornwall, Oct. 13, 1766. He married Lydia, daughter of Rev. John Cornwell, for his first wife. Their children were Daniel Leete, Abigail, Lydia (Mrs. Chalker Pratt, married Nov. 19, 1815), Rhoda (Mrs. Julius Hart, married Jan. 7, 1819), John, Noah,[5] Abigail (Mrs. E. M. Pratt, married Sept. 14, 1829). His second wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. John Wilson, of Perth, Scotland. Their children were Eliza (Mrs. Rev. Augustus T. Norton, married Nov. 12, 1834), Ambrose S., Amanda (Mrs. Rev. A. B. Pratt, married Aug. 11, 1841). His third wife was Mrs. Abigail Whedon, of Winchester. He died Sept. 28, 1839. He was known as Deacon Noah Rogers, and was a man of great enterprise, of wisdom, good judgment, and prudence. He filled at different times the various offices of the town, represented Cornwall in the State Legislatures of 1813–15, and 1818. He was a man of sterling worth and true Christianity, and no man living in his day was more willing to help every good cause, and his plentiful means were used liberally to that end and the relief of the suffering. He paid a large share of the cost of erecting the church at North Cornwall, besides furnishing a large proportion of the timber and lumber, and always, when there was a lack of funds to pay the minister's salary, supplied the deficiency.

Mr. O. Rogers Burnham, in the address above alluded to, thus speaks of him: "We used to call him 'Uncle Noah,' a man who went about doing good, especially among the poor. Unostentatious, his benevolence was proverbial. He was a patriot and a philanthropist. If there was a poor sick man, woman, or child in town, he was sure to be at their bedside, and he never went empty-handed. If he was seen on a cold winter morning jogging along with a bundle under his arm, the question was at once asked, 'Who is sick?' I do not hesitate to say that he has done more, directly or indirectly, for this society than any other man that ever lived. Look at your beautiful meeting-house! Who headed the subscription-list with five hundred dollars cash? It was he. Who gave the grounds? It was he. Whose groves were ransacked for the best sticks of timber to build it with? They were his. Look at your beautiful burying-ground! Who gave it, regardless of destroying two of the best building lots in town? 'Twas he. Who fenced those grounds with trifling remuneration? 'Twas he. I recollect that my father and he once represented the town together in the Legislature. I told my father I didn't see that 'Uncle Noah' made many speeches. 'No,' said he; 'but he made a good member. He worked hard for his constituents, and always voted right.'"

Daniel Leete Rogers was born in Cornwall, Feb. 13, 1791, and married Harriet, daughter of Miner and Mary Pratt, Oct. 1, 1816. Their children were Henry Leete, born Feb. 4, 1819; Daniel Mallory, born Feb. 28, 1821; Egbert Maltbie, born Feb. 11, 1823, died Feb. 8, 1876; Mary Elizabeth (Mrs. Theodore R. Ives), born Oct. 24, 1824; Miner Pratt, born Feb. 14, 1827, died Jan. 20, 1864; Harriet Cordelia, born Aug. 7, 1828, died July 10, 1831, and was the first one buried in North Cornwall cemetery; Dwight; Abbie, born Feb. 28, 1834, died Oct. 4, 1874; and Harriet, born June 13, 1838.

D. L. Rogers inherited his father's executive ability, and was frequently called to places of public trust; he was selectman, etc. He was a model farmer. He bought a farm which looked the poorest in the town, and made it, by his diligence, care, and attention, one of the best. It is now occupied by his son Dwight. After the death of his father he became one of the chief supporters of the church, and was ever prominent in good works. In a letter to Hon. T. S. Gold, published in Gold's "History of Cornwall," Rev. Wm. B. Clarke, a former pastor, has these pleasing words: "My first acquaintance was with the family of Mr. D. L. Rogers ('Uncle Leete,' as I became accustomed to hear him called), where I stayed during casual visits that preceded my settlement. Later my home was with his brother, Mr. Noah Rogers.[5] Highly as I valued those men at that time, my experience since has even enhanced my estimate of their worth. They were very free from small prejudices, and could be relied on to do their part liberally when any good cause required. I remember well one instance, which will show how well they had maintained a generous spirit amid the enforced frugality of a farmer's life. A Mr. Smith, a man of small means, had a factory for tanning skins, which Mr. John Beers worked up into gloves and mittens. The tannery took fire one night and burned down. A company of us rode down the next morning to the scene of the disaster. After a few expressions of condolence, Mr. Beers drew up a subscription-paper, and headed it with one hundred dollars. This was quite proper, as Mr. Beers' own

business was largely dependent on the factory. He turned to 'Uncle Leete' with the question, 'What will you do?' The answer came, in his deliberate, solid way, 'You may copy those figures for me.' Mr. Noah Rogers subscribed fifty dollars. A few moments secured the success of the movement, and Mr. Smith was comforted." D. L. Rogers died Aug. 11, 1869.

It is curious that the intermarriages of Pratts and Leetes with the Rogerses in the present generations have precedents away back in the early English days, where the same intermarriages are seen. Two of the children of D. L. Rogers having married with the Leetes of Guilford, it would seem not inappropriate to show the character of the family so intermingled with the Rogerses.

William Leete, of Midlow, Huntington Co., England, was bred to the law; was a clerk in the Bishop's Court at Cambridge; became a Puritan, gave up his office, and came to New England in May, 1639. He was one of the first settlers of Guilford, Conn. (and his son John is said to be the first white child born there); was one of the pillars of Mr. Whitefield's church; received the highest honors which the colony of New Haven, and afterwards that of Connecticut, could give. From 1651 to 1658 he was magistrate of Guilford, and one of the court of magistrates of New Haven Colony for years. In 1658 he was chosen Deputy Governor, which office he held to 1661, when he was elected Governor. He held this position till 1664, when New Haven Colony was united with Connecticut. Upon this union he was elected magistrate, and from 1669 to 1676 held the office of Deputy Governor, at which time he was elected Governor, which position he held till his death, April 16, 1683. "For forty years," says Dr. Trumbull, "he was magistrate, Deputy Governor, or Governor of one or other of the colonies. In both colonies he presided in times of the greatest difficulty, yet always conducted himself with integrity and wisdom." He secreted for several days the judges Whalley and Goffe. He left a numerous family, and his descendents have occupied the highest positions in various parts of the country.

Henry Leete Rogers married Nancy Clark, Feb. 16, 1842. Their child, William Leete, was born July 29, 1846. Mary E. Rogers married T. K. Ives, May 14, 1845. Their children were Roger Leete, born Jan. 23, 1852; Dwight Williams, born April 8, 1855; Theodore Bradley, born Nov. 18, 1856, died Dec. 8, 1856; Frederick, born Feb. 21, 1859, died Oct. 8, 1874; Mary Eliza, born July 4, 1868. Daniel M. Rogers married Philena Knapp, Jan. 7, 1851. Their children were Jared Leete, born Nov. 3, 1851, died Sept. 21, 1860; Daniel Owen, born Feb. 6, 1854; Mary Harriet, born Jan. 20, 1856; Noah Cornwell, born Feb. 13, 1859; Sarah Philena, born April 10, 1861; John, born November, 1866, died 1867. Harriet Rogers married E. Walter Leete, Oct. 10, 1861. Their children are Abbie Louisa, born Oct. 20, 1862; Edward Rogers, born Dec. 17, 1864; William Smith, born Oct. 22, 1867; Sarah Talcott, born Oct. 25, 1871.

Dwight Rogers, born Aug. 3, 1832, married Lucy L. Leete, Dec. 16, 1863. She is seventh in line from Governor Wm. Leete, the line of descent being Wm. Leete and Anna ——, John Leete and Mary Chittenden, Pelatiah Leete and Abigail Fowler, Daniel Leete and Rhoda Stone (these were parents of Rhoda Leete, who married Noah Rogers[3]), Ambrose Leete and Miranda Chittenden, Miner Leete and Lucinda Norton, Edward L. Leete and Sylvia Fowler, who were parents of Mrs. Dwight Rogers. Their children are Dwight Leete, born Dec. 11, 1866; Nellie Lucretia, born Nov. 12, 1868; Harriet Fowler, born Jan. 22, 1872; Miner Pratt, born March 19, 1874; and Sylvia Abbie, born Nov. 11, 1877.

Mr. Dwight Rogers is truly a representative farmer. He owns one of the best farms in Cornwall, and his choice Devonshire cattle are a pleasure to the eyes of all beholders. By inheritance and his own industry he is in possession of a fine property. He is an active supporter of all good works, and worthy the name he bears. He is, as are nearly all the descendants of Noah Rogers, a believer in Christianity, and a member of the church at North Cornwall. He is thoroughly upright in character, prompt in meeting his business obligations, liberal to the full extent of his pecuniary ability, and receives, as he deserves, the esteem and confidence of the community.

Noah Rogers[5] was born at Cornwall, May 12, 1803, and was the third son of Noah Rogers[4] and Lydia Cornwell. He received the advantages of a common-school education. He declined the offer of a college course, which he felt would naturally have taken him into some profession. He enjoyed out-door life, and preferred to remain upon the homestead and follow the quiet avocation of farm-life. He was very fond of farm-life, and was never known to regret his choice. He seemed to have a special regard for each field through its associations. Previous to his death there were considerable forests upon his farm, which were his special delight. He seemed to have an actual affection for the fine old trees, etc. He had great respect for his ancestors, and was anxious to honor them, and endeavored by precept and example to instill right principles upon his posterity. He was a man of integrity and large heart, great Christian charity and liberality. The last act of his life was one of charity to a neighbor. His hospitality was proverbial, and apparently boundless. He was never more happy than in entertaining his friends, and the humblest applicant was never turned from his door. He never sought office, but was selectman for two or more years; was always found upon the side of right and the public good. Physically he was a man of great endurance. He died very suddenly, on the evening of June 23, 1862, without ever having employed a physician or experienced a sick day in his life. He married, in 1829, Catharine Rebecca Clark, daughter



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

Dwight Rogers



SYLVESTER H. BARNUM.

Sylvester H. Barnum was born April 3, 1803, in Kent, Litchfield Co., Conn. (This engraving represents him at fifty years of age.) He was a son of David and Rachel (Hoyt) Barnum. His father was a son of David, one of the first settlers of Danbury, and who afterwards became one of the original three proprietors of Kent, moving thither in 1752.

David, Jr., was born in Danbury, Conn., and moved to Kent with his father, and became one of its early settlers. He had seven children,—Ebenezer, Delilah, Abigail, Lydia, Sylvester, David, and John, all born in Kent. In 1811 he removed to New York. Sylvester was at that time eight years of age, and was bound out to a farmer of Kent to remain until he was of age. His life was a hard one; poorly fed, thinly clad, and worked like a brute, the young lad twice sought refuge in flight; the first time he was overtaken and carried back, and the last returned voluntarily and stood his hardships until released by operation of law. During the entire thirteen years he received but three months schooling. When he became of age he went to see his sister (Mrs. Martin Cole) at Cornwall. His entire capital consisted at that time of the not-very-good suit of clothes on his back. He worked for Mr. Cole and his brother, on the farm and in the saw-mill, for two years. There he became acquainted with Lucy Ann Stone, whom he married June 29, 1826. Her parents were Eli and Eunice (Crissey) Stone, formerly of Kent. Mrs. Barnum was born Nov. 22, 1804, in Canaan. Mr. Stone was born May 16, 1775, and died Oct. 9, 1845; Mrs. Stone was born May 22, 1776. For the first year after marriage this worthy young couple, commencing life with nothing, worked at different places by the week and month to gain sufficient money to provide for housekeeping. They did this and also earned enough to purchase a small house and two acres of land in what is now West Cornwall, then Hart's Bridge. Still working hard, Mr. Barnum purchased forty acres of land, mostly woodland, on which he began to make charcoal and farm in a small way. These avocations he followed for about thirty years. He never kept a place long, but bought and sold rapidly, making something on each. At various times he was the owner of three places in Cornwall, five in Sharon, three in Washington, one in New Milford, and one in Canaan. During fifty-one years of married life they moved *twenty-five* times, and never but twice to places he did not own. He was careful, prudent, economizing, and made money. He had an able, practical wife, who was a true helpmate for him, and for over half a century they worked together in harmony, and at their golden wedding, June 29, 1876, over three hundred guests participated.

Mr. Barnum would never accept public office; shrank from making himself conspicuous, but had a generous heart and an open hand, and more than one young man now grown up received assistance for which they reverence his memory.

He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Sharon, and a liberal supporter of Christian movements everywhere. Mrs. Barnum has been for years a member of the Congregational Church of North Cornwall.

They had six children,—Elizabeth, Lydia, Louisa J., Eli, Delia, Lucy. Mr. Barnum died April 26, 1867, much respected. At his death but one child, Elizabeth, was living. She was born in Cornwall, Dec. 9, 1827; married, April 6, 1847, Lewis O'Cane, of Sharon. They now live in Canaan, and have four children,—Celia (Mrs. Wallace Pierce), Luana (Mrs. Chas. Keeler), Ette, and Louisa J. Mrs. Pierce has one daughter, born in Pittsfield, Mass., in 1871.



Charles A. Shepard

of William Clark, who survives him, and is a woman of strong, though unostentatious, character.

There were five children,—William Clark, Lydia Rebecca, Harriet Eliza, Catharine Amanda, and Noah[6].

William C. Rogers was born June 2, 1830. He left his home at the age of eighteen, and went to Elizabethtown, N. J., where he taught school. From there he went to Brooklyn, N. Y., and was principal of a public school until 1853. Then he returned home, and April 13, 1853, married Eliza M. Scoville, daughter of Jacob Scoville, and established a boarding-school for young ladies at North Cornwall, which proved very successful. In 1854 he was offered a position with the Cornwall Iron Company; so he left the school in charge of his sisters and accepted the position of agent for the company. In 1856 he went into business with Pratt & Foster, West Cornwall, where he remained until 1864. Then he removed to Norwich, N. Y., and again engaged in the iron business. He was also interested in oil speculations in Kentucky, where he died, Sept. 26, 1867. He was a man of very genial nature, great popularity, and large executive ability; was a man of Christian character; was superintendent of Sunday-school, etc.; stood high in the community. Had children,—Isabel M., born at West Cornwall, July 12, 1854, married Eugene Wickwire, Oct. 15, 1874; Kate Ingersoll, was born at West Cornwall, Sept. 21, 1857, married H. S. Andrews, Jan. 17, 1880; Hattie Beecher, born at West Cornwall, Feb. 7, 1862, died in infancy; Eliza Scoville, born at West Cornwall, April 13, 1863, died at West Cornwall, Sept. 27, 1875; William Noah, born at Norwich, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1864.

Lydia Rebecca Rogers, born Jan. 10, 1834, married George P. Bradley, of Stockbridge, Mass., April 14, 1859. Has children,—Edward Ernest Bradley, born Feb. 8, 1862; George Irving, April 24, 1864; Mary Louise, Aug. 31, 1869. Mr. Bradley is a farmer, a man of high standing in Stockbridge, where he formerly kept a select school for boys.

Harriet Eliza, born Jan. 8, 1839, married H. B. Crosby, of Paterson, N. J., Dec. 6, 1876. Children,—Henry Barrett Crosby, Florence Lyon Crosby. Mr. H. B. Crosby is a very prominent and wealthy merchant of Paterson, and a man of very marked character every way.

Catharine Amanda, youngest daughter of Noah Rogers, born at Cornwall, Aug. 6, 1843, married John B. Sedgwick, April 14, 1863. Had children,—Hattie Sedgwick, born at Cornwall, Aug. 31, 1866; Sarah Adam Sedgwick, born at Cornwall, Dec. 24, 1867.

John B. Sedgwick was a man of unusual promise, —a nephew and namesake of Gen. John Sedgwick. He died in New Jersey, Oct. 18, 1867, leaving the two little girls spoken of above. They were the special objects of love and pride for both the Rogers and Sedgwick branch of the family. Catharine A. Sedgwick married, July 11, 1878, L. R. Stelle, Esq., of Saugnoit, N. Y., near Utica. He is a prominent silk manufacturer. Noah Rogers,[6] born Jan. 25, 1845, married Ann Elizabeth Dudley, of Bath, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1865. Children.—Noah,[7] born Jan. 26, 1872; David Clark, born June 12, 1877, died in infancy; Harry Lloyd, born Feb. 7, 1879.

Noah Rogers[6] retains the ancestral homestead, in which he takes great pride and delight, improving it from time to time, as opportunity offers, etc.; in season of 1880 built a new barn, in place of the old one, that is said to be the best in the town. In earlier years always had a desire for business life, but his father having died when he was only seventeen, and his brother William being away from home, Noah remained there until he was twenty-seven; then went with Pratt & Foster, and took charge of their produce departments. He remained with them two years, and was then admitted a member of the firm, which was styled Pratt, Foster & Rogers. After one year he left them, went to Bridgeport, and established the first produce commission house in that city, in 1875. From very small beginning he has built up a large business, and is now among the heavy and leading merchants of Bridgeport. In the spring of 1881, Mr. George Morford joined him, and the firm became Rogers & Morford. A house like this was one of the needs of the town, because the surrounding country is not very productive, and the bulk of the goods consumed here must come from abroad, hence their success. They endeavor to carry out in their business the good principles of their ancestors,—honesty, fair dealing, and integrity.

Mr. Rogers is of pleasing appearance, and has a magnetism that gains him hosts of friends. No one in Cornwall ranks higher than he in all the qualities of successful manhood, while in all that tends to elevate, improve, or benefit society he is a foremost worker. He may be justly called one of Cornwall's worthiest sons, carrying the family reputation with no tarnish from his conduct, and upholding by his character the good name his ancestors have always borne.

Noah[7] was appointed, at the semi-centennial, in 1876, of North Cornwall Church, one of a committee to arrange for the proper celebration of its centennial day.

CHARLES N. SHEPARD.

Charles N. Shepard, son of Eliphalet and Mary Shepard, was born in Cornwall, Conn., April 27, 1820. His grandfather, Allen Shepard, came to Cornwall from Newtown in 1798, with his wife and children, of whom Eliphalet was one. He (Eliphalet) was born in Newtown in 1789, married Mary, daughter of Judah Kellogg, July 7, 1813, became a farmer, and died Aug. 12, 1865, leaving four children,—George H., Charles N., Elbert, and Harriet. He was a Methodist; an earnest worker in that denomination; a man

pure, peaceable, and much respected by his fellow-citizens. George H. moved to Brooklyn, N. Y., and married, June 3, 1840, Hannah Woolsey. They had one child, Phebe. Mrs. Shepard died June 20, 1841, and Mr. Shepard married again, Oct. 7, 1847, and had five children,—Charles Edward, Jesse Woolsey, Elizabeth Silliman, Mary Cynthia, and George Augustus. Elbert, born May 2, 1824, married, May 31, 1846, Cynthia L., daughter of George Wheaton, and has one son, George Wheaton, born Dec. 25, 1854. Elbert is a farmer at West Cornwall, has held many offices of trust, and in 1858 represented Cornwall in the State Legislature. He is a Methodist, but, while contributing to that denomination, is still liberal to others, and gave the site of the chapel in West Cornwall, which, as Gold's "History of Cornwall" says, will ever remain as a testimonial to the liberal Christian spirit of his family. Harriet married Morris Tuttle, Oct. 14, 1867. She still resides in Goshen. Charles N. received an academic education at South Cornwall, and remained on the farm until he was eighteen, when, preferring a mercantile life to agriculture, he began his preparations for it by becoming a clerk in a store at Woodbury, remaining there three years, and familiarizing himself with the details of a business life. From Woodbury he went to New York City, and, after an experience of several years as clerk and book-keeper in a wholesale house, entered into partnership with Hudson Hoagland and established a wholesale provision store. This was successfully conducted, and in a few years' time passed entirely into Mr. Shepard's possession. He was an excellent business man; was very successful, and accumulated a handsome fortune. The steady and absorbing attention he was forced to give to his business in process of time caused his health to fail to such an extent that he relinquished trade and returned to Cornwall, and made his home with Elbert. He never recovered his health, and died at West Cornwall, July 23, 1876. Mr. Shepard was a very exemplary man, a regular attendant of the Methodist Church, and, judging from entries in his diary, kept for years, he lived a Christian life. He was a Democrat in politics.

CHAPTER XXXII.

GOSHEN.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—The Laying Out of the Town—New Bantam—Goshen—Trouble between the Town and the Colony—The Mob—Committee of Investigation—Settlement of the Controversy—The First Grant and Survey—The Surveyor—The College Farm—Division of the Town into Rights—First Proprietors' Meeting—The First Birth—The First Meeting-House—The Pioneer Minister—The Pioneer Taverns—Location of Early Settlers—Pioneer Merchants—The First Saw- and Grist-Mill, etc.

THE first settlement in Goshen was made in 1720, and in 1722 individuals of Hartford and Windsor came on and laid out the township then called "New Bantam." It was changed to Goshen by an act of the General Assembly in 1737. It is deemed advisable in this connection to reproduce the admirable address of the Rev. Grant Powers, A.M., delivered at Goshen, Sept. 28, 1838. It is the first printed history of the town, and is an invaluable production:

"These individuals claimed their right under the towns of Hartford and Windsor, which brought on a violent conflict between the colony and these towns. In October of 1722, while the Assembly were in session at Hartford, some of the trespassers were arrested, and imprisoned at Hartford, but a mob was raised, the jail broken open, and the delinquents were set at liberty; and so violent was the opposition of these towns to the acts of the Assembly that the civil authority was unable to execute the laws of the land. Finally, the Assembly, feeling the disastrous consequences of a protracted warfare of this nature, did, in the autumn of 1724, appoint a committee to investigate all the claims, and report thereon, that the difficulty might be amicably settled. This committee spent nearly two years in the investigation, and then reported that a division of this territory be made, giving one-half to the towns of Hartford and Windsor, and one-half to the colony. Hartford and Windsor should have the eastern division, and the colony the western. In May, 1726, the Assembly adopted substantially the report of the committee, and subsequently secured to these towns, Hartford and Windsor, by patent, all the disputed lands east of Litchfield, Goshen, and Norfolk, and retained the western section, viz., Goshen, Norfolk, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, and Salisbury; and thus an affair was adjusted which had retarded the settlement of these towns and threatened the whole colony with disastrous consequences.

THE FIRST GRANT AND SURVEY.

"At the October session of the Assembly in 1726, a grant of three hundred acres of land in this town was made to James Wadsworth, Esq., of Durham, John Hall, Esq., of Wallingford, and Hezekiah Brainard, Esq., of Haddam. What the consideration was for this grant does not appear: probably it was for services rendered the colony. This survey was made by John Hitchcock, April 28, 1731. The northwest corner of this special grant was east of the road opposite the brick house of Capt. Jonathan Wadhams, and south of the school-house. The west line of the grant, running south three hundred rods, intersected the north line of Litchfield thirteen rods west of the north and south road, that passes the house of Harvey Brooks, thence east on Litchfield line one hundred and sixty rods. Thence north three hundred rods, and then west one hundred and sixty rods to the northwest bound, already described, near Capt. Wadhams. This grant has always borne the appellation 'the Squires Farm' because the three gentlemen to whom the grant was made all had the title esquire attached to their names respectively. It is said that the house owned and occupied by the widow and heir of the

late Isaac Wadhams stands in the central part of the Squires Farm. But at the time of this survey the town had not been laid out by government, and was denominated Western Lands, or New Bantam, the Assembly not regarding at all the laying out of the town by Hartford and Windsor in 1722. But at their session in May, 1731, they enacted that their Western lands should be laid out into five townships, and appointed their committee to perform this business. The report of this committee as it respects this town bears date Oct. 15, 1731, describing the limits of the same, making the south line four miles and one hundred and ninety-six rods, the west line nine miles and sixty rods, the north line four miles and eighty-six rods, and the east line eight miles and one hundred and forty-six rods, showing that the south line is ten rods longer than the north line, and the west line two hundred and thirty-four rods longer than the east line. Soon after these towns were laid out the trustees of Yale College applied to the Assembly for a grant of land in aid of this institution, and in 1732 they made a grant of fifteen hundred acres to the trustees, three hundred acres in each of the five towns so recently laid out, and in January, 1737, the College Farm—so called—in this town was surveyed and its boundaries established. The dwelling-houses of Messrs. Asa, Leverett, and Cephas Ives stand upon this grant, and also the house at the turnpike gate leading to Cornwall. On the 13th of October, 1737, the Assembly enacted that the township called Goshen should be divided into fifty-three rights, exclusive of former grants, referring to the Squires Farm and college. Two of the fifty-three rights were to be appropriated to the ministry, one of them to be the property of the first settled minister, and the other to remain for the support of the ministry in all after-time. And a third right was to be for the support of schools. Fifty rights would remain for the proprietors of said township. The Assembly then resolved that this township should be sold in so many rights, at public auction, at the court-house in New Haven, to the highest bidder, commencing on the first Tuesday in December next (1737), and to be continued by adjournment until all the rights were sold. The conditions required of each proprietor were, that he or his agent should, within two years from the date of his purchase, enter upon his premises, build and finish a house thereon, no less than eighteen feet square, and seven feet between sill and plate; clear, subdue, and fence six acres of said land, and continue to dwell thereon for the space of three successive years (unless prevented by death or unavoidable Providence), commencing after the expiration of the two years in which the specified conditions were to be performed; and, furthermore, he must perform all orders and duties, and pay all taxes granted. If these conditions were performed, then his deed was valid; but if any part of the conditions was omitted (extraordinaries excepted), his title was void and of no effect.

"It seems that during the winter, spring, and summer of 1738 the rights were all, or nearly all, disposed of, and that a meeting of the proprietors was called at the house of Capt. John Buel, in Litchfield, on the 27th of September, 1738. This Capt. John Buel, or Deacon Buel, as he is generally called, was one of the first settlers of the town of Litchfield, and deserves special notice in this place on account of the interest he took in the settlement of this town, and the interest his descendants have held in it to this day. He with his wife Mary came from Lebanon, in this State, to Litchfield in 1720, and lived on Town Hill, north side of West Street, and seventy rods west of the county jail. He was distinguished for his piety and active benevolence. A brief anecdote of him will tell the whole story. In 1740 or 1741 there came a man from Cornwall in the depth of winter to purchase some grain for himself and family, who were in great need. He was directed to the house of Deacon Buel as being the man most likely to have grain to sell. The man called at the house and inquired if Deacon Buel lived there, and whether he could purchase a little grain for his family. Deacon Buel asked him if he had money to purchase the grain. He replied that he had some. 'Well,' said the deacon, 'I can show you where you can procure it.' Going with the stranger to the door, he pointed out to him a certain house, and said, 'There lives a man who will let you have the grain for your money. I have some grain to spare, but I must keep it for those who have no money!'

"Nearly all, if not all who bear the name of Buel, in Litchfield and Goshen, are the descendants of this same Deacon John Buel. We have his grandson with us to-day, Capt. Jonathan Buel, aged eighty-five.

"On the 27th of September, 1738, the proprietors of this town assembled at the house of Deacon John Buel, Litchfield, agreeably to appointment. Capt. Joseph Bird, of Litchfield, was chosen clerk, and Deacon John Buel was chosen moderator. After being fully organized, they adjourned to meet at the same place at eight o'clock the next morning, *one hundred years ago this morning*. Here let us pause for a moment's reflection. How eventful were the doings of this meeting! Upon the acts of this body were suspended the settlement of this town, the *manner* of its settlement, and much of its prosperity to the present time. Nor will our descendants cease to be influenced by these incipient steps for ages to come, and may not to the end of time.

"Whether our fathers were sensible of the importance of their proceedings to unborn generations or not, yet *we* may learn that we never act for ourselves exclusively, but that others are to be affected for good or for evil by our influences to the latest generation, and probably to eternity!

"The adjournment of this meeting on the 27th to the 28th of the month was doubtless that they might arrange matters so as to transact business with greater

dispatch the next day. We understand that each proprietor of one right in the town owned one fifty-third part of the town, exclusive of the Squires Farm and College Farm, but no man's right was yet located. And that each might have as fair a chance as possible in his location, they agreed that but one hundred acres to each right should be located at that time, and that no one should select more than fifty acres until all the others had selected their fifty acres upon their respective rights. The method adopted to locate each man's fifty acres was this: there were fifty-three slips of paper cut and marked from No. 1 to 53. These papers were put into a hat or box, and the proprietors drew out one paper each, and according to the number the individual drew so he stood in the choice of his first fifty acres. The man who drew No. 1 had a right to select his fifty acres in any part of the town not encroaching upon the two farms specified. He who drew No. 2 held the next choice, and so on to 53, an individual being designated to draw for the ministerial and school rights. But in the choice of the second fifty-acre lots to each individual proprietor there was no drawing for a choice; for it was agreed that he who had the last choice in the first division should have the first choice in the second division; so that he who had the first choice in the first division had the last choice in the second division. These preliminary steps being taken, the proprietors met on the 28th, appointed a committee for laying out the lots when chosen, and drew for their choice of lots. Aaron Cook drew No. 1 and had the first choice, Daniel Richards the fifty-third. The meeting was then adjourned to the first Wednesday of December next, at 8 o'clock A.M., to meet at the house of Joseph Bird, in Litchfield, and the proprietors hastened to Goshen, each to search out and locate his future home, and where he should repose his mortal part. This is the day we celebrate at the distance of one entire century from those hardy adventurers. From this period we date the regular settlement of this town; and whatever degree of interest *we* may feel on this occasion, we may rest assured our venerated fathers felt far more. They had to select for themselves and for *theirs*. Their personal interest and comfort were in a good degree involved in their choice. The labor of converting a wilderness into a fruitful field, and into smooth and green pastures, was theirs. Far distant was the day in their vision when the sun, with unobstructed rays and mellowing influences, should look down upon their soil as at this day. For a long period they could hope for the *necessaries* of life only, with a few conveniences and no luxuries, unless they were derived from the chase! They knew the toil of felling the towering trees of the forest, of making roads, building bridges, erecting mills, fences, habitations, barns, school-houses, and a house for worship; and it will appear in the sequel that these first settlers contemplated all these things from the commencement of their enterprise. Now, notwithstanding this was a peculiar race of men, prepared by the providence of God for bold and arduous undertakings, yet must they not have felt an interest and a solicitude while entering this forest for the first time which we do not and cannot feel? Yet they were sustained and directed, and by the strength of their arms, and the perseverance of their labors, we their descendants are placed in the lap of ease and plenty. I have stated that Aaron Cook drew No. 1, and had the first choice in the first division of lots. He chose—and we honor his choice—the south part of Town Hill, whereon now stand the brick house of the late Col. Moses Lyman, and the house of his son, Samuel Lyman. Daniel Richards, who was last in choice in this division, chose the land lying southeast of Narshapogge Pond, now injudiciously called West Side Pond, and it embraced the land whereon now stands the three-story house known by the name Hudson house. I say this pond is injudiciously called West Side Pond, because it is entered in all ancient conveyances by its Indian name, Narshapogge, and because it is much more definite in its Indian name than in its present name; for who that was not well acquainted with the use of terms here could decide which pond was meant by the term West Side Pond, whether it was this pond, or the one a little south of it? Beside, the Indian name is a much more dignified name; and as it was prior to the one now in common use by thousands of years probably, it ought to be retained as a memorial of a mighty race that have passed away to make room for the more civilized, but more effeminate European! And what is said of this pond applies with equal force to her sister a little south, which was called in the Indian tongue Marshapogge, but is now called Tyler Pond. Who for a moment can balance in his judgment in regard to the euphony of these two names? Not one. We say, then, let them bear their original names, and the names they hold in our records, and not attempt to filch from the poor Indian the right which God and nature gave him, to imprint the seal of his own language upon those everlasting hills, lakes, ponds, and streams! Pardon me this digression and I will proceed. I have said this day one hundred years this town was settled by its proprietors, but these were not the first English inhabitants within this town. I have already spoken of the Squires Farm, and given its boundaries at the southeasterly part of the town, lying on Litchfield line. It is upon record that, in February, 1734, James Wadsworth, Esq., sold his one-third part of the Squires Farm to Ebenezer Luke and Isaac Hill, all of Wallingford, of this State; that in February, 1736, there was a division of the whole farm between the owners, and that the southern third part fell to the share of said Hill. It appears, also, that in 1737, Ebenezer Hill came on to the west part of this south third of the farm, and built him a small framed house on the ground now improved for a barn-yard by Harvey Brooks. The house stood east of the

road as it then ran, but west of where it now runs. This same season, 1737, Benjamin Frisbie bought of Luke Hill his third of the one hundred acres, divided between the said Hills, and built him a house a little north of the house of Ebenezer Hill, on the same side of the road. These two houses might have accommodated some few of the proprietors of the town while attending to the location and survey of their respective lots, but by far the greater portion must have reposed at night on the lap of indulgent nature, and slept under the protecting wing of high heaven.

"I will here remark that the first English child born in this town was called Billious Hill, son of Isaac Hill, one of the original proprietors. He was born at the house of Ebenezer Hill, by Harvey Brooks', as already described.

"I shall not attempt to describe the location and survey of each lot successively as the business proceeded, but shall advert to the fact that the proprietors held two meetings more at Litchfield before they were convened at Goshen, at which meetings they proceeded to make further divisions of land upon the same plan that was adopted at the first meeting. The first proprietors' meeting at Goshen was on the 13th of May, 1740, at the house of Joseph Hickock, on East Street, where Nathaniel Stanley afterwards lived. And here we may take our leave of the meetings of the proprietors as distinct meetings from the town, although they have held occasional meetings in their corporate capacity to the present time.

"The first town-meeting ever held in this town was on Dec. 6th, 1739. John Beach was chosen moderator, and Samuel Pettibone town clerk. John Beach, Samuel Pettibone, Nathaniel Baldwin, Samuel Towner, and Benajah Williams were chosen selectmen. Moses Lyman was chosen collector and treasurer. The place of this meeting not being specified, it is supposed that it was held at their meeting-house, standing a little east of north from the dwelling-house of Erastus Lyman, Esq., and four or five rods southeast of the yellow building denominated Mechanic's Hall, the spot we have now visited in solemn and grateful procession. This first meeting-house was built of rude materials. The butt end of a large white-ash tree, felled, composed the principal part of the wall on one side, and piled logs, with a covering of bark, completed the sanctuary. And does this appear small in our view, almost provoking a smile? It was great in the sight of God! It was the best they could do, and more than many of them enjoyed for their own shelter. It was the expression of their hearts, and an earnest of what they would do in time to come. It was saying that the God of the Pilgrims was their God, and should be the God of Goshen as far as it might depend on them. I would that that house now stood! How often would we steal a solitary walk thither, and in the holy stillness of evening go round her inclosures, think of the generation that congregated there, their fervent devotions, their prayers for covenanted mercies upon their posterity, and their present rest on high! And while thus musing would not the fire kindle in our own hearts, and should we not praise God that our fathers loved him, and gave us this precious example of dedicating to him the first fruits of their hearts and of their hands!

"But notwithstanding our fathers had thus early a house for God, they did not always improve it. It was of course much open between logs, and there were no stoves. It was, therefore, not fitted for worship in the severity of winter. Besides, there were no roads for the weak and tender of their congregation to travel in from different sections of the town. They therefore adopted the plan of carrying the gospel to the people, by appointing the public worship of God in different parts of the town; and at this first town-meeting they passed a vote that the 'selectmen should ascertain the *places* for holding the meetings for the public worship of God.' At a town-meeting, Jan. 11, 1740, it was voted to hire a minister on probation, and that Nathaniel Baldwin, Samuel Towner, and Samuel Pettibone be a committee to go after a minister, with full power to agree with him. It seems that this committee were successful in obtaining Mr. Stephen Heaton, of New Haven, to be their candidate; for in April, 1740, the town voted him a call to settle with them in the gospel ministry, and specified the settlement and salary they would give him. The call was not immediately accepted, and in September following it was renewed to him, with some addition to the former proposed salary. This call was accepted, and Mr. Heaton was ordained November, 1740, at the house of Capt. John Beach, on East Street, east side of the road, opposite to the present dwelling-house of Eber Bailey.

"The town, at their meetings preparatory to the settlement of Mr. Heaton, had voted that it was necessary to build a meeting-house, and Nathaniel Baldwin was appointed to solicit the General Assembly for a committee, to be appointed to decide on the spot where the new meeting-house should stand. It appears further, from the records, that the General Assembly, agreeably to the request of the petitioners, did appoint a committee of three from the town of Hartford to fix on the site for a meeting-house, and that the said committee did come out and set the stake where the house should stand some time in the summer of 1740, and that after some delay and embarrassments the *second* meeting-house in the town was raised and covered in the year 1744. It was a house forty-six by thirty-four feet, and twenty feet between sill and plate. It had two galleries, one above the other, and when it was finished was painted yellow. It stood a little northwest of this house, and a little south of the house that was removed in 1832, the south side of the third meeting-house coming within four feet of the north side of the second house. There are some two or three present who remember this second house, which was removed in 1770.

"I will now, for the satisfaction of the present generation, and with a view to impress us all with the truth that the *fashion of this world passeth away*, present you this town as it was in 1745. I am indebted for these statistics mainly to Deacon Lewis M. Norton, of this place, whose unwearied and persevering effort in this cause for years entitles him to the lasting gratitude of his townsmen and to a more *substantial* reward. We will return, then, to the south part of the town, where we have already been in the history, and commence with Capt. Jonathan Buel, son of Deacon John Buel, of Litchfield, and father of Capt. Jonathan Buel, now of this town. His house stood upon the line between Litchfield and Goshen, on the west side of the north and south road, as it now runs. In the house lately owned and occupied by Elias Buel, a little south of Harvey Brooks, on the east side of the road, lived Ebenezer Hill, Jr., son of the Ebenezer Hill whose house we have already located in Mr. Brooks' barn-yard. This house of Ebenezer Hill, Jr., lately occupied by Elias Buel, was built in the summer of 1741, and is the oldest house in the town. This Hill and Capt. Jonathan Buel kept tavern alternately for a number of years. Buel would keep two years, and then Hill two, for the accommodation of those who were going to and from 'Western Lands.' About half-way between the house of Ebenezer Hill, Jr., and the house lately occupied by Elisha Buel, now by Watts Brooks, stood the house of Asa Hill, another son of Ebenezer Hill, first mentioned. A little north of the present house of Watts Brooks, near the flat, stood the house of Benjamin Frisbie, already described as the second house, built in 1737, on the Squires Farm. A little north of Frisbie's house, as we ascend the hill, and precisely where stands the house of Joseph Beardsley, lived John Dibble, with a numerous family from Wallingford. Afterwards, John Dibble, Jr., kept a store in the house for several years, and then built him a store, about ten rods south of his house, near the house of Frisbie, and traded there. It was called the red store, because it was painted red. Proceeding north until we come to within four rods southeast of the present brick house of Samuel Ives, and there lived Noah Wadhams, from Middletown, the progenitor of all those who have ever lived in Goshen bearing the name of Wadhams. He was prosperous in business and reared a numerous family. About twenty-eight rods north of Noah Wadhams lived, on the west side of the road, Jeremiah Howe, from Wallingford. He was the progenitor of all the families by the name of Howe in Goshen, and of many in Canaan. The next neighbor to Howe, at the north, was Samuel Pettibone, from Simsbury. His house stood a few feet north of the present brick house of Thomas and Hiram Griswould, on the same side of the way. He was the first lawyer in Goshen, and for some time was State's attorney. He was much employed in the early business transactions of the town; but being overcome and thrust down by the strong man from the West Indies, he terminated his earthly existence at the old house formerly occupied by Harvey Brooks. About one hundred and fifteen rods north of the house of Pettibone, on the west side of the road, stood the house of Christopher Grimes, from Wallingford, the old well still designating the location of his dwelling. North of the house of Grimes, and about sixty rods south of the house long owned and occupied by Deacon Augustus Thomson, but now owned by Abraham Norton and his son William, stood the house of Gideon Hurlbut, from Wethersfield, on the east side of the road. Hurlbut was a substantial man, and pious. He reared a numerous family, and has one granddaughter still living in the town,—Lorana, the wife of Andrew Norton, Sr.

"A few rods north of Hurlbut's, and on the west side of the road running north and south, and north of the road then leading to Town Hill, stood the house of Zachariah Curtis, from Wethersfield. The Town Hill road came into West Street road at that time, between Gideon Hurlbut's and Curtis', forty or fifty rods south of where it now comes in. North of Curtis', and opposite to the house of Abraham Norton, on the west side of the road, stood the house of Benjamin Phelps, from Windsor. He soon afterwards sold to Timothy Gaylord, of Wallingford, father of the late Joseph Gaylord, and grandfather of Joseph Ives and Willard Gaylord. This Timothy Gaylord was killed in the old French war,—was shot through the head by an Indian as he stood behind a tree, and was moving out his own head to obtain a shot at the Indian. The next house north, on the west side of the way, near where now stands the barn of Truman Starr, was the house of John Wright, who had a numerous family. He is the ancestor of those who bear the name of Wright in this town. A little north of this, on the same side of the way, and a little north of the late Woodruff house, stood the house of Deacon Gideon Thompson, from New Haven. This house was palisadoed against the Indians. The manner of fortifying a house was this: they dug a deep ditch around the house, placed logs perpendicularly in it all around the house, leaving a space only for a gate. The logs were placed close together, sharpened at the top, and extended eight, ten, or twelve feet above the ground. The earth taken from the trench was then returned, and beaten down until the logs stood firmly; and this, with a gate well secured, was a tolerable defense against a sudden attack from the Indians. It is needless, perhaps, to say that the Indians did not deal in artillery. At this house a town-meeting was held in May, 1741. He was one of the first deacons in the church, being appointed at the time of the organization of the church, in November, 1740, before the ordination of Mr. Heaton, or very soon afterwards. He was the first representative from this town to the General Assembly, 1757, and, in 1759, he died at Hartford while a member of the Assembly. He was the grandfather of Jonathan Thomson and Deacon

Augustus Thomson. From this house of Deacon Gideon Thomson there was no road open either north or west in 1745, but all was forest, with the exception of a settlement in Canada Village, so called.

"In 1739 or 1740 the said Benjamin Frisbie, of the south end, moved into that place, and built him a house a few rods north of the present house of Augustus Miles, Esq. In 1742 he built a saw-mill, where stands now the woolen-factory, and soon after he built the first grist-mill in town. This stood a little distance from the saw-mill, and occupied the ground which is now improved as a tannery by George Miles. Undoubtedly the inhabitants of this village are indebted to this same Frisbie for the *name* of their village, and that the Connecticut Historical Collections have the truth in the case. Capt. Jonathan Buel, who can remember eighty years, says that it was called Canada as long ago as he can remember, and he always understood that it came by its name as stated in the Collections, viz., that this Frisbie was ever talking about removing to Canada, but never went. The wags of his time being wearied with his story of Canada, told him he *should* live in Canada, and if he would not remove to Canada, they would bring Canada to him, and from that time they called the place of his residence Canada. West of Canada Village, in 1745, there was no road and no settlement until we came to Cornwall. We will return, then, to Town Hill. Here were but three families, and all southwesterly of them in this town was wilderness. On the top of Town Hill, on the west side of the road, and a little south of the present dwelling of Gen. Moses Cook, stood the house of Joseph Curtis, from Wethersfield. He had a numerous family. He sold out in 1750 to Daniel Cook, father of the present Moses Cook, Sr., who still survives. About twenty-five rods south of Gen. Moses Cook's present dwelling, on the east side of the road, stood the house of Joseph Cook, from Wallingford, father of Daniel Cook, and grandfather of Moses Cook, Sr. Joseph Cook lived here until the time of his death, Nov. 7, 1764.

"South of Curtis', and about midway of the hill on the west side of the road, stood the log house of Deacon Moses Lyman, from Northampton, Mass. His son, Col. Moses Lyman, afterwards built the present brick house now owned by the Hon. Moses Lyman, on the spot where stood the house of Deacon Lyman. This first house was built upon elevated underpinning, and the windows were made high in the walls of the house, to prevent the Indians from firing into the windows in case the family were invaded by them. But this Deacon Moses Lyman was cut off in the midst of his years, and in the midst of his usefulness, Jan. 6, 1768, aged fifty-five. He had a protuberance of the bone in one of his limbs, submitted to amputation, and after one month's slow but incessant bleeding he expired. I have seen a printed sermon, delivered on the occasion of his death, by the Rev. Mr. Newell, which shows that the church and town were in mourning by this bereavement. They felt, as did the young prophets at Elijah's removal, that the Lord had taken away their head man from among them. And from all that I can learn of the aged now living concerning him, he was a great blessing to the town. He came from Northampton, then the centre of theology and active piety in New England. He had sat under the ministry of the celebrated Jonathan Edwards, seen and felt the power of those great revivals, and he was eminently prepared to bless a new settlement. Whatever his hand found to do of benevolence and usefulness he did with his might; and as a beneficent Providence had given him the ability to bless, so he imparted. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon him, and he caused the widow's heart to sing for joy! His rest is undoubtedly glorious! We have with us to-day three grandchildren of this man, Moses, Samuel, and Erastus Lyman. He has here a great-great-grandchild, who is the tenth Moses Lyman in regular succession, and the first son born in each successive family, and the first-born in every family, with one exception. It has been said that Town Hill received its name on account of the early impression that *there* would be the centre of the town. It is more probable they thought *that* might be the centre of a south parish, when the north part of the town became a parish and the southwest part became settled. At the north side of this Town Hill we find a collection of water called Dog Pond. This received its name from the simple fact that Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin, of the north part of the town, lost his dog there by drowning in 1738. The circumstances are not mentioned, but it is probable that the event occurred while the old hunter was in the chase. Leaving Town Hill on the north side, and passing east towards Samuel Pettibone's, now Thomas Griswold's, and just before we reach the bottom of the hill, we see a saw-mill, a little at our right, on the south side of the road, which is supplied with water taken by a small canal, from the natural channel made by the waters which flow from Dog Pond. This mill was built in 1742, by Benjamin Phelps and others. Proceeding on eastwardly by Samuel Pettibone's, and crossing the meadow precisely as the road now runs, we shall come to the house of Zacheus Griswold, from Windsor. His house stood a very little north of the present house of the widow and heirs of John Griswold. He was the father of all those inhabitants of this town who have borne the name Griswold. He lived more than one hundred years, and his wife attained to just one hundred. His daughter-in-law, the wife of his son, Giles Griswold, still survives, and has attained to her ninety-ninth year. A little farther to the north and we come to the house of Abel Phelps, from Simsbury. It stood a few feet southeast from the present dwelling of Beebe Wadhams. He and his son Abel occupied the house for many years. Proceeding north, we do not find a habitation until we reach the residence of

Capt. Samuel Thomson, from New Haven. His house stood on the west side of the north and south road, near the present store of Moses Lyman, Jr. The road from West Street came into Middle Street where it now does, and, proceeding east by the first meeting-house, at the old ash-tree, proceeded directly to East Street, and came out nearly opposite to the road that comes in from Torrington. On the south side of this east and west road, and ten rods east of Mechanic's Hall, on Middle Street, lived Amos Thomson, from New Haven. Deacon Gideon Thomson, Samuel Thomson, and Amos Thomson were all brothers, or near relatives. Proceeding north on Middle Street till we come to the garden now improved by Simmons Scovil, and here we find the site of the dwelling of Rev. Mr. Heaton, the first minister of the town. This garden belongs to the house and lot now owned by Nelson Wadhams, of Canada Village. There was no other house between Mr. Heaton's and the second meeting-house already described. At this date there was no road directly east from the meeting-house, and none directly west. There was no *house* from Amos Thomson's to East Street, and none on Beach or Lucas Hill. There was a road open to West side, so called, but no house from the meeting-house till we come to the house of Timothy Tuttle, which stood on the east side of the road, nearly opposite to the present house of his granddaughter, Mrs. Huldah Tuttle. He was an original proprietor in the town, from Wallingford, and reared a numerous family. Some thirty or forty rods north of Tuttle's we come to the house of Daniel Richards, from Hartford, of whom we have already spoken. His house stood a little northwest from the present three-story Hudson house. He was the grandfather of the present Russel Richards.

"Passing onward to the northwest till we cross the outlet of Narshapogge Pond, we come to the house of Caleb Beach, standing near where Russel Richards' house now does. He was from Wallingford. At the Barnam house, south of the West-side graveyard, lived Daniel Harris, Jr., from Wallingford. No descendants in town. A little west from the last-mentioned place, and in the present garden of Lewis C. Wadhams, on the east side of his house, stood the house of Benjamin Deming, from Middletown, father of Wait, Elias, and Jonathan Deming. Still farther north, about sixty rods, on the east side of the road, stood the house of Thomas Marvin, from Litchfield. He was an original proprietor in the town, but did not remain long here. Near the house long occupied by Philo Collins, and now by William Miles, stood the house of Benajah Williams, from Stonington, an original proprietor in two rights. He did not remain long in town, but sold his large and beautiful farm, of more than four hundred acres, to Ephraim Williams, of Wethersfield, whose son, Jacob Williams, came and lived on it. Pursuing this road north until we come to the present new house of Acros Lawton, we come to the house of Jonah Case, from Simsbury, an original proprietor. From this house north all was wilderness and no road. There was no house north of the meeting-house and west of Humphrey's lane until we came to West-side Street, already described. We must return back then to the Centre, and before we go to East Street we must visit the beautiful hill of Andrew Norton, Jr., three-fourths of a mile southeast from this house. On the east declivity of this hill, on the south side of the road, and about fifteen rods east of the old house of Andrew Norton, Jr., stood the house of Lenus Ward, from Wallingford. In the autumn of the year of which we are now speaking—1745—Ward sold out to William Walter, who brought up a family there, and from him the Walters in Goshen have descended. At a little later date than the time of which we are speaking came David Norton, from Durham, and built a house on the north side of the road, on the top of the hill, almost on the same spot where now stands the new house of Andrew Norton, Jr. He was a young man of unusual enterprise and of substantial character. He was the father of David, Eber, Oliver, John, Anna, Alexander, Andrew, William, and Miriam, three of whom continue to this present time, Alexander, Andrew, and Miriam. He was, however, taken away in the midst of life and usefulness. He was greatly interested in the building of the *third* meeting-house in 1769. On Monday he labored very hard in getting in large stones for the foundation of that house. He was taken suddenly ill, and died on Thursday, aged forty-four; so that, like David of old, he was not permitted to see the house his heart was fixed upon. Not only his family, but the town felt their bereavement.

"At the south end of East Street we come to the place of Cyprian Collins, the fourth son of Rev. Timothy Collins, of Litchfield. In the spring of this year Rev. Mr. Collins purchased land at that place, and some time afterwards sent his son Cyprian to clear the land and build upon it, with the promise of a future deed. The first house of Cyprian Collins stood on the west side of the road, near the horse-shed of Capt. Timothy Collins. His second house was the one now owned and occupied by Capt. Timothy Collins. This Cyprian Collins had a numerous family, and was the ancestor of all who bear the name of Collins in this town. He had following children, Ambrose, Triphena, Amanda, Philo, Anna, Lauranda, Rhoda, Cyprian, Phebe, and Tyrannus, and all these lived to become heads of numerous families. Cyprian Collins was a frugal and an industrious man, and a firm patriot in the Revolution. In the early period of his life he *owned the covenant*, as it was called, and brought his children to baptism, and was always a regular attendant on divine worship. And here it may not be inappropriate to remark, for the benefit of the rising generation, that the practice of receiving persons of moral life into a half-way relation to the church had obtained extensively in New England at that day. The applicant for this relation was required

to profess his belief in the fundamental principles of the gospel promise to lead a sober life, and to train up his household in the things of religion. If he would do this he might bring his children to baptism, and yet not consider himself a member of the church or come to the communion-table, and not even consider himself a regenerate person. This will explain what we have further to say of Mr. Cyprian Collins. Notwithstanding he had owned the covenant, had his children baptized, and ever been a regular attendant on the instituted means of grace, yet in old age his attention was powerfully arrested to the spiritual concerns of his soul; he realized that he was a great sinner, cast himself upon the mercy of the Saviour, and, as we trust, obtained eternal life. At the age of seventy-five years he made a public profession of religion, and to the close of his life gave pleasing evidence that he was indeed a child of God.

"I will here remark, that in 1745 there was no road from Litchfield to meet East Street road, for I find that at a town-meeting in 1749 a committee was raised to 'treat with Litchfield men about their laying a road to meet our East-side road.'

"Leaving the place of Cyprian Collins, and proceeding north, we come to the house of Benoni Hills, standing near the northwest corner of the present barn of the late Samuel D. Street. The road then ran west of this barn. Benoni Hills was the father of Zimri and Col. Medad Hills. About nine rods west of the present house of William Lyman, the late residence of Capt. Jonathan North, and west of the road as it then ran, stood the house of Joseph North, from Farmington. He was the father of Dr. Joseph North, Ezekiel North, and others. This house was palisadoed, or fortified, against the Indians. A little farther north, and just where the barn stands which was lately owned and improved by Dudley Henderson, stood the house of Capt. Samuel Hinman, an original proprietor, from Litchfield. This house was built in the fall of 1738. About thirty rods north of Hinman's and a little south of the turnpike road, as it comes into East Street from Sharon, stood the house of Stephen Goodwin, from Simsbury. Here Goodwin kept tavern some years. Afterwards he built about twenty rods southeast, and there he kept a tavern. Of this man we shall hear again when we come to the war of the Revolution. A few feet north of the present brick house of Joseph Goddard, built by Birdsey Norton, Esq., stood the log house of Deacon Ebenezer Norton, from Durham. A few years afterwards he built the house which stood a little northwest of the present brick house, and in this he lived until his decease. This Deacon, or Esquire, or Col. Norton, for he bore these several titles at the same time, was a distinguished character in his day. No man, perhaps, with the exception of Deacon Moses Lyman, was ever more loved and honored by the people of this town than he. He was a member of the General Assembly twenty-six sessions, in times that tried men's souls. And he would have been called to discharge those duties still longer, but his increasing infirmities induced him to decline all public services. He married Elizabeth, the daughter of Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin, of this town, and their children were Miles, Aaron, Elizabeth, Ebenezer, Rachel, Marana, Nathaniel, Olive, and Birdsey. They have three grandchildren now living in town, Abraham Norton, Deacon Lewis M. Norton, and Elizabeth M., the wife of Joseph Goddard. He departed this life March 15, 1785, aged seventy. She died April 16, 1811, aged eighty-nine. Their descendants at the time of her death were two hundred and eight. Four of them were great-great-grandchildren.

"About thirty rods north from the house of Deacon Ebenezer Norton, and a little northeast of the red house once occupied by Deacon Samuel Norton, and now owned and occupied by Adam Bently, stood the log house of Samuel Norton, from Durham. This house was palisadoed against the Indians. Ebenezer, Samuel, and David Norton were brethren, the sons of Samuel Norton, of Durham.

"Proceeding north we come to the dwelling of Nathaniel Stanley, from Farmington. His log house stood about two rods northwest from the northwest corner of the present house, so long occupied by his grandson, William Stanley, and his great-grandson, Deacon George Stanley, but now owned by Adam Bently. He came to this town in 1742, and purchased the lot of Joseph Hickock. He died March 2, 1770, attaining to more than ninety years.

"A few rods northeast of the East Street burying-ground, on the east side of the road, stands the same house which stood there in 1745, and is one of the oldest houses in the town. It was originally the house of Barnabas Beach, eldest son of Capt. John Beach. Daniel Miles, Esq., succeeded Mr. Beach. It was long known as the residence of Samuel Chapin, Esq., and is now the home of widow Emily Chapin. On the same side, about twenty rods southeast of the dwelling of Jesse Beach, stood the house of Adna Beach, second son of Capt. John Beach. He had a numerous family, was once a representative to the General Assembly, and was the grandfather of Jesse Beach. A little north of the house occupied by Norman Austin, on the same side of the way, stood the house of Edmund Beach, the third son of Capt. John Beach. His family was numerous. Upon the death of Deacon Ebenezer Norton, he was chosen to succeed him in the office of deacon. Three times he was sent a representative to the General Assembly. His house has remained until recently, and its place may yet be seen.

"A little at the north of the old house now spoken of, on the same side of the way, opposite to the house of Eber Bailey and north of the road running east, stood the house of Capt., or Deacon John Beach, the place already spoken of as the one where the Rev. Mr. Heaton was ordained. This was the old hive

where issued nearly all the families bearing the name of Beach in this town. Deacon John Beach was from Wallingford, an original proprietor in two rights, and came to this town in 1738 with nine sons, Barnabas, Adna, Edmund, Linus, Amos, Jacob, John, Roys, and Baldwin. Being thus blessed with a *quiverful of arrows*, he commanded respect. First and last he sustained all important offices in the town. Four times he represented this town in the General Assembly. We may suppose that Deacon Beach, with his nine sons, would not, in the first instance, erect a mean cabin. This, with the considerations that there was no meeting-house fitted to the occasion of an ordination in 1740; that there was no road from East to Middle Street worthy of being called a road; and that East Street was at that time more thickly inhabited than any other section of the town, is explanatory why Mr. Heaton was ordained at the house of Deacon John Beach. I will remark here, that Deacon John Beach had a brother, Samuel, who settled in Litchfield, and gave name to the north and south street that is called Beach Street. He was the progenitor of those families of that name in that neighborhood. I will also say that Jacob Beach, the sixth son of Deacon John Beach, was the father of the present Francis and Julius Beach, whose joint ages amount to one hundred and fifty-six years, and are with us to-day.

"From Deacon John Beach's house we proceed north till we come to the garden of Robert Palmer, on the east side of East Street and on the south side of the road leading eastward, and there stood the house of Samuel Towner, from Waterbury. He was an original proprietor, but did not remain long in town. Just north of Towner's house, and near the spot where Robert Palmer's house now stands, stood the house of John North, from Farmington. He did something as a merchant there. He built what was called the blue house, deriving its name from the color of its paint. It stood precisely on the spot where now stands the house of Robert Palmer. This house was struck by lightning in the afternoon of the 6th of June, 1767, in a tremendous tempest of lightning, thunder, and rain. All were struck down in the house, and two men, James Rice and Martin Wilcox, were killed. This Martin Wilcox was a young man, pious and much beloved. The house seemed instantly on fire in various places, and the bodies of these men were nearly consumed before they could be taken from the flames. The terror produced by this Providence was so great that the *ancients* speak of it with awe to the present day. About twenty rods at the north of the blue house, on the west side of the road, stood the house of John Thomson, Jr., from Wallingford. His father was the original proprietor. John Thomson was the progenitor of the Thomsons in the north part of the town.

"North of John Thomson's, and fifty rods southeast of the yellow house built by Asaph Hall, Esq., stood the log house of Elkanah Hall, from Wallingford. His father, David Hall, was the original proprietor in two rights, but he never lived in Goshen. He afterwards was killed by a ball at Fort George, in the old French war. Asaph Hall, Esq., succeeded Elkanah at the log house, and lived there until he built the yellow house, and there lived until his death, about thirty-eight years ago. Asaph Hall was a talented man, and possessed the confidence of the people of this town. Twenty-four times between 1773 and 1792 he sat in the General Assembly. He was then called Capt. Hall. For many years he sustained the office of magistrate, and was a firm friend to his country.

"And now we come to the house of Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin, one of the first characters of that day. He was originally from Guilford, but came first to Litchfield, and at the settlement of this town he purchased two rights and came to Goshen in 1739. His house stood on the west side of East Street, and on the south side of the narrow road leading to Humphrey's lane, a few rods southwest from the brick house of Asaph Hall. He was eminently a man of God, and was highly esteemed both in the church and in the town. Twice was he sent to the General Assembly. He was at first a deacon in the church at Guilford, then at Litchfield, and as soon as the church was organized here he was appointed one of their first deacons. He married, while yet in Guilford, Elizabeth, the sister of Abraham Parmele, the progenitor of all the Parmeles in Goshen. Deacon Baldwin, his wife, and his eight children all had a standing in this church, and although all of them have long since gone from this world, yet our faith sees them members of the church triumphant and glorified, the father saying, 'Behold, *I and the children whom the Lord hath given me!*' The names of their children were Nathaniel, Elizabeth, Samuel, Brewen, Anne, Sarah, Lucy, and Rachel. The late Isaac Baldwin, of this town, was the son of Nathaniel Baldwin, and grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin.

"The late Brewen Baldwin was grandson of Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin, and son of Samuel Baldwin. But the late Daniel, Stephen, and Elisha Baldwin were grandsons of Timothy Baldwin, of Guilford, brother of Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin. On the east side of the road, and nearly opposite to Asaph Hall's brick house, on the north side of the road which leads to Hart Hollow, stood the house of John Smith, from Farmington. Here he commenced trading, and was the first merchant in the town. After about two years he removed to the Towner house, just south of Robert Palmer's, and next he came to the lot on which Erastus Lyman, Esq., now lives. He built a large house between Mechanic's Hall and the house of Esquire Lyman, afterwards called the Kettle house. He for some years made *potash* on the little stream at the foot of the hill, east of this house, and from this circumstance the stream derived its name, *Potash Brook*. The little children who resort to this place in the

summer months, when out of school, to catch tadpoles, or porwigles, may remember how they come to say, 'Come, let us go to the Potash.' Abigail, the daughter of this Mr. Smith, married the Rev. Abel Newell, the second minister in the town.

"We return to East Street, and proceeding north from Smith's house we come to the present store of Putnam Bailey. Here stood the house of Timothy Stanley, the brother of Nathaniel Stanley, of whom we have spoken. He came into town in the summer of 1742, from Farmington. His descendants are numerous, but are scattered abroad in the several States. From this house there was a highway existing in name, a little distance north of the present house of Collins Baldwin, but the whole country north and east was yet in possession of the tenants of the forest. Nature vegetated, blossomed, matured, and fell without the friendly hand of culture, and without imparting directly a single blessing to civilized life.

"In Humphrey's lane, as it is called, a road running parallel with East Street, south of the north meeting-house and a little west of East Street, there were two families. On the west side of this lane, about ten rods from where the road from the meeting-house comes into the lane, stood the house of John Wilcox, from Farmington. Daniel Wilcox, from Simsbury, was the original owner. The posterity of this John Wilcox have now become numerous. John Flavel Wilcox is his descendant. The other family in this street was Samuel Humphrey. His house was thirty or forty rods south of Wilcox, on the east side of the road as it now is, but on the west as it then was. Humphrey was an original proprietor from Simsbury. He had eighteen children by four wives, —ten sons and eight daughters,—and his posterity are very numerous, and have ever well sustained the reputation of their worthy progenitor. Indeed, it is thought that the descendants of this Samuel Humphrey are more numerous, by far, than the descendants of any other man who ever lived in Goshen.

"We have now but one more location to notice. It is that of Abraham Parmele, from Guilford. His father was the original proprietor, but never came here to live. His son came on at the settlement of the town. His house, when built, stood about one hundred and thirty rods northwest of Whist Pond, on the north and south road running west of the pond, and near where the east and west road from Robert Palmer's comes into the Pond road. The first year he labored on this lot all alone, but boarded with his uncle, Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin, of East Street. The next year he had a wigwam and boarded himself; and he had a bed, too, for returning from Guilford in the spring of that year, he brought with him a bag of grass-seed, which was far more elastic and downy than the floor of his cabin. On this he reposed at night, secure from the wolves that howled around his tenement. It is said of young Parmele, that his axe was heavy but he knew it not. It fell thick and strong. The sound thereof was from early morn until the stars appeared, and the sturdy sons of the forest lay around him as windfalls! But although he was thus enjoying single-blessedness in the stillness, grandeur, and sublimity of a deep forest, yet it seems he did not think it good for man to live alone *always*, and believed there must be a helpmeet for him somewhere. In the summer of 1745 his house went up, an indication of a revolution in his domestic establishment, and in May, 1746, Mary Stanley, the fourth daughter of Nathaniel Stanley, of East Street, was legally constituted associated head of the establishment. This was an honorable and a happy union. They had ten children; nearly all of them, with the parents, became pious, and two of the sons entered the gospel ministry. This was the father of our much-loved friend and father in the town, Nathaniel Stanley Parmele, who still survives the successive attacks of the most formidable disease which falls upon our race, apoplexy. I have several times mentioned Whist Pond, in the vicinity of Mr. Parmele's. This pond derives its name from an old Indian of that name, who came every year alone from Farmington, and spent the season in hunting around the pond, and fishing and bathing in it, but who was finally drowned in its waters. I will here remark that Gun-Stock Brook, in the north part of the town, derived its name from the fact that curly maple grew plentifully upon its banks, which was much used during the war of the Revolution in the manufacture of stocks for muskets.

"I have now presented you with a map of this town as it was when the original proprietors were fairly settled on their lots. And we can hardly fail to see that some parts of the town were then as thickly inhabited as at this day. This was the case with West Street all the distance to Litchfield line. It was so on West side from Timothy Tuttle's to the house of William Miles, and on East Street, from Cyprian Collins' to Putnam Bailey's store.

"We will now bring into view some of the civil and ecclesiastical affairs of the town at the same time of which we have been speaking, 1745. It seems that at an early period the inhabitants of the north part of the town were sensible of the disadvantages they labored under from the location of the meeting-house in this place, and that they commendably labored for one of two things,—either that the second meeting-house should be located farther north, or that the town should be divided into two parishes. And this was the cause of a committee being appointed by the General Assembly, in 1740, to come to this place and decide where the house should stand. And we can scarcely doubt but that it was in view of another ecclesiastical society existing at the north that the stake for the second meeting-house was placed here; for no man in his senses could suppose that a house for worship *here* would give equal advantages to the north with those imparted to the south. Accordingly, we find a vote passed at a public town-meeting, on the

10th of December, 1745, expressing their willingness for the town to be divided into two ecclesiastical societies, as soon as the north should stand fifteen hundred pounds on the grand list, and the dividing line should be through the centre of the town, running east and west. This appears to have been satisfactory at the time, and the north and south proceeded on in their original relation; and, indeed, nothing appears on record to show that this subject ever alienated the feelings of the brethren of the church, or that it ever interrupted the community of feeling between families naturally allied. But at this early period of Mr. Heaton's ministry among the people of Goshen, dissatisfaction arose in the minds of many in regard to him, and early in the year 1746 we find one of the most loving, modest, and polite invitations for Mr. Heaton to leave them that may be found, I think, on history. The vote stands thus: 'Voted, that we will choose a committee to treat with our reverend pastor about some reasonable and loving terms of agreement, so that the door may be opened, if he in his wisdom shall think fit, to seek for an orderly dismission from the work of the ministry in this place, or to treat with him about making some suitable alterations.'

"Mr. Heaton, it seems, was not equally pacific and loving towards his people, but retained his relation to them as a pastor seven years longer. The reasons for this dissatisfaction are nowhere publicly stated, but it may be supposed that the pressure of the times, together with their recent origin and expenditures, contributed something to this uneasiness; for we have arrived to that period when the inhabitants were visited with the greatest calamity they ever were called to experience,—I mean what is termed *the old French war*.

"We will now look at some of the domestic transactions of the town from 1745 to 1754. At a town-meeting, Feb. 16, 1747, it was voted to pay Timothy Stanley thirty shillings, old tenor, for killing a wolf. April 22, 1747, the town forbids the selectmen paying the Rev. Mr. Heaton any money. Jan. 4, 1748, the town raise a committee to lay out a road four rods wide from the meeting-house north to Canaan. Sept. 19, 1749, a committee is raised to look out a road from Deacon Gideon Thomson's (opposite the present house of Truman Starr, Esq.) to Frisbie's mills, in Canada, and to Cornwall. April 8, 1751, it was voted that Samuel Pettibone, Esq., be an agent to petition the General Assembly for a county in this part of their government. I would here remark that until 1751 these Western towns were all included in the county of Hartford, but this year the new county of Litchfield was created. In June, 1753, the Rev. Stephen Heaton was dismissed from his pastoral relation to this church and people, and steps were immediately taken to procure preaching. It appears that Mr. Abel Newell was their first candidate upon Mr. Heaton's removal; that he received a call to settle with them in 1754, but did not receive ordination till 1755. The town stipulated to pay Mr. Newell fifteen hundred pounds settlement, old tenor, within three years of his ordination,—five hundred pounds annually for three years. His salary for the first year was to be equal in value to one hundred bushels of wheat, to sixty-six bushels of rye, and to two hundred and one bushels of Indian corn; and then to rise forty pounds per annum, old tenor, in the same proportion to said grain, till the salary should amount in value to one hundred and twelve bushels of wheat, to one hundred and thirty-four bushels of rye, and to two hundred and twenty-five bushels of Indian corn, and then his salary was to remain fixed at that sum.

"There is nothing especially interesting in the public transactions of the town from 1755 to 1765. There is one vote of the town in 1762 which may be humiliating to our present feelings, and yet it confirms what I have already stated in regard to the pressure of the times in the new settlements at that period, and shows how the views and feelings of men will differ at different times in regard to the morality of things, according to the light they have on those subjects. The vote reads thus: 'Voted to choose an agent for said town, to prefer a prayer to the General Assembly at their session in May next, praying said Assembly to grant to said town liberty to raise the sum of two hundred pounds, by a lottery, for the making and mending highways in said town, under such regulations as said Assembly in their wisdom shall think proper.' Another vote, Jan. 12, 1763, will show us the price of different kinds of grain at that time: 'Voted to give the Rev. Mr. Newell, for his services in the ministry in this town the year past, for wheat, four shillings per bushel, and for rye, two shillings and nine pence per bushel, and for Indian corn, two shillings per bushel.'

"April 21, 1768, 'Voted, forty-nine to twenty-two, that a new meeting-house is needed. July 3, 1769, Voted to build a new meeting-house for public worship at the place affixed by the County Court in said town. Voted, that said meeting-house be sixty-four feet in length and forty-four in breadth, and that Ensign David Norton, Lieut. Parmele, and Zacheus Griswold be a committee to carry on the business of building said meeting-house.' This third meeting-house was raised in the spring of the next year, 1770, giving twenty-six years for the existence of the second meeting-house, and sixty-two years for the *third*, as that was removed to make way for the present house in 1832. In the autumn of 1771, November 15th, Ensign Elisha Blinn was appointed first chorister, Fisk Beach the second, and Miles Norton the third, at a regular town-meeting.

"I would here stop to speak of certain appendages to that meeting-house, and to many others in the country at that day. They were called *Sabbath-day houses*, or noon-houses. The object of these houses was to furnish the owners of them, and such of their

friends as they were disposed to invite, with a warm retreat in winter, during the interval between forenoon and afternoon public services. And we must bear in mind that at that day a stove in a meeting-house was a thing unknown and unthought of. These houses generally consisted of two rooms, ten or twelve feet square, with a chimney in the centre between them, and a fireplace in each room. They were generally built at the united expense of two or more families. Dry fuel was kept in each house, ready for kindling a fire. On the morning of the Sabbath the owner of each room deposited in his saddle-bags the necessary refreshment for himself and family, and a bottle of beer or cider, and took an early start for the sanctuary. He first called at his Sabbath-day house, built him a fire, deposited his luncheon, warmed himself and family, and at the hour of worship they were all ready to sally forth, and to shiver in the cold during the morning services at the house of worship. At noon they returned to their Sabbath-houses, with some invited friends, perhaps, where a warm room received them, the fire having been in operation during the morning exercises. The saddle-bags were now brought forth and their contents discharged upon a prophet's table, of which all partook a little, and each in turn drank at the bottle. This service being performed, and thanks returned, the patriarch of the family drew from his pocket the notes he had taken during the morning service, and the sermon came under renewed and distinct consideration, all enjoying the utmost freedom in their remarks. Sometimes a well-chosen chapter or paragraph was read from an author, and the service was not unfrequently concluded by prayer; then all returned to the sanctuary to seek a blessing there. If the cold was severe, the family might return to their house to warm them before they sought their habitation. The fire was then extinguished, the saddle-bags and the fragments were gathered up, the house locked, and all returned to their home. There were no less than four of these houses standing around the third meeting-house at once, three on the north side of the road, west of the present blacksmith's shop, and one south, by the town post, between the brick school-house and H. N. Lyman's store. The Sabbath-house that stood by the present town post was owned by Deacon Moses Lyman and Capt. Jonathan Buel, father of the present Capt. Jonathan Buel. The one farthest east, on the north, was owned by Deacon Ebenezer Norton and his brother, Samuel Norton. The next west of them was owned by Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin and Samuel Baldwin, and the third was owned by Nehemiah Lewis and Adna Beach.

"I am now in the history of the town, 1772, when a road was laid out directly west from the meeting-house to Elisha Thompson's house, standing near the present cider-mill of Ira Thompson."

CHAPTER XXXIII.*

GOSHEN (Continued).

Among those noble men and women who first planted themselves at Boston and its vicinity in 1630, were found some who five years later were lured away from the Massachusetts colony by what they heard of the rich meadow-lands lying on the banks of the Connecticut River. In the three towns of Hartford, Wethersfield, and Windsor they made their home. In two years they numbered three hundred souls, and just at this point they were compelled to fight the sons of the forest.

Five of their men at work had been murdered by the Pequots, and history hardly shows up more heroic men than the ninety men, old and young, from that little colony of three hundred, who sprang to arms, attacked those treacherous Pequots, and almost annihilated them. Doubtless there were some among these ninety heroes whose grandchildren one hundred years later helped to change the dense forest that covered these hills into a fruitful field.

But we turn now to those who the following year, 1638, settled in New Haven. They were mostly families, possessing considerable wealth, from London and its vicinity. They were decided in their religious character, and well fitted to found a truly Christian colony. They were followed the next year by another colony of similar culture, who planted themselves in Guilford and its vicinity. To us it seems a novel bargain that they made with the Indians in 1639, giving them thirteen coats for the land of the seven towns of New Haven, Branford, Wallingford, East Haven, Woodbridge, Cheshire, and North Haven. These towns of Wallingford and Guilford, then settled, were the towns from whence, ninety-nine years later, came most of the fathers of Goshen.

These colonies of Connecticut possessed a most liberal charter, granted them by Charles II.; and while almost all the surrounding colonies gave up their charters, our fathers, inflexible as a rock, never yielded up theirs to the hand of any tyrant. Thus our commonwealth grew in wealth and population, governing themselves almost as freely as now, their General Assembly meetings for two sessions each year in Hartford and New Haven; and the men gathered there in our early history would no doubt compare favorably with those of our own time.

In the year 1737 our native town, like most of those around it, was an unbroken wilderness. It was not, so far as we can learn, the permanent home of the red man, although in some seasons of the year his hunting-ground. Goshen, with the six towns lying north and west of it, were called "Western Lands," belonging to the Connecticut colony.

In October, 1737, the Assembly ordered that these

* This chapter was contributed by Deacon Edward Norton, being condensed from an address delivered by him at Goshen, July 4, 1876.

seven townships be laid out and sold at auction, the town of Salisbury to be divided into twenty-five rights, and the towns of Goshen, Norfolk, Canaan, Cornwall, Kent, and Sharon to be divided into fifty-three rights each. Each town must reserve one right for the first settled minister, one for the permanent future support of the ministry, and one for the schools; and no permission was given to encroach upon the three hundred acres in each town granted to Yale College.

Eleven years before—viz., in 1726—three gentlemen of Wallingford, Durham, and Haddam, all magistrates, had received for some service rendered, or possibly as a gift, three hundred acres of land lying in the wilderness now called Goshen. In 1731 they surveyed it, but did not occupy it themselves. A few years later, certainly as early as 1737, it was occupied, and there must have been two dwellings erected upon it by Benjamin Frisbie and Ebenezer Hill. This was called ever afterward the "Esquire's Farm." The time for the selling of the township of "A," or Goshen, as it was soon after called, was fixed by the Assembly to be the first Tuesday in December, 1737.

Purchasers appeared during that winter and the following spring and summer; and we find in our first record that one Thomas Marvin was paid for warning the first meeting of the purchasers the large sum of seven pounds ten shillings. In what way he warned it we do not know; but perhaps he traveled about the State, and notified them all to assemble in Litchfield on Sept. 27, 1738.

And now let us look in upon the fathers of Goshen assembled at the house of Capt. John Buel in Litchfield on that September day. It was a meeting fraught with interest not only to them, but to the thousands of their descendants who have since been born and reared here, and whose remains repose in the cemeteries of Goshen, or are scattered among the cities of the dead in our broad land. What would we not give to-day could we in reality look upon those men of the past! We should gaze upon a group of thirty men or more, fourteen of whom had wended their way hither from Wallingford, three from Guilford, three from Simsbury, and one from each of the towns of West Hartford, Windsor, Stonington, Lyme, and New Haven, while six of the number were already located in Litchfield. There seem to have been sixteen absentees, whose interests were intrusted to a committee appointed for the purpose, as well as to take care of the three public rights. After a brief preliminary meeting, they adjourned to the next morning at "8 of y^{e} clock." That was the morning of Sept. 28, 1738, and, according to the record,—

"Y^{e} s^{d} meeting was opened according to adjournment above s^{d}, and it was then voted by said purchasers in s^{d} meeting, that we will proceed to lay out Two Divisions of Land in s^{d} township of Goshen, viz.: Two fifty-acre Lots to Each Right or Whol share, each Lot to be equal to fifty acres of y^{e} Best Land, and Hee that Draws y^{e} last Choice in y^{e} First Draught, shall have y^{e} First Choice in y^{e} second division, and so on successively back, according to y^{e} Draught of Choice, until it comes to Him who made y^{e} first Choice, or had y^{e} First Draught."

We next find them drawing by lot their numbers from 1 up to 53. It was a drawing in which there were no blanks, for No. 53, as well as No. 1, drew himself a farm of about four hundred and eighty-three acres. The town, nine miles in length by four and a half in breadth, would give them fifty-three such farms.

But, unlike the first persons who came to Litchfield in 1715, who first purchased that town of the Indians for the sum of fifteen pounds, and afterwards, in 1718, had to pay the colony only the trifling sum of one and three-quarter farthings per acre, or about seventeen and one-half shillings each for a farm of four hundred and eighty-three acres, these fathers of Goshen had to pay into the treasury of His Most Gracious Majesty's colony of Connecticut the sum of one hundred and thirty to one hundred and eighty pounds each. It is evident that few, if any, of them were able to pay down for their land, and bonds with security were required of each.

We cannot surely know the value of the pound sterling then. If we assume a pound to be the same then that it was in the salary stipulated to be paid the first minister two years later,—viz., twenty-eight shillings, to be accounted one ounce of silver Troy weight, making a pound about eighty-three cents,—then our fathers paid about twenty-six cents per acre for the lands of Goshen.

But we can in imagination see them that September morning, after their lots were all drawn, making their way through the wildwood to Goshen. They would naturally pause a few moments at the two houses already standing, near where Mr. Watts Brooks now lives, where Mr. Hill and Mr. Frisbie had located themselves. Another house stood on East Street, built by Mr. Samuel Hinman, and we do not know how many of them found a temporary home at these three houses during the time of selecting their future homes. Now we lose sight of them until they next meet in Litchfield, three months later, Dec. 1, 1738, at which time they again resort to lot, and in the same manner as before draw for choice, and locate third and fourth divisions of land. This dividing up of their four-hundred-and-eighty-acre rights into ten divisions, to be drawn at five drawings, gave them more opportunity to know the quality of the lands in the town.

Again they are hidden from our view until they meet in Litchfield, Sept. 26, 1739, and at this meeting they, like Abraham of old, provide a place where they may bury their dead. It is thought there had been a death in the family of Mr. Hill in 1737; but in our little colony, now organized, in Goshen there had been three deaths in the July previous to this meeting, in 1739. They were all children of Mr. Christopher Grimes, whose home was one-quarter of a mile south of Mr. William Norton's house. Abra-

ham Grimes, thirteen years of age, headed a procession oh, how long!—a procession which has been marching on ever since to the graveyards of Goshen. He was followed by a brother, who died five days after, and a sister three weeks afterward.

The first child born in Goshen bore the novel name of "Billiores Hill." The date of his appearance is not known, but it was before 1739.

At the same meeting, in October, 1739, they appointed Capt. Benajah Williams as their agent to present a memorial to the General Assembly. This memorial does not appear on any old record in our town, but the following is copied from the manuscript records of the colony at Hartford, and gives us light in regard to the progress made in our settlement at this date:

"To the Honorable General Court of His Majesty's Colony of Connecticut, Sitting in New Haven in s^d^ Colony, the memorial of y^e^ Proprietors of y^e^ Township of Goshen, humbly sheweth

"That your Honor's Memorialists, Purchasers of s^d^ Township, in pursuance of y^e^ orders and Direction of this Assembly, have been endeavoring to settle and improve y^e^ Lands in s^d^ Township, and accordingly, fourty of y^e^ Proprietors are now Living in s^d^ Township, and y^e^ Rest are preparing to do likewise, but for want of the authority and privileges and favors usually granted to new places, are not able to proceed in promoting the General good of y^e^ place as we desire. Therefore, in confidence of the favor of Honorable Assembly towards us in these matters, we humbly Request that you would be pleased to grant to us the following particulars, viz.:

"That we may be invested with, and have and enjoy, the priviledges and authority of a Town, as is usually granted to other Towns in the Government.

"2, that a tax of fourty shillings a year upon each right, for four years next coming, may be Levyed and collected of each proprietor for y^e^ support of a minister in s^d^ Place, and

"3^dly^, in as much as y^e^ time of payment for y^e^ s^d^ Rights is about come, and by Reason of y^e^ Rumours and Reports of a war, many of us are Defeated of a method we proposed to raise money to Pay for s^d^ Rights, we humbly request y^e^ favor of this Court in Lengthening y^e^ time of payment for s^d^ Rights upon interest, either on y^e^ present or other security, as your Honors shall Judge Just, or otherwise Grant such other relief and encouragement to us in forwarding y^e^ settlement and advancement of y^e^ interest of s^d^ place.

"and we as in Duty bound shall ever pray,

"Benaijah Williams,
"Agent for s^d^ Proprietors.

"New Haven, Oct. 16, 1739."

We next come to the period of the first town-meeting of Goshen, which was lawfully warned and held in Goshen, Dec. 6, 1739. From the record of this meeting, the fathers of Goshen seemed to have made great progress during the short space of one year. They appointed five selectmen, two constables, three grand jurors, three listers, three surveyors of highways, one collector of taxes, who was also treasurer (Moses Lyman, who had come from Northampton during the year), one town clerk (Mr. Pettibone, a lawyer), three horse branders, whose duty it was to mark all animals, so that owners could know them in the absence of fences, there being on record sixty-six different marks in Goshen, three fence-viewers, one leather-sealer, three men a committee to exchange land to accommodate for highways; two men were given permission to build town pounds, and the selectmen were "instructed to ascertain the places of holding the meetings for publick worship of God."

One month later, Jan. 11, 1740, at another meeting, they voted to "hire a minister to preach the gospel in s^d^ town, and that s^d^ minister come among us as a probationer." They added some names to the lists of officers appointed in December, and also appointed "Othniel Gillett as a grave-digger," and made a red oak-tree, which stood not far from the house of John H. Wadhams, to be a "sign-post for the year ensuing."

The winter passed, to some the first, the second to others, spent in Goshen, and they met April 21, 1740, and extended a call to Rev. Stephen Heaton to settle here as a minister, offering him one hundred and ten pounds as a salary, besides fifty pounds in labor, to be worked out at five to six shillings a day. At the present value of silver per ounce, this salary and labor together made about one hundred and thirty-three dollars. They also sent a committee to the Assembly with a petition that they would send a committee to fix the location of a meeting-house.

In November of that year Mr. Heaton was ordained at the house of Capt. John Beach, on East Street, the spot now marked by a tree transplanted there in 1876.

Thus was our town fairly started on its career in two short years, and just at this point we are again indebted to our colonial manuscript records for the following paper, without which we might never have known the difficulties our fathers encountered:

PETITION FOR RELIEF.

"To the Hon. General Assembly of his Majesty's English Colony of Conn. in New England in America, now convened and sitting in Hartford in s^d^ Colony (May, 1741).

"The Humble Memorial of David Whitney, of Canaan, Agent for s^d^ Town, Samuel Pettibone, of Goshen, Agent for s^d^ Town, Timothy Hatch, of Kent, Agent of s^d^ Town, and George Halloway, of Cornwal, agent of s^d^ Town, in behalf of themselves and the rest of the purchasers who have settled, and are actually inhabiting s^d^ Towns. Humbly Sheweth that the Memorialists purchased there in the several above named Towns of the Governor and Company of this Colony, or of those who purchased the same, so that either as first purchasers or at second hand, we are become indebted in many considerable sums to the Governor and Company, and the times of payment are expired or very near. That the settling of new Towns is ever attended with very many and great difficulties, but it has happened in respect to the memorialists that their settlement has been attended with Greater Difficulties and distress than there ever was known an instance of in this colony, for, may it please your Honours, the unparalleled Extremity and severity of the Last winter has not only totally exhausted all the little stock of provisions and necessary supports of Life which we had purchased and procured from other sources, at great pains and cost, but has occasioned us to expend our money which we had set apart and depended upon to pay our purchases and for the support of our family's and Creatures, and after all our Lawful endeavors, Divine Providence has so far frowned upon us that a very great part of our Stock of cattle, sheep, and swine are dead, and the very truth is, that many of the settled inhabitants amongst us, when we lay ouselves in our beds, have nothing to depend upon but the care and Goodness of a merciful and omnipotent Being for our next day's provisions and support.

"These Difficulties are all well known to your Honours, with many other Difficulties and Distresses we are under, though your Hon^rs^, we hope, have not had that fatal experimental knowledge thereof which we have felt. These things, may it please your Honours, have rendered it utterly impossible for us to make payment of the Bonds we have given the Gov^r^ and Company for our purchases by the time limited for the payment of the same.

"So that if your Honours should be strict to demand the same of us which is due, we can have no other view but the utter ruin, &c., of our Towns and plantations, notwithstanding we have in Truth and Fidelity,

used all Lawful and honest ends, and to Conform ourselves to the act of this Colony respecting our Rights and Settlements. Moreover, we Humbly observe that there were many of the first purchasers of Rights who have made merchandise of their Rights to their great advantage, and there are many large tracts of Land in our Towns belonging to non-settlers, or non-resident proprietors, and those bearing little or no Burthen amongst us, but have the value of their Lands equally increasing with ours, casts a double Burthen upon us in respect to the settlement of ministers, building meeting-houses, &c., and we cannot but think it very reasonable that the Lands of such non-settlers should be taxed Double the Lands of the Settlers.

"And we beg leave further to show, that we are the Frontier Towns at the nearest corner of the Government, north and west, and if it should happen that there should be a Warr with the French and Indians (which God of his mercy prevent), we shall be most exposed of any of the Towns in the Colony. Wherefore, we are encouraged, from the wonted Goodness of this Honorable Assembly, to pray your Hon^{rs} to grant us the following Things for our Relief and Redress: first, that your Hon^{rs} would lengthen out the time of the payment of our Bonds for our Purchases, or forbear us of payment of the same till the time limited for our settlement is expired, and that your Honors would remit the interest of the money for such forbearance.

"2^{dly}. That your Honors would lay a Tax upon the Lands of non-resident Proprietors for the support of the Gospel and building meeting-houses in the above mentioned Towns, dowble the Tax of the Lands of the settlers, or for as much per acre on the Right and as long as your Honours in Wisdom and Justice shall think fit.

"3^{dly}. That your Honours would grant unto each of the s^{d} Towns a Town stock of powder and Lead, as much as your Honours shall think fit and convenient.

"4^{thly}. That your Hon^{rs} would upon the publick charge of the Colony Give unto each of s^{d} towns a full Colony Law-book.

"And your Hon^{rs} Humble and Distressed memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

"DAVID WHITNEY, SAM^{L}. PETTIBONE,
"TIM^{Y} HATCH, GEO. HALLOWAY,
"Agents.

"HARTFORD, May 19, 1741."

Hardly five years had passed after Mr. Heaton's ordination before we find upon the record a most courteous opening of negotiations with him, as follows:

"*Voted*, that we will choose a Committee to treat with our Rev. Pastor about some reasonable and loving terms of agreement, so that the door may be opened, if he in his wisdom shall think fit, to seek for an orderly dismission from the work of the ministry in this place, or to treat with about making some suitable alterations."

But the first minister had no idea of abandoning his place, and remained pastor until 1753, when he was dismissed, but continued to reside in Goshen until his death in 1788.

THE PATENT.

In 1745 the town applied to the Assembly for a patent giving to us town privileges. It was not given until Oct. 2, 1749, as we suppose, for the reason that some of the fifty proprietors had failed to comply with the conditions of their purchase. They were required to enter upon their land within two years, and build and finish a house eighteen feet square and seven feet between sill and plate, and clear, fence, and subdue six acres of land, and to remain thereon for three successive years. Failure on the part of some to do this, or to pay for their purchases, may have delayed the desired patent, which bears the signature of "Jonathan Lare, Governor," and,

"By virtue of the power vested in him and the Colony of our late Sovereign, King Charles 2nd, of blessed memory, it confirms to them their possession to the woods, the timber, the trees, underwoods, lands, waters, brooks, ponds, fishing, fowling, mines, minerals, and precious stones within and upon said Town; to be held of his Majesty, his heirs, or successors; or of his Majesty's manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and Kingdom of Great Britain, in free and common socage, and not in capite, nor by Knight service yielding and paying. Therefore unto our Sovereign Lord, the King, his heirs, and successors, only one-fifth part of all the ore of Gold and Silver, which from time to time, and at all times hereafter shall be gotten, had, or obtained thereon, in lieu of all service, duty, or demands whatsoever."

The fathers of Goshen never had occasion to send any of the gold or silver ore to his majesty, and it is doubtful whether any of the fines due to the sovereign for killing the king's deer in Goshen were ever collected, for in April, 1741, it was voted to give Daniel Harris, Sr., Benjamin Frisbie, and Daniel Harris, Jr., that part of their fine for killing deer which belonged to the town. Five years later they voted thirty shillings to Timothy Stanley for killing a wolf.

Frequent changes occurred in our town, and it seems likely that about thirty of the forty-six original proprietors who purchased the fifty rights remained here, or were represented by their sons, during the first ten or twenty years of our history. The others sold their rights to men who came to reside in Goshen, as in the case of Mr. Lyman, who came from Northampton in 1739; Ebenezer and Samuel Norton, from Durham in 1739; John Wright, from Wethersfield in 1742; Mr. Griswold, from Windsor; Nathaniel and Timothy Stanley, from Farmington in 1742; Benoni Hills, from Durham in 1741; Noah Wadhams, from Middletown in 1741; John North, from Farmington in 1745; and soon after many others.

Passing on a few years, to 1756, our colony was eighteen years old, and we now for the first time learn our population from the first census. We numbered 610 inhabitants; Litchfield, 1366; Hartford, only 2926; New Haven, 5085; Windsor, 4170; while Middletown, the largest place in the colony, numbered 5446.

THE FRENCH AND INDIAN WAR.

This was soon after the commencement of the French and Indian war, which lasted from 1754 to 1762. It is impossible to know at this distant day the names of all who served His Majesty George III. during those eight years. We have, however, the names of twenty Goshen men, three of whom were killed, four died of sickness, and one was severely wounded and kept a prisoner five years. These eight men, out of the little band of twenty, deserve more than a passing notice. Of the three killed, Lieut. Timothy Gaylord was the first to fall. He made his will before he left Goshen, in the early spring of 1758, and took his last look at his home cirele, among whom were two little boys, afterwards enrolled in our Revolutionary army. But he never saw his little son Joseph, who was born soon after he left home (who was the father of Capt. Willard Gaylord), and who at the age of eighteen was fighting, with his brothers, in our Revolution. Lieut. Timothy Gaylord fell by an Indian's hand in the defeat of Gen. Abercrombie,

July 9, 1758. Col. Bezaleel Beebe, of Litchfield, who was fighting near him, and, like him, sheltered behind a tree, had just spoken to Gaylord, and was looking at him for a reply, when he observed a sudden break in the skin of his forehead, and the lieutenant instantly fell dead. A few days after, Col. Beebe and his friends were able to come again upon that ground, and the brave officer who had left his home in Goshen was still there, and was buried hastily, their bayonets being all they had with which to dig his grave.

It was the next year, July 12, 1759, that Lieut. Daniel Lee left Goshen, and he was killed by the tomahawk of an Indian while he was loading and firing. The third was the son of a proprietor. His name was Manna Humphrey, and he was killed at the taking of Havanna, in 1762, near the close of the war. He was one of the thousand men from Connecticut in that expedition under Col. Israel Putnam, only a handful of whom lived through the sickness and returned. His son, a lad of fourteen years, was one of the four who died, also Elisha North and two brothers, Moses and Thomas Wilcox. Joel Dibble was taken prisoner, 1755, near Fort Edward, with three others; he was fired upon from an ambush, and received four wounds. He lay a prisoner for five years, and, in response to a petition made by him to the General Assembly, he received from the colony, in consideration of his sufferings, the sum of twenty-five pounds.

The names of the twelve who lived to return home, some of whom we find also in our Revolutionary war, fifteen years later, are Lieut. John Wright, Benjamin Reeves (a half-brother of Judge Reeves, of Litchfield), John Doud, Ashbel Humphrey, Jacob Beach, Josiah Roys, Nathaniel Stanley, Jr., Stephen Tuttle, Munson Winchel, Charles Richards, John Wilcox, and John Musson.

Our town was first represented in the General Assembly in 1757, Deacon Gideon Thompson being the first representative. The next year, 1758, we sent two, as we have ever since, and the second year Deacon Moses Lyman and Deacon John Beach were sent. Of very many who were sent many times before 1800, Asaph Hall, Esq., served during twenty-four sessions, and Col. Ebenezer Naton for twenty-six sessions.

We find in the record of a town-meeting, April 12, 1762, one vote petitioning the Assembly for liberty to raise by a lottery two hundred dollars for mending and making the highways; also, the same year, Samuel Oviatt was released from paying his fine of forty shillings for killing a deer, although, as they say, he was "justly fined," but failed to get clear on account of his "ignorance in making his defense."

We first notice in 1771 that the words "exclusive of churchmen, Baptists, and Quakers" are introduced into the warnings for our town-meetings. This was continued for some years, not as showing any antagonism towards them, but to prevent their being called upon to support both their own church and the Congregational.

STOCKS.

In 1773 the selectmen were instructed to erect a public sign-post, and also, near by, a "pair of stocks."

THE REVOLUTION.

But we now approach a time in the history of our town full of interest. Our fathers assembled Sept. 20, 1774, and appointed a committee to correspond with the committees of our county and colony in regard to the present alarming situation of our affairs in North America. In December following the town, in most emphatic language, indorsed the action of the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia three months before. Boston was filled with British troops, sent over to crush out the spirit of liberty from the hearts of men who had resolved that from henceforth they would "call no man master."

The second census of which we have a record was taken this year, 1774. Our little town, which numbered 610 eighteen years before, had increased to 1098. At this time Litchfield had 2509; Hartford, 4881; New Haven, 8022; while Philadelphia, the largest town in America, had 25,000, and New York, 18,000.

The following year, 1775, witnessed the battle of Lexington, the capture of Ticonderoga by Ethan Allen and his little band,—among whom was Asaph Hall, of Goshen,—and the battle of Bunker Hill. Among the officers appointed at the May session of our Assembly this year, 1775, are the names of Oliver Wolcott, of Litchfield, colonel of the Seventeenth Regiment; Ebenezer Norton, lieutenant-colonel; and Epaphras Sheldon, major. In the list of appointments in April of the same year we find placed in command of the eighth company in the Fourth Regiment, then raised, John Sedgwick, captain; Wareham Gibbs and James Thomson, lieutenants. This was the company of men enlisted from Goshen and Torrington, under Capt. John Sedgwick, of Cornwall Hollow. They left Goshen for Ticonderoga May 31, 1775, and stopped the first night at Canaan. Capt. Sedgwick's house was burned that night, and the company marched forward the next day in charge of the lieutenants. He returned home, and his neighbors raised him another house in one week's time, and he joined his company, only to be compelled to leave them by illness.

There were twenty-eight Goshen men in this company, whose names are among our roll of Revolutionary soldiers. About one-half of them were very sick with the camp distemper, and one died, David Wright; none were killed in battle, and they returned at the expiration of the seven months for which they had enlisted.

We find two or three of them re-enlisting, during the winter after their return, in the regiment commanded by Col. Jonathan Burral, of Canaan. In this regiment, which was to march for Quebec in the winter of 1776, there were twenty-one Goshen men. In

the company of Capt. Luther Stoddard, of Salisbury, were Lieut. Thomas Converse and nine men, and in the company of Capt. Titus Watson, of Norfolk, were Lieut. John Riley and ten men. The place of rendezvous and starting for Lieut. Converse and his nine men was the house of Daniel Miles, on East Street, and the spot, sacred to their memory, is now marked by an elm-tree, placed there this centennial year. They started on their cold winter march Feb. 1, 1776, and marched to Canaan, thence to Salisbury, and onward to Albany. They were accompanied nearly to Albany by Mr. Cyprian Collins, with a three-ox sled to carry their luggage. On their way up the river and lake they had to march through snow two feet deep, and one, John Musson, died of pleurisy. They reached Quebec the last of February, and there commenced their time of suffering with the smallpox. While still wholly unfit to march they were compelled to retreat, and their sufferings cannot be described. The ten men, with Lieut. John Riley, in the company of Capt. Watson also had terrible sufferings from sickness, of which four of their number died. There had been also one more death from sickness in Lieut. Converse's little band, and another, George Dear, was killed by a cannon-ball, which cut him nearly in two. Thus of the twenty-one men one was killed and six died, leaving only fourteen who returned at the expiration of the year for which they enlisted.

But while these twenty-one men were gone to Canada, Goshen was called upon to send forth many of her fathers, brothers, and sons, to suffer at New York and Long Island. In May, 1776, Capt. Stephen Goodwin, of East Street, was commissioned to raise a company in Goshen and Torrington to go to New York. Timothy Gaylord, of Norfolk, a nephew of Lieut. Gaylord, who fell in the French war, was his first lieutenant, and Jabez Wright, of Goshen, was ensign. There were forty-eight men from Goshen in the company. They left Goshen about June 1, 1776, and after reaching New York were quartered for a while in a large brick house near the Battery. During the time they were there the Declaration of Independence was read in the presence of the troops. With their brigade, they went across to Long Island about the middle of July, and were in view, but not themselves engaged, in the battle of Long Island. They were under Gen. Putnam's orders, and with him they safely crossed over to New York under cover of night and a dense fog.

Soon after the defeat of the American army, August 27th, this brigade, under Gen. Wadsworth, were placed two or three miles north of the city, and were immediately exposed to the fire of three British ships on East River. Succeeding after a while in escaping from their fire behind a ledge, they gathered in an orchard surrounded by a stone wall. Here they soon saw a body of troops coming towards them from the north. Their uniform was not the red coats of the British, and their officers thought them American troops. Maj. Willis, of Connecticut, reached out his hand to welcome the supposed friends, but the wily Hessian officer pulled him off his horse. Wadsworth ordered a retreat, but the Hessian fire commenced, and many officers and soldiers were killed or taken prisoners. Lieut. Gaylord had his thigh broken by a musket-ball, and he, with seven Goshen men, were taken prisoners. Solomon Moore, of Goshen, fell, wounded, and was in the act of surrendering when John Norton, of Goshen, relieved him of his gun, and he succeeded in escaping. But the Hessian officer, too, met his fate, for while pursuing the flying Americans he reached the west wall of the orchard, where he overtook Sergt. Salmon Agard (an officer in Capt. Griswold's company from Torringford). The Hessian officer ordered him to surrender, but Sergt. Agard cocked his gun, whirled around, and shot the Hessian dead in a moment. Those who escaped soon met Gen. Wadsworth, fell into rank, and recognized Gen. Putnam coming, who ordered them to Kingsbridge. That night the Goshen men, who had lost almost everything in their retreat, helped themselves to somebody's cooking utensils, and took refuge by the side of a stack of hay. They found a rock with a hollow in it, where they placed some flour, and brought water from a spring in their hats, and in the bright moonlight baked their bread over a fire, and universally agreed it did taste good.

Of the forty-eight Goshen men in this company none were killed, but six were taken prisoners and five died of sickness. It is supposed that the living returned to Goshen in December, 1776, but there were very many other men from Goshen at the same time in our army at New York.

In August, 1776, Gen. Washington urgently requested Connecticut to send him *all* the *standing militia* west of the Connecticut River. The Assembly of our State promptly complied with the request (our representatives then being Ebenezer Norton and Asaph Hall). Thus Connecticut sent to Washington at that time fourteen regiments, numbering ten thousand men, and it appears that, counting those from the east of the river, and those at other points, there were in the field twenty thousand men from our little State.

All the men belonging to the two militia companies of Goshen at that time fit for service were called out and sent to New York. There is some uncertainty in regard to the names of the Goshen militia who were sent to New York. The veterans living in 1841 gave us the names of only fourteen men, headed by Capt. Medad Hills, Lieut. Matthew Smith, and Ensign Asa Francis, but they also inform us there were others, swelling the number to forty or fifty. From another source we have evidence that there were enough men, in addition to the fourteen whose names appeared on the roll, to swell the number above fifty. From the last information in our possession, we may assume that the militia of Goshen were sent to New York in suf-

ficient number to show a roll of one hundred and twenty men absent at this time in the army. This was out of a population of ten hundred and ninety-eight, and it was truly a dark time in our history.

In our militia company ordered to New York was one man greatly bereaved, Ensign, afterwards Capt., Asa Francis. Three of his children died while he was absent in New York. They died on the 2d, 4th, and 7th of September, and the poor distracted wife and mother was at the time in a state of mental derangement.

These Goshen militia were in one engagement, and saw the Hessians in their attack upon their friends in the orchard. They too suffered much from sickness, but were all fortunate enough to return home the following winter.

The following spring, 1777, began the enlistment of men for three years or during the war, and the town of Goshen offered a bounty of ten pounds to every soldier who enlisted as above, to be followed by a similar bounty at the end of the first and second years of service. They also appointed a committee to take care of the families of absent soldiers. We have the names of eleven who enlisted at this time, who entered the Continental army and disappeared from our view for some years.

In the spring of 1777 there was a small draft of five Goshen men, whose names we have. They went to Horse Neck (Greenwich), thirty miles above New York, and were gone but three months. In April of this year a draft was also made from the militia of our town for six to ten men, who went to Peekskill, but returned the latter part of May.

But before their return the quiet of a Goshen Sabbath, April 27, 1777, was disturbed by the sound of distant cannonading. It was the heavy guns of the British ships at the burning of Danbury. The cannon were heard in the morning, but the people assembled as usual for meeting, and Mr. Newell preached. A messenger arrived at noon with the tidings, and the drum was beat upon the steps of the church. All dispersed to their homes, and a number started for the scene of action. The names of fifteen who went are preserved, but the British had left before their arrival, and they had only such booty as they found in plundering the houses of a few Tories.

We have next in order a draft of fifty-nine men and two commissioned officers, making sixty-one Goshen men, ordered by Col. Epaphras Sheldon to be ready to start at the shortest notice, under Lieuts. Miles Norton and Isaac Pratt, of Goshen. We have here, as nowhere else, the roll of names drafted in the unmistakable handwriting of Epaphras Sheldon. In this roll are thirty-two names not included in our list of one hundred and sixty-two Revolutionary soldiers, because we have no positive knowledge that they served, although it is almost certain they did so the previous year, when all our militia were sent to New York. This draft bears date July 22, 1777, and places the sixty-one Goshen men, with forty-two Harwinton men, under the command of Capt. Nathaniel Copley.

In the midst of all this there was a town-meeting, called Sept. 25, 1777, to encourage men to enlist in the regiment of Gen. Oliver Wolcott, of Litchfield, which was forming from several towns in this vicinity. It was hoped that Gen. Burgoyne would be overwhelmed with the numbers that Gen. Gates would muster, and thus be compelled to surrender.

Some time previous there had been a draft of six militiamen from Goshen to join Gen. Gates at the North, and to serve three months. These six men, whose names we have, were in the thickest of the fight of Oct. 7, 1777, under Arnold. His attack upon Burgoyne was most impetuous, and these men were brought into action about noon. The fight was a terrible one; each army was by turn victorious, but when night came the Americans were masters of the field. The six soldiers from our town, on the day of the fight, knew nothing of their friends from Goshen who had volunteered in Gen. Wolcott's regiment, and some of whom were there and fighting in the same battle.

Only eight of these volunteers are now known. Among them, Capt. Asaph Hall and Lieut. Moses Lyman arrived on the evening after the battle. Mr. Cyrian Collins also reached the camp at nightfall, and, searching for his son Ambrose first among the living, but in vain, found him, as he supposed, among the dead, and was about to remove him, when the words "Father, father," in the well-known voice of his son, brought such joy to his heart as rarely comes to mortals in this world. The volunteers who had been able to join Gen. Wolcott previous to October 7th were also in the thickest of that terrible battle, which did so much in deciding the destinies of our country.

Our Goshen men witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne, with his seven thousand men, a few days after, and were soon permitted to return home, with hearts greatly cheered and encouraged.

There was another draft on Goshen to send men to Peekskill in September of this year, the names of only four of them being remembered. Still later in the fall a band of volunteers from Goshen went to Peekskill, under Capt. Timothy Stanley. We have the names of only ten of their number.

There was not much call for our militia after the fall of 1777. The quota required of our town for the Continental army was promptly furnished to the close of the war.

We have on record the names of thirty, in all, who served in the Continental army, some of whom served seven or eight years. There was also a company called the "Household company," composed of officers and men who were by law exempt from military duty. It was commanded by Capt. Asaph Hall, and held itself in readiness for any emergency.

It was in 1778 that the massacre of Wyoming oc-

curred,—that scene of barbarity almost without a parallel. That beautiful valley of Pennsylvania then belonged to Connecticut, and was settled chiefly from our State. They had sent three hundred of their men into the Continental army, and while in this defenseless condition they were invaded by a large body of Indians and Tories. When the little band of defenders were overwhelmed, they were slaughtered and scalped by the Indians; many of those who surrendered were butchered, regardless of the rules of war; some of the retreating were lured back by promises of safety, and then murdered; and the torch was applied to their houses. Those of the women and children who escaped made their way through the wilderness to their former homes in Connecticut after untold sufferings.

There were two families of Goshen who had gone to Wyoming in 1774, James Frisbie and Stephen Tuttle. Mr. Frisbie's son James was killed; he, with a younger son, was taken prisoner. They escaped the fate of many; were taken to Canada, and afterwards released. Stephen Tuttle is *supposed* to have been killed in the massacre, as nothing was known of him afterward. But there was one who fell there of whom we have positive knowledge, Ichabod Tuttle. His family were living here, and of him we learn by some surmise that "he was last seen flying for his life" from the merciless savages. There is no doubt of his fate. He was nevermore to enter his home in Goshen,—a home darkened by a sorrow so deep that the coming of a little son, who was born a few days after, could hardly bring light into that household, and well was he named, like his father, Ichabod,—"the glory is departed." Nothing in our history moves the heart of an American more than the mention of Wyoming, that beautiful valley we so loved, for evermore immortalized by the poet Campbell in his "Gertrude of Wyoming."

During this year (1778) Goshen promptly furnished her quota of ten men, whose names are not known. The system of classing came into use, and a class of thirteen was sent in 1782, and four more recruits soon after. The war was really ended by 1782, and the last British soldier left in November, 1783.

During the later years of the war our town, like other towns, was much troubled for want of salt. The town took measures to have ox-teams started for Boston to bring this much-needed article to Goshen:

"Daniel Miles, Capt. Beach, & Samuel Kellogg were instructed to transport the Salt now at Boston, provided by this State for this Town, to this town, in the most prudent manner they can, at the expense of the town, and distribute the same to each family in this town according to their number, they paying said Committee the price said salt stands the town in when delivered here."

All these toils and sufferings were cheerfully endured that ours might be a free and independent nation.

Among the many votes characteristic of these times was one in 1752, in which they declared themselves "uneasy under the ministerial performances of Rev. Mr. Heaton, and requested him to desist from the work of the gospel ministry in this place;" and in 1771 and 1773 the selectmen were instructed to grant to those who wished "the priviledge of building Sabbath-day houses and horse-houses." During one of the most trying years of the Revolution, 1777, at a town-meeting held in September, it was

"*Voted*, that Fisk Beach be Chorister to tune the Psalm, and be *head* chorister, and that Wait Hinman be assistant chorister."

Also,

"*Voted*, that those persons, men and women, in the galleries who are skilled in singing psalms are desired to use the front seats in the galleries, both in the front and side galleries, to carry on the divine service of singing psalms."

At a town-meeting held in 1781 it was

"*Voted*, that Adna Beach sit in the *high pew* near the pulpit stairs, and Capt. Edmund Beach sit in the opposite pew."

In September following this town

"*Voted*, To *dignify* the seats in the meeting-house; and that churchmen and Anabaptists be seated according to what they agree to pay."

We do not know much that occurred in our native town during the ten or fifteen years succeeding our Revolutionary war, save that our fathers pursued the even tenor of their way, depending chiefly for income on the tilling of the soil.

It is worthy of mention that there were twenty-eight blacksmiths in Goshen during the Revolution. Not only were guns made and stocked here, but many, if not all, our farming implements were made in our town. There were two lawyers here, whether kept busy by quarrels at home we cannot tell; but we are sure of one thing,—Goshen people never lacked in independence of character.

We find illustration of the laws and integrity of the magistrates of that time in the following cases from a record of trials:

"The King v^s Reuben Sweet. On Feb. 21, 1775, Reuben Sweet, of winchester, in S^d county, Personally appeared, and confest himself Guilty of Playing Cards, Contrary to the Statute law of this Colony, on the 16th Day of March last Past, at the Dwelling House of Joseph Hoskins, in Torrington, in S^d County, whereupon this court gives Gives Judgement that S^d Ruben Sweet pay a fine of ¾ Lawful money to the Treasurer of S^d Torrington, together with one shilling cost.

"The one shilling is paid.

"EBEN^r NORTON,
"*Justice of Peace.*"

"The King versus Oliver Griswold. Oliver Griswold, of Goshen, son of Zacheus Griswold, Jr. (a minor), appeared in court, and Confest himself Guilty of breach of Law; by profanely playing on the Sabbath, in the time of publick Worship in the meeting-house in S^d Goshen; on the 4th Day of April last; in *voluntarially smiling* on the Cloths of one that was near him, and *Lawfing* and *wispering;* whereupon this Court gives judgement, for the S^d Oliver Griswold to pay a fine of 3s. Lawful Money to the Treasurer of the Town of S^d Goshen, for the use of S^d Town, and 1s. for this Judgement.

"This Judgement is satisfied.

"EBENEZER NORTON,
"*Justice of Peace.*

"GOSHEN, June 14, 1775."

It seems a matter of surprise that the population of Goshen should have increased so much during the Revolutionary war. From 1774 to 1782, only eight

years, the increase was from 1098 to 1439, a gain of 341. Hartford had only reached 5313, and New Haven had lost about 100. Middletown had lost 262, while Litchfield had gained 509, having a population of 3018.

We do not know the census of Goshen between 1782 and 1800, an interval of eighteen years; but we are surprised to find it in 1800 but 1493, a gain of only 54 in eighteen years. This can only be accounted for by the fact that emigration to the West had prevented our increase to a great extent.

Some things surprise us if we may assume that our early records of births, deaths, and marriages are complete. Three deaths (all in one family) are recorded during 1739, the first year of our existence, and none the next year; in the following year, 1741, there was one death; then there was a period of five years in which death did not visit our little colony, and the sum of deaths during the first ten years is only seven.

But there are five births recorded our first year; the next year six, and some years twelve and thirteen, making, in the same first ten years of our history, seventy-eight births against seven deaths.

Then the record of marriages is a good showing. The first couple married in Goshen were Daniel Harris, Jr., and Abigail Fanning. Rev. Mr. Heaton married them the first month he was here as a "probationer." One more couple followed their example that year, the next year four couples, and during our first ten years there were 22 marriages. The next ten years recorded 25 deaths, 45 marriages, and 173 births. This was with an average population of less than 610, as shown in 1756. Starting at 1759 (during the French war), the next ten years show, in a population estimated at 850 (as an average number): marriages, 42; deaths, 33; and births, 227. This must be called our *increasing* period, when almost 25 per cent. were added to our population by the excess of births over our deaths. Perhaps the next ten years, however, will exhibit almost as rapid increase. This is from 1769 to 1779, when our population, from the census of 1774, —viz., 1098, and that of 1782 of 1439,—would justify the estimate of 1100 as the average number of our inhabitants. This period shows: marriages, 23; deaths, 21; and births, 268, making an increase of 22 per cent. Now we will venture to suppose that our population in 1740 was 240 souls; in 1782 it was 1439. The gain during the first forty-three years of our history was 1199. There had been during the forty-three years 89 deaths and 784 births. The gain by births, then, was 695, leaving 458 of the gain to be accounted for by the coming in of outsiders; and, of course, to this 458 must be added enough to make up for all who had removed from town. Our population at the close of the Revolutionary war was considerably larger than at the present time.

Of the forty-six first owners of Goshen, we find only sixteen who remained permanently here, and those sixteen had all passed away before 1800. Two of them, Abraham and Andrew Parmele, had lingered until 1795. Among the many deaths during that century which were regarded as public calamities were those of Deacon Moses Lyman, Deacon John Beach, Deacon Nathaniel Baldwin, Asaph Hall, Esq., and Col. Ebenezer Norton, to which I might add the names of many other noble fathers of that time.

THE FIRST MERCHANT.

If we glance briefly at the business of our town in its early history, we find our knowledge less than we desire. It is known that wheat and rye were raised much more extensively than at the present time, our families using flour made from their own grain.

The first merchant in Goshen was John Smith, who had a store in East Street in 1745. Mr. Smith removed to the Centre in 1750, where he afterwards kept tavern, and finally failed in business. The next one of whom we know was Mr. Uri Hill, in West Street. In his store there we find a man as clerk who afterwards comes to the view as the most noted merchant of Goshen. His name was Ephraim Starr. Mr. Hill died, and Mr. Starr married his widow in November, 1769. Mr. Starr was then twenty-four years old, and his wife the same age. He was greatly prospered in business. Daniel Miles was also a merchant in East Street in 1778.

Mr. Starr built the Starr House, now owned by Mr. James Wadhams, before 1770, and there can be no doubt that there has been more money made in the part of that house then used as a store than in any other building in Goshen. His trade was extensive before and during the war, but in 1783 he secured a large quantity of goods which the Tories sold very cheap when they were compelled to leave New York. These he had conveyed to Goshen, and having the entire trade of Goshen, Cornwall, Norfolk, Torrington, and perhaps half that of Litchfield, he accumulated a large fortune, and retired from business in 1793.

Before this time, Elihu Lewis and Birdseye Norton had a store in East Street, and Lewis & Lyman were in partnership by the time Mr. Starr retired. This was Mr. Moses Lyman, whom many of us remember, and who in after-years was in company with his brother, Erastus Lyman. They were long in business on the corner near the house of Mr. Moses Lyman. The firm of Wadhams & Carrington, then Wadhams & Thomson, occupied the corner near the house of Moses Gray, and Birdseye Norton continued to trade in a store built near his new brick house. This house was erected in 1804, and was the most expensive house ever built in Goshen.

During the time Mr. Starr was in business, about 1783, there was a mercantile company formed in town, consisting of thirty-two men. One object of their uniting was to make sale of *white-ash oars*. The making of these boat-oars had become quite a business in our town, and complaint was made that Mr. Starr would not purchase their oars. But this mer-

cantile company was not a success, and one after another they retired from it, leaving a large quantity of oars unsold. But their agent in New York, Mr. Holbrook, one of the company, was fortunate enough to meet an old captain of a French ship, to whom he made sale of the whole lot, much to the relief of many people in Goshen.

While we do not follow the history of mercantile business farther, we should glance at another business which has long been of great importance, the making and selling of Goshen cheese. The trade in cheese in early times, so far as we can learn, was like that in grain or other articles,—each man took his cheese away from Goshen and disposed of it as best he could. This trade in its present shape had its beginning in an experiment of Mr. Alexander Norton's, who took the first Goshen cheese to the South in 1792. He was successful, and continued in the business ten or fifteen years. But Birdseye Norton soon engaged in the trade, and was followed by other merchants, M. & E. Lyman and Wadhams & Thomson, and no doubt some others at an early date; but the trade in cheese never assumed its present proportions until it was extended largely beyond the limits of our town by the firm of A. Miles & Son.

We have been accustomed to think that we make more cheese now than our fathers and grandfathers did in 1799, but this is very doubtful. There were only one hundred and two less of horse and neat cattle in our town in 1799 than in 1875, and in 1806 the number of cows—viz., 1869—must be as large as are now kept for cheese-making. It is noticeable that in 1798 there were 646 horses in Goshen, against the number of 250 in 1875. The time for sheep seems to have been 1827, when there were in town 5528 sheep.

To Goshen also belongs the notoriety of originating the manufacture of pine-apple cheese in this country, in 1808, by Lewis M. Norton, and at a later date, 1843, the starting of the first cheese-factory in our country. It is believed that Goshen cheese had attained its high reputation as early as 1800, if not sooner. This business has added much to the wealth and prosperity of our town. The following tribute by Mr. Barber, in his "Historical Collections of 1836," is from one competent and impartial:

"Large quantities of cheese are annually made, the fame of which is widely and justly celebrated, and the inhabitants are generally in prosperous circumstances. In neatness in and about their dwellings, and in the appearance of general comfort and prosperity, they are not exceeded, if equaled, by any town in the State."

There was a furnace or forge in Canada village for some years previous to 1813, the iron ore being brought from Salisbury. The woolen-factory business was started in West Goshen in 1813 by the firm Wadhams, Thomson, Walter & Cobb. This business was carried on by different firms for many years, until more recently changed to a cotton-yarn factory. From first to last it has not proved as profitable as could be desired.

In 1810 our population had reached 1641, a gain of 148 in ten years, while Litchfield had reached its climax, 4639, outnumbering the city of Hartford, which, without East Hartford, had only 3955, 104 less than Litchfield, and New Haven had only 5772. Passing to the census of 1820, Goshen had fallen off to 1586, a loss of 55; Litchfield lost 29; Hartford had overtaken Litchfield and showed 4726; and New Haven had 7147 inhabitants. Emigration to the West must account for this our first decrease in number.

WAR OF 1812.

We have passed 1812, the period of our last war with England. We were not called upon for great sacrifices at that time, but we to-day make honorable mention of three men from Goshen who served in that war. Their names are Harlan Humphrey, John Wilcox, and Alfred C. Thomson. Mr. Humphrey still lives. There are two others now residing here not natives of Goshen who did service in that war, viz., Thomas Robinson and Abial R. Bragg.

In 1819 there occurred a meeting here of too much importance to pass by without notice. It was the occasion of the ordination of the first missionaries to the Sandwich Islands, Messrs. Bingham and Thurston. It was a movement great in its results upon those islands, now so thoroughly Christianized.

Fifty years later, on Sept. 28, 1869, a most interesting meeting was also held here in memory of the one in 1819, at which Mr. Bingham, one of the two missionaries, was present.

In 1823 our Goshen Academy was erected, and in it was established a school of a high order, which has done much towards giving intellectual ability to the people of Goshen.

GOSHEN ACADEMY.

Previous to 1823 there had been a select school in Goshen, called some of the time an academy, for in the Litchfield *Monitor*, Jan. 6, 1807, a "Mr. Joseph Edwards" advertised himself as teacher of Goshen Academy. Our fathers, only four years after they came here, in 1738, leased their school right for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and voted that the proceeds should be used to support two schools in the east part of the town, one in the south, and one in the west part of the town. The next year, 1743, they appointed "Deacon Baldwin, Amos Thomson, and Daniel Richards a committee to hire a school-master or masters, or a school-mistress or mistresses, to teach school."

It is not certain that any schools were taught here during the first ten years of our history; but from 1748 to 1800 our schools afforded a fair education in common English branches, excepting grammar, although geography was little taught; but between 1800 and 1825 the standard of education here had greatly advanced. It is doubtful whether there has been much advance in our common schools in Goshen since 1825.

However this may be, it is certain that the Goshen school-boy of 1755, then at the age of five years, looked back from his stand-point in 1825, at the age of seventy-five, and could truly boast that he had learned something. He remembered back seventy years, when he first saw a stove, an open one. He also heard then of lightning-rods, and wished we had one on our house in Goshen. In 1760 he is surprised to see people wear collars on their shirts, and hears that ladies in some places ride on a thing with wheels, called a *chaise*. In 1770 he asks his father if *we* cannot have one of those wooden clocks, so as to know what time it is in a dark day (for he knows they cannot afford one of those expensive brass ones from England). On the 4th of July, 1776, he starts for East Street, to help the boys put up a liberty-pole; but when he comes home he sees that his mother has been weeping, and learns in the evening that father has made up his mind to leave them all and go to the war. He makes up his mind that if father goes he shall go too. In 1780, after their return home, with his bride at church, he sees some one carrying a thing over their head, which he learns is called an "umbrillo." Twelve years later he tells his wife he means to get the start of anybody in this town, and have a carpet for their best room; but she thinks they must be queer things to walk on. In 1795 he tells her he has made up his mind to lay aside his knee-breeches and wear what they call "pantaloons." In 1807 he hears that a Mr. Fulton ran a boat up North River by steam. In 1815 he buys one of Terry's clocks to regulate his old verge watch by,—a watch that has uniformly deceived one hour a day in time, and which he found it necessary to regulate anew every time he wound it. In 1817, feeble and aged as he finds he is becoming, he is glad to find a stove in the meeting-house, so he need not go to the "Sabba-day" house at noon. This year his son, just returned from purchasing goods in New York, tells him he has sailed on a steamboat from New York to New Haven. He is astonished at his son's recklessness in thus risking his life. In 1822 his son makes him a present of a *steel pen*, which he likes, his hand having become too tremulous to make a quill-pen. In 1832, at the age of eighty-two, his son tells him of his first ride on a railroad, and produces what he insists is the greatest discovery ever made, viz., a box of matches. The boy of 1755 is indeed astonished to see that old tinder-box, steel, and flint laid aside nevermore to be used.

No longer a boy, but an old man, he goes to his rest, and it is not strange that some of his children, feeling the life and spring inspired by the world's rapid progress, should go forth from the old home and help to build up and people the towns and cities of the great West.

But we have reached the time of our greatest population, 1830, when we numbered one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, a gain of one hundred and forty-eight in ten years. Litchfield had decreased, Hartford nearly doubled, and New Haven grown one-half.

It is not strange that the people of our town in 1838 were resolved to notice in a becoming manner the centennial of the settlement of Goshen. There was a large and deeply-interested assemblage in this church on that day, Sept. 28, 1838. An address was delivered by Rev. Grant Powers, then a minister here,—an address well worthy of the occasion and the town. It will doubtless be preserved so long as Goshen exists. Some few Revolutionary soldiers were then living and present. There are none of them here to-day. They have passed from sight in that long procession which is filing into our cemeteries,—a procession of which we form a part.

Some are with us to-day not less brave or patriotic than our sires of old, who gave themselves to their country in the hour of peril at a later day. Perchance some of them may linger, with feeble step and tones tremulous with age and emotion, and tell a touching story to our children one-half a century from now.

Glancing backward again, it was in 1830, or a little later, that the speaker first looked upon, with a curious gaze, what he had often heard of before but never seen, viz., an Irishman. I do not think before 1835 an Irish girl was ever seen in Goshen. The change in this respect is striking. The sons and daughters of an island well called the "Emerald Isle," in its verdure and beauty, have enabled America to make her wonderful improvements. They now form an important portion of our population, and we may well ask how America could have reached her present position without the aid of these her adopted citizens.

There were a few families from Ireland settled here between 1830 and 1840, and we find from the census of 1870 that, out of our population of 1224, 170 are natives of Ireland and England; those born in Germany, 32; in France, 21; in Switzerland, 3; making, in all, 226 born over the wave. The number of their children (native Americans) I do not know. It seems remarkable that during the six years since 1870 more than 350 persons have removed from Goshen.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

As we approach 1860, that time so full of deep interest to us all, we pause astonished at the magnitude of the events through which we passed. We all remember how our first little band of five resolved to rally round our flag,—a flag that had been one short month before desecrated at Fort Sumter. On the morning of May 24, 1861, as they were about to leave to join their regiment at Hartford, many friends assembled to give them the parting hand and blessing. These five pioneers did good service for three years or more, and were all spared to return.

There were twenty-eight others from Goshen who enlisted in different regiments before the close of 1861, making thirty-three in all. The next year, 1862, there were forty-nine Goshen men enlisted,

forty-seven in the company commanded by James Q. Price, and two others in another company in the same regiment, the Nineteenth; in the company of Capt. Rice were fifty-three men from Torrington, making one hundred and two. This was the largest cluster of Goshen men together during the war; and when they left, on Aug. 21, 1862, and marched to their camp at Litchfield, we found the war had become a startling reality to us. Those men, who had left all the joys of happy homes on these hills of Goshen, carried with them our prayers and blessings. We followed them with anxious hearts during their eventful career. They were called through terrible scenes of blood, and when they who lived through were discharged in 1865, their's was a sad, although a heroic, record, for many a dear familiar face was nevermore to be seen on earth.

During their service 9 recruits joined them from Goshen, making 58 of our men in that company. Of these 58 men, 8 were killed and 11 more died of sickness, making 19 out of 58, almost one-third,—a record that tells its own tale.

In 1863 there were 17 men enlisted: the 9 above, who were recruits in Capt. Rice's company, and 8 men who joined other companies. The whole number of enlisted men, counting two who enlisted in a New York regiment, and one who enlisted in a Vermont regiment, amounts to 101. Of this number there were killed, 12; died of sickness, 16; 1 killed in an explosion on the railway, making 29 in all, or almost 29 per cent., truly a sad record. Besides these 101 men, there were 46 substitutes furnished by Goshen men during the war. Of their fate we have no means of knowing.*

Goshen furnished 147 men in the war, her quota being 122, which makes 25 men above her quota. Large as was this number, we cannot forbear on this occasion looking back to the Revolution, to inquire in which struggle did we play the most important part. There were, all told, 231,771 men in our Revolutionary army; but in the Rebellion our army numbered 2,688,523, eleven times as many. Connecticut furnished in the Revolution 31,939, which was one-seventh of the whole army, and Goshen furnished 1 man out of every 1485 in the whole army. In the Rebellion Connecticut furnished 55,775 men, or about one-forty-eighth of the whole army, and Goshen furnished one man in every 14,278. Our country was so much less populous in the time of the Revolution that our little town of 1098 inhabitants had to bear twelve times as large a share in filling up the army as fell to her during the war of the Rebellion. But let it be remembered that our present population is not 200 greater than during the Revolution; and while in the Revolution we sent 1 man for every 6 inhabitants, we in the Rebellion sent 1 man for every 8½ inhabitants. The term of service, too, in our late war was much longer.

But the most significant fact is the much greater loss of life in our late war. Of 162 men in the Revolution, but 2 are known to have been killed, and 15 died of sickness, which is about 10 per cent.

The sad record of our rebellion is almost three times as great, viz., twenty-nine per cent. Alike those patriots of the past and those of our own time claim our deepest interest.

* Among the many natives of Goshen residing elsewhere who did good service in our late war, we may mention Albert Wadhams, Esq., who served in a Hartford regiment, and who has, unlike any others remembered, returned to live in his native town.

INCIDENTS.

Among the incidents of the past, the burning of the "Blue House," as it was called, which occurred in 1767, was the most startling. It was struck by lightning, two young men in it were killed, the house caught fire from the lightning in three places, and burnt in spite of the pouring rain, almost burning those who were struck down as well as the dead.

The *hail-storm* of July 15, 1799, was the most severe ever known in Goshen. The hail-stones were the size of hens' eggs, destroying all crops, and covering the ground in the forests with small limbs cut off by the stones. The large crops of grass standing were cut to pieces, and wholly disappeared. One young man was almost killed; covered with blood and bruises, he at last found a shelter.

The census of 1840 cannot be found in Washington, but in 1850 the population was 1457, a loss of 277 in twenty years; in 1860 it was 1381, a loss in ten years of 76; and in 1870 it was 1224, a loss in ten years of 157.

It seems a matter of surprise that, while our early fathers kept a record of births, deaths, and marriages, their sons should have kept none, and that from about 1789 up to 1855, a period of sixty-six years of our greatest population, there remains no record, except for five years a partial record, from 1847 to 1852. It is a disappointment deeply felt now, but what will it be to those who will vainly search for that record in the centuries to come? This long period, therefore, remains a blank, only relieved by a private record of deaths kept by Mr. Luther Beecher from 1803 to 1824, a period of twenty years. Nor can we thank him as we would to-day for his service; and it would be most unjust should I omit to mention that honored father, Lewis M. Norton, who passed away in 1860, for to him we owe very much of our knowledge of our past history.

Our records are perfect since 1855. Looking over these twenty-one years, to 1876, there have been during that time 200 marriages, 612 births, and 384 deaths. The largest number of marriages was in 1856, when 23 couples were married. The largest number of births was two years after, in 1858, when there were 38 births; and two years later still gives the largest number of deaths, viz., 30.

The largest family in Goshen is thought to be that of

one of our first settlers, Mr. Simeon Humphrey, who had nineteen children. The family of Miles Norton numbered eighteen children. If we may venture to estimate our average population at 1295, it would be safe to say that during the one hundred and thirty-eight years since Goshen was settled there have not been less than 1242 marriages and 3726 births, while to our graveyards have been borne 2311 of the dead.

From the record, in the early part of this century it appears that Goshen people lived on an average thirty-eight years, but for the last twenty-one years the record seems to make the period of life in Goshen thirty-three years.

POST-ROUTES, RIDES, AND OFFICES.

We borrowed from our mother-country all our early improvements, and one of the greatest of them, the post-office, did not exist in England until the time of Cromwell, in 1656. Charles I. had, it is true, in 1635, established a "running-post" from London to Edinburgh, to go that four hundred miles and back in six days. Not until 1784, when as a town we were thirty-six years old, was there a general post-office in England. And at this time William Penn had established regular posts from Philadelphia through to Maryland, posting notices of time of starting upon the doors of churches. But twelve years before, in 1672, a messenger was started to carry letters between Boston and New York *via* Hartford; and he was required to make the round trip in *one month*. Doubtless it was through a wilderness much of the way, with no bridges across the rivers. New York was made a general letter office in 1711.

In 1754, Dr. Franklin was appointed in charge of the post-office in America. During the twenty-five years previous to this time, it had required six weeks to go and return between Philadelphia and Boston. Dr. Franklin reduced this time to three weeks. But at this time, 1763, it took seventeen days for the mail-coach to go from London to Edinburgh, and so late as 1812 it took the mail-coaches six days to run from Paris to Geneva, three hundred and ninety miles. In 1766, ten years before the Revolution, what were called "flying-machines" (swift wagons) were put upon the route between New York and Philadelphia, which ran the eighty-eight miles in the time, then astonishingly short, of two days. Just before the Revolution, in 1775, a postmaster-general was appointed, but we do not know how many offices had then been established. Fourteen years after 1789, when we were first fairly organized as a nation, there were but seventy-five post-offices in all our country. There were a few in Connecticut, but more in Litchfield County.

In the *Courant* of 1764 we find letters advertised for persons, more (women had scarcely any letters in those days) for men, in Salisbury, New Hartford, and other towns in this county. Two years later, 1766, as we learn in Mr. Kilbourn's "History of Litchfield," "Mr. William Stanton was a post-rider between Hartford and Litchfield. It is supposed he did not go as often as once a week, nor do we know that he brought any letters for the Goshen fathers as far as Litchfield. We are left wholly in the dark as to how they obtained their mail from our post-office in Hartford. The first notice of any post-rider going through Goshen is in 1789, when Jehiel Saxton, a post-rider between New Haven and Lennox, passed through, as we hear, at 'stated intervals.'" But those intervals are not stated to us. But the next year, as Kilbourn tells us, "one of these primitive letter-carriers commenced his long and lonely ride over the almost interminable succession of hills between Litchfield court-house and New York, leaving each place once a fortnight. That was a proud day for Litchfield." But a prouder day was at hand, for a post-office was established in Litchfield March 20, 1793, and Benjamin Tallmadge appointed postmaster. Thus, after fifty-five years' existence as a town, our letters and papers were in 1793 deposited in Litchfield. The next year, 1794, we find, for the first time in our history, the way opened for Goshen people to receive once a week their mail. In the "Litchfield *Monitor*," March 28, 1794, Mr. Ebenezer Burr, of Norfolk, advertises himself as a "post-rider from Litchfield, through Goshen, Norfolk, and Canaan, to Salisbury, and solicits patronage as such; but requests all who need his services as county surveyor to call upon Mondays and Tuesdays, as he shall be away the rest of the week." No doubt by the above, or similar accommodation, our town was favored until August, 1805, when the Goshen post-office was established, and Erastus Lyman appointed the first postmaster.

The office was established in Norfolk in 1804, but not in Torrington until April 1, 1813. The post-office was established in East Goshen Nov. 17, 1819, David L. Parmele postmaster, with a salary of seven dollars, afterwards reduced to five dollars. This post-office was discontinued Oct. 18, 1838.

The North Goshen post-office was established June 11, 1832, Putnam Bailey postmaster; and it was discontinued June 12, 1838.

The West Goshen post-office was established July 10, 1849, Frederick Miles postmaster.

The seventy-five post-offices in our country in 1789 had increased in 1794 to four hundred and fifty, and when Goshen first had an office, in 1805, the number had risen to fifteen hundred and fifty-eight.

We may assume that Mr. Burr, the Norfolk post-rider, began in 1794, and brought the mail weekly to those who employed him. But we next find that we had one of that primitive class of letter-carriers living here in the Centre, Ephraim Leach, or "Pony Leach," as he was called. He went weekly from Litchfield to Canaan from before 1800 (as we suppose) to 1809, or later; when another post-rider, Benjamin Beach, brought the papers, and probably letters also, from Norfolk through North Goshen and Cornwall

Hollow. But we have now reached the era of turnpikes, although we find no evidence of any stage running on these turnpikes until the winter of 1812–13; then, for the first time, a stage appears in Goshen, running weekly from New Haven to Albany. But we do not know that the mail was carried on this stage until 1816, when it was carried once a week. In 1817, and for two years after, it ran with mail twice a week, and in 1820 three times a week. In 1821 commenced our daily stage and mail. This was in connection with a daily steamboat from New York to New Haven. And now Goshen found herself upon a great route of travel, with a four-horse stage running through daily, and sometimes extra stages put upon the route, loaded with passengers from New York City *en route* to Albany to attend the winter sessions of the Legislature there. A branch route was established through East Goshen to Norfolk, connecting also with Albany there, with sometimes a four-horse stage upon it, and both lines using four-horse or two-horse stages as occasion required. These stages continued up to about 1840. During these years, much of the time, a stage ran weekly through to Hartford from Sharon. But all these stages were discontinued when the Housatonic Railroad was completed to New Milford in 1839, and to West Cornwall in 1842, giving us almost always since a daily mail.

Pine-apple Cheese.—Lewis M. Norton, of Goshen, Conn., was the maker of the first pine-apple cheese made in this country. He commenced making them in 1809, having seen a portion of an imported one, and obtained a patent for the process the following year.

Continuing to make from his dairy alone until 1845, he then erected a cheese-factory, the first, it is believed, in America. This factory still stands, and here have been made usually from ten thousand to fifteen thousand cheeses in number annually, weighing from five to six pounds each. While comparatively few pine-apple cheeses are in this county, the number of cheese-factories erected in this country since 1845 for making common cheese is large, and the quantity of cheese manufactured in them is enormous.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

GOSHEN (Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY.

The Congregational Church—The Episcopal Church—The Methodist Episcopal Church—Methodist Episcopal Church, North Goshen—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Extracts from Records—Representatives from 1700 to 1880—Military History—The Heroes of Three Wars—The French War—War of the Revolution—War of the Rebellion—Names of Soldiers—Interesting Statistics.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THIS church was organized in November, 1740, and at the same time Rev. Stephen Heaton was ordained pastor. The following is a list of pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Stephen Heaton, 1740–53; Abel Newel, 1755–81; Josiah Sherman, 1783–89; Asahel Hooker, 1791–1810; Joseph Harvey, 1810–25; Francis H. Case, 1826–28; Grant Powers, 1829–41; Lavalette Perrin, 1843–57; Joel F. Bingham, 1859–60; William T. Doubleday, 1864–71; Timothy A. Hazen, 1873, present pastor.

The present deacons are Marcus D. F. Smith, Edward Norton, and Francis M. Wadhams.

The first church edifice was erected in 1744, and was used until 1770. The second was erected in 1720, and occupied until 1832, when it was succeeded by the present building. Before the erection of the first church building worship was held in a house which stood by the "old ash-tree." So says Rev. Grant Powers in his address. The church edifice was repaired in 1874.

WEST GOSHEN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in the winter of 1797–98 with the following members: Asaph Wright and wife, Helmot Kellogg and wife, Melzar Howe and wife, Sarah Ives (known as Aunt Sal), Pamelia Norton, Clarinda Howe, Ida Landon, and Anna Carr. These joined when the society was first organized or soon after. The first officers were Asaph Wright, Thomas Munson, and Alfred Walter.

The following is the list of pastors: 1797, Ezekiel Canfield, William Thatcher; 1798, Ebenezer Stephens, Truman Bishop; 1799, Augustus Jocelyn; 1800, Aaron Hunt, Elijah Batchelor; 1801, Peter Morraity, John Sweet; 1802, James Campbell, Lumen Andrus; 1803, C. Morris, John Sweet; 1804, Zalmon Lyon, Eber Smith; 1805, Zalmon Lyon; 1806, Nathan Emory, Samuel Cochran; 1807, Aaron Hunt, Jonathan Lyon; 1808, Henry Eames, Andrew Prindle; 1809–10, Laban Clark, Reuben Harris; 1811, James Coleman, Arnold Scofield; 1812, James Coleman, Benjamin Griffin; 1813, William Swayne, Gad Smith, J. Reynolds; 1814, Thomas Thorp; 1815, Samuel Cochran, Billy Hibbard; 1816, Samuel Cochran; 1817, E. P. Jacob, J. J. Matthias; 1818, Datus Ensign, E. Canfield, T. Benedict; 1819, Datus Ensign, Ezekiel Canfield; 1820, Nathan Emory, Smith Dayton; 1821, E. Washburn, Smith Dayton, John Nixon; 1822, J. M. Smith, David Miller, Julius Field; 1823, Daniel Brayton, Elbert Osborn; 1824, Arnold Scofield, Elbert Osborn; 1825–26, Eli Barnett, John Lovejoy; 1827, E. Washburn, F. Sizer, A. Bushnell; 1828, E. Washburn, Smith Dayton, J. Nixon; 1829, B. Sillick, W. Wolcott; 1830, B. Sillick, L. C. Cheney, D. Stocking; 1831, Luther Mead, Luman A. Sanford; 1832–33, Aaron S. Hill, Orlando Starr; 1834, Charles F. Pilton. This year Goshen became a station; 1835–36, A. G. Wickware; 1837–38, John Luckey; 1839–40, David Osborn; 1841–42, Thomas Ellis; 1843–44, Joseph D. Marshall; 1845

–46, David L. Marks; 1847, Isaac Sanford; 1848–49, Rufus K. Reynolds; 1850–51, David Miller; 1852, Charles R. Adams; 1853–54, Daniel W. Lounsbury; 1855, Henry Burton; 1856, William Silverthorne; 1857–58, Alexander McAlister; 1859–60, William Ross; 1861, George W. Allen; 1862–64, James D. Bouton; 1865–67, Samuel F. Johnson; 1868–69, William H. Stebbins; 1870–72, William Brown; 1873–75, David S. Stevens; 1876–78, Cornell S. Dikeman; 1879–80, Francis M. Hallock.

The first church edifice was built in 1809–10 by Benjamin Roberts, assisted by Brace Stoddard. This building is now (1881) occupied by George Herrold. The "L" part is an addition situated near the Goshen Centre Cemetery. The present edifice was erected in 1835–36, nearly on the old site.

The present officers are H. G. Wright, E. S. Richards, A. B. Dickinson, J. B. Thompson, H. O. Beach, Smith Beach, Morris Luthill, and Daniel S. Beach.

The first Methodist sermon was preached in the brick house now occupied by H. G. Wright by Ezekiel Canfield. After a society had been organized it met in a school-house which stood west of the village of West Goshen, and subsequently on the second floor of the house now occupied by Hobart Griswold, east of the village.

The first organized Sunday-school was established in the spring of 1827, with David Wooster as superintendent.

The Episcopal church was built in 1767, and stood near the East Street burial-ground. It was abandoned in 1788. The first Methodist quarterly meeting was held in the barn of Capt. Jabez Wright, in West Goshen. The North Goshen Methodist church was built about 1842.

The Catholic chapel was built in 1856.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting in Goshen was held Dec. 6, 1739, when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, John Beach; Selectmen, John Beach, Samuel Pettibone, Nathaniel Baldwin, Samuel Turner, and Benajah Williams; Constables, Samuel Hinman and Gideon Hurlbut; Grand Jurors, Samuel Towner, Abel Phelps, and Isaac Hill; Listers, Christopher Graham, Timothy Tuttle, and Abraham Parmeley; Surveyors of Highways, B. Phelps, Isaac Hill, and Nathan Baldwin; Town Clerk, Samuel Pettibone; Horse Branders, Gideon Hurlbut, Benajah Williams, and Joseph Heacock; Fence Viewers, Daniel Richards, Benjamin Bishop, and Benjamin Phelps.

At this meeting it was

"*Voted*, That the selectmen shall ascertain the places of holding the meetings for publick worship of God."

EARLY MARRIAGES, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

"Mabel Phelps, the daughter of Benjamin Phelps, was born April the 24, 1739, and died the 22d day of Sep., 1739.

"Bildad, the son of Benjamin Phelps, died the 28 day of August, 1739.

"E. C. Hill and Martha Dible were married Jan. 3, 1716.

"E. C. Hill, son of E. C. Hill, was born Oct. 24, 1717.

"Gideon Hurlbut and Mary Deming, the daughter of Thos. Deming, were married together in the evening after the 30th day of December, 1725.

"Before Daniel Goodrich, Justice peace.

"Marriage of Timothy Tuttle and Hannah Waddams, which was Jan. 27, A.D. 1742 or 43.

"By y^e^ Revd^d^ M^r^. Heaton.

"Marriage of Sam^l^ Norton and Mary Lucas, which was November y^e^ 27, 1740."

LIST OF GOSHEN FIRST PROPRIETORS AND NUMBER OF LOT DRAWN.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Aaron Cook (drew choice)	1	Capt. Stephen Lee	28
Benajah Williams	2	Samuel Baker	29
Stephen Lee	3	William Whiting	30
Amos Thomson	4	Samuel Pettibone	31
Ye School	5	Daniel Trall	32
Ye Ministry	6	Benjamin Frisbie	33
Samuel Roberts	7	Gideon Leet	34
John Moses	8	John Beach	35
Abraham Parmelee	9	Timothy Bigelow	36
Stephen Goodwin	10	Lemuel Roberts	37
Capt. William Ward	11	Samuel Lewis	38
Timothy Tuttle	12	Jeremiah How	39
David Hall	13	Ye Minister	40
Daniel Harris	14	Jonah Case	41
Joseph Cook	15	Nathaniel Baldwin	42
Thomas Towzer	16	David Buttolf	43
No name	17	Timothy Baldwin	44
Andrew Parmelee	18	Elijah How	45
Daniel Harris	19	Samuel Hinman	46
Timothy Baldwin	20	Capt. Joseph Bird	47
John Thomson	21	Isaac Hill	48
Nathaniel Baldwin	22	Samuel Gaylord	49
Samuel Hopson	23	Thomas Marvin	50
Capt. John Buel	24	Macock Ward	51
Samuel Humphrey	25	Ebenezer Hill	52
Thomas Adams	26	Daniel Richards	53
Benjamin Phelps	27		

GOSHEN SOLDIERS IN THE FRENCH WAR, 1754–62.

Lieut. Timothy Gaylord, Lieut. Daniel Lee, Manna Humphrey, killed; Moses Wilcox, Thomas Wilcox, Elisha North, —— Humphrey, died; John Wright, Ashbel Humphrey, Nathaniel Stanley, Jr., Stephen Tuttle, Charles Richards, Josiah Roys, John Doud, Benjamin Reeves, Jacob Beach, Munson Winchel, John Musson, John Wilcox, Joel Dibble (prisoner).

GOSHEN IN THE REVOLUTION.*

The following is a list of soldiers who entered the army from this town during the war of the Revolution:

George Dear, Ichabod Tuttle, killed; John Musson, Samuel Richmond, Leverit Kellogg, Seth Hayden, Ambrose Beach, Abraham Beach, Martin Beach, Josiah Bartholomew, Jacob Dowd, Jeremiah Hurlbut, Martin Nash, Oliver Griswold, Thomas Lucas, Jabez Norton, David Wright; Captains Asaph Hall, Asa Francis, Stephen Goodwin, Medad Hills, Timothy Stanley; Lieutenants Moses Lyman, John Riley, Thomas Converse, James Thomson, Mathew Smith, Isaac Pratt, Miles Norton, Theodore Parmelee, Augustus Hills, Dr. Elisha Sill, died.

Theodore Andrews, Edmund Beach, Amos Beach, Medad Beach, Israel Beach, John Beach, Julius Beach, Obed Beach, William Beach, Fisk Beach, Samuel Baldwin, Brewin Baldwin, Isaac Baldwin, Asa Brooks, Joseph Brooks, James Brown, Timothy Buel, Jonathan Buel, Joseph Butler, Abel Butler, Isaac Butterick, Caleb Carr, John Carr, Nathan Carter, Thomas Castle, Moses Cook, Cyprian Collins, Philo Collins, Ambrose Collins, Ichabod Chapin, James Davis, Joel Davis, Jonathan Dear, George Dear, Jr., Jonathan Deming, John Doud, David Francis, Joel Gaylord, Joseph Gaylord, Titus Gaylord, Stephen Goodwin, Jr., Alexander Griswold, Adino Hale, Justus Hale, David Hart, Samuel Hayden, Seth Hills, John Hobbs, David Holmes, John Hoy, Lewis Hinman, Uri Hill, Jazaniah Howe, Simeon Humphrey, David Humphrey, Charles Humphrey, David Hurlburt, David Ives, Jesse Judd, Jonathan Kettle, Bradford Kellogg, Samuel Kellogg, Timothy Knapp, Ephraim Leech, Elihu Lewis, Nehemiah Lewis, Ebenezer Lewis, Seth Lockwood, Mathew Lockwood, Elisha Mayo, Jeptha Merrils, Noah Merrils, Isaac Miles, Caleb Miles, Stephen Mix, Robert Morris, Solomon Morse, Lent Mott, Thomas E. Munson, —— Murray, Nathaniel Newell, Seth North, Stephen North, Alexander Norton, Aaron Norton, Eber Norton, John Norton, Joseph Norton, Medad Norton, Nathan Norton,

* Contributed by Edward Norton.

Nathaniel Norton, Oliver Norton, Ebenezer Norton, N. Stanley Parmelee, Elisha Peck, Stephen Peck, Daniel Pickett, Thadeus Porter, Robert Rood, Jesse Roys, Josiah Roys, Silas Richmond, John Seely, Ebenezer Shepard, Richard Sill, Abraham Smith, Asher Smith, —— Scott, Charles Squire, Justus Squire, Jesse Stanley, Timothy Stanley, William Starr, John Thomson, Elijah Towner, Timothy Tuttle, Jonathan Wadhams, Abraham Wadhams, John Walter, Jonathan Wheadon, Job Wilcox, Jacob Williams, Jacob Williams, Jr., John Willoughby, Thomas Wire, Charles Wright, Freedom Wright, and Jabez Wright.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1756–1882.

1756.—Gideon Thompson, Samuel Nash.
1757.—Capt. Moses Lyman, Capt. John Beach, Samuel Nash, Gideon Hurlburt.
1758.—Samuel Nash, John Beach, Stephen Heaton, Gideon Thompson.
1759.—Gideon Thompson, Capt. Samuel Pettibone, Capt. Nathaniel Baldwin.
1760.—Capt. Moses Lyman, Ebenezer Norton, Samuel Nash, Samuel Pettibone.
1761.—Capt. Moses Lyman, Capt. Samuel Pettibone, Capt. John Beach, Capt. Samuel Nash.
1762.—Capt. Samuel Pettibone, Capt. Moses Lyman, Capt. Samuel Nash, Capt. Ebenezer Norton.
1763–64.—Capt. Moses Lyman, Capt. Samuel Nash.
1765–66.—Capt. Moses Lyman, Ebenezer Norton, Capt. Samuel Nash.
1767.—Capt. Moses Lyman, Capt. Edmund Beach, Capt. Samuel Nash, Nehemiah Lewis.
1768.—Capt. Samuel Nash, Capt. Ebenezer Norton, Stephen Heaton.
1769.—Capt. Ebenezer Norton, Edmund Beach, Capt. Samuel Nash, Abraham Parmeley.
1770.—Capt. Samuel Nash, Capt. Edmund Beach, Capt. Ebenezer Norton, Capt. Jonathan Buel.
1771.—Capt. Samuel Nash, Capt. Elisha Sill, Capt. Ebenezer Norton, Stephen Goodwin.
1772.—Capt. Jonathan Buell, Capt. Samuel Nash, Capt. Ebenezer Norton, Capt. Edmund Beach.
1773.—Ebenezer Norton, Stephen Goodwin, Asaph Hall.
1774.—Capt. Samuel Nash, Asaph Hall, Col. Ebenezer Norton, Capt. Edmund Beach.
1775.—Col. Ebenezer Norton, Capt. Samuel Nash, David Thomson.
1776.—Col. Ebenezer Norton, Asaph Hall, David Thomson.
1777.—Col. Timothy Stanley, Capt. Asa Francis, Col. Ebenezer Norton, Capt. Asaph Hall.
1778.—Col. Ebenezer Norton, Capt. Samuel Nash, Daniel Miles.
1779.—Capt. Asaph Hall, Capt. Asa Francis, Giles Griswold.
1780.—Capt. Asaph Hall, Capt. Asa Francis, Capt. Stephen Goodwin.
1781.—Abel Newell, Asaph Hall.
1782.—Abel Newell, Capt. Elisha Sill, Capt. Asaph Hall, Daniel Miles.
1783–84.—Capt. Elisha Sill, Daniel Miles.
1785.—Capt. Elisha Sill, Daniel Miles, Capt. Asaph Hall.
1786.—Adino Hale, Capt. Asaph Hall.
1787.—Samuel Hopkins, Ebenezer Norton, Daniel Miles.
1788.—Daniel Miles, Adino Hale.
1789.—Daniel Miles, Adino Hale, Capt. Asaph Hall.
1790–91.—Ebenezer Norton, Adino Hale.
1792.—Capt. Asaph Hall, Adino Hale.
1793–96.—Samuel Hopkins, Adino Hale.
1797.—Birdsey Norton, Adino Hale.
1798–99.—Samuel Hopkins, Adino Hale, Birdsey Norton.
1800.—Adino Hale, Samuel Hopkins, Birdsey Norton, Timothy Hale.
1801–2.—Birdsey Norton, Timothy Hale.
1803–9.—Birdsey Norton, Adino Hale.
1810–11.—Birdsey Norton, Moses Lyman, Jr., Adino Hale.
1812.—Adino Hale, Moses Lyman, Jr.
1813–15.—Adino Hale, Theodore North.
1816.—Timothy Hale, Adino Hale, Theodore North.
1817.—Timothy Hale, Theodore North, Julius Beach.
1818.—William Stanley, Julius Beach, Samuel Lyman.
1819.—William Stanley, Samuel Lyman.
1820–21.—Noah Humphrey, Moses Cook.
1822–23.—Erastus Lyman, Henry Hart.
1824.—Timothy Collins, Augustus Miles.
1825.—Truman Starr, Isaac Wadhams.
1826.—Giles Griswold, Isaac Wadhams.
1827–28.—Giles Griswold, Erastus Lyman.
1829.—Augustus Miles, David Wooster.
1830.—Robert Palmer, David Wooster.
1831.—Robert Palmer, George Cook.
1832.—Jonathan North, George Cook.
1833.—Jonathan North, Eber Bailey.
1834.—Timothy Collins, Eber Bailey.
1835.—Cicero Collins, George Cook.
1836.—Collins Baldwin, William Mills.
1837.—Alpha Hart, William Miles.
1838.—Alpha Hart, Augustus Miles.
1839.—Putnam Bailey, Augustus Miles.
1840.—Putnam Bailey, William Gaylord.
1841.—Willard Gaylord, Miles Hart.
1842.—Thomas Bartholomew, Miles Hart.
1843.—Thomas Bartholomew, O. M. Humphrey.
1844.—John M. Wadhams, O. M. Humphrey.
1845.—John M. Wadhams, Philo Bailey.
1846.—Austin Allyn, Philo Bailey.
1847.—Austin Allyn, Simeon Loomis.
1848.—Simeon Loomis, J. J. Gaylord.
1849.—George A. Hill, J. J. Gaylord.
1850.—George A. Hill, Moses Cook.
1851.—W. H. Brooks, S. H. Merwin.
1852.—Henry Norton, D. H. Smith.
1853.—Lucius D. Allyn, A. W. Lawton.
1854.—Sterling Wooster, Abner Gilbert.
1855.—Chris. P. Wheeler, Erastus Merwin.
1856.—Milo Bartholomew, Abram Beach.
1857.—Samuel Palmer, J. P. Porter.
1858.—William Davis, William L. Griswold.
1859.—Austin Allyn, Jr., Jos. P. Bailey.
1860.—Moses Cook, Jonathan B. Thompson.
1861.—Watts H. Brooks, G. W. Humphrey.
1862.—Willard Gaylord, Moses Cook.
1863.—Joseph Wooster, Moses Lyman.
1864.—Darius Thompson, Frederick Lyman.
1865.—Obed M. Humphrey, Sterling Wooster.
1866.—Charles L. Porter, Joseph Palmer.
1867.—Moses W. Gray, Austin Allyn.
1868.—Lyman Hall, Moses Cook.
1869.—Fred. A. Lucas, Enos B. Pratt.
1870.—Edward Norton, F. E. Hurlburt.
1871.—Edward Norton, M. D. F. Smith.
1872.—John H. Wadhams, T. W. Austin.
1873.—Truman P. Clark, Abner Gilbert.
1874.—Lyman P. Hall, John H. Wadhams.
1875.—Fessenden Ives, William Davis, Jr.
1876.—Frederick E. Hurlburt, Orion J. Hallock.
1877.—Watts H. Brooks, Moses W. Gray.
1878.—Henry G. Wright, Frank W. Griswold.
1879.—William L. Griswold, Lyman Hall.
1880.—Austin Allyn, John M. Wadhams.
1881.—Moses A. Wadhams, Benjamin F. Lamphier.

GOSHEN IN THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

MILITARY RECORD.

There being no recruiting officer located in Goshen there were no enlistments from May till September, when Henry Fritz, Charles A. Barnum, Robert T. Becker, Daniel Kimberly, Uriah Nickerson, Gerrit Rinders, and Joseph N. Wooster joined the Seventh Regiment in October. Edward N. Fanning joined the Eighth Regiment, and John Fanning joined the Ninth or Irish Regiment. Peter McCabe, William N. Ford, and Henry C. Ford enlisted in the Eleventh Regiment about the same time, that is, in October. In the latter part of November, George W. Sperry, Henry E. Merrvin, George W. Butler, George C. Downs, James Hicks, and Benjamin H. Prindle, and in December, Michael Morris, Frank E. Wadhams, and Joseph Brady joined the Thirteenth Regiment, under Capt. Charles Blinn, of Company C. In Jan-

uary, 1862, Henry Mayo, Edward S. Richmond, James Robinson, and Frederick L. Wadhams joined Company I, under Lieut. Frank Wells, of Litchfield, also in the Thirteenth Regiment. Up to this time no bounties had been promised or paid, except seven dollars and a half to each of those who had enlisted in the Fourth Regiment to buy each of them a pair of boots.

In the fall of 1861 there was apprehension that the soldiers in the field would suffer for the want of sufficient clothing and bedding, and a pressing call was made by the Sanitary Commission for aid. In response to this call the ladies of the "Soldiers' Aid Society" collected and sent to the commission in New York two boxes and one barrel, containing the following articles, viz., forty-four woolen blankets; sixty-one pair knit woolen socks, thirty-six bed-quilts, fourteen pillow-ticks, eight dressing-gowns, nine sheets, fifty-five pillow-cases, two pillows, sixty-four towels, seven knit wrappers, twenty-eight pair drawers, two flannel bed-gowns, twelve hospital shirts, two bars Castile soap, ten yards red flannel, fifteen rolls linen bandages, one box pins, needles, and thread, lot of lint, inventoried at four hundred and four dollars and ninety-nine cents.

At the session of the Legislature in June, 1862, a law was passed giving a bounty by the State of fifty dollars to each volunteer, and also authorizing the towns to pay bounties, and lay taxes to pay them or issue bonds for the purpose. The county was in great excitement and alarm about this time. McClellan had marshaled a heavy force and advanced towards Richmond, but was compelled to make a masterly strategic retreat. Under these circumstances a renewed effort was made to raise recruits. Governor Buckingham went through the State and addressed public meetings, urging the people to volunteer, assuring them that if the towns should furnish more than their quotas that the excess should be applied on subsequent calls. Under these circumstances, Mr. James Q. Rice, who had been the principal of the Goshen Academy for eleven years, procured enlisting orders, and engaged vigorously in procuring volunteers.

At a town-meeting held on the 31st of July, 1862, it was

"*Voted*, That the selectmen are hereby authorized and directed to draw an order on the treasurer of the town for the sum of one hundred dollars in favor of each and every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who resided in this town, and has enlisted or who may enlist between the 10th day of July and the 20th day of August, 1862, in any regiment of volunteers being raised in this State under the recent call of the President of the United States. *Provided*, That each non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, before he shall become entitled to the above bounty, shall procure a certificate from the officer commanding the regiment into which he has enlisted that he has been accepted and sworn into the service of the United States." A tax was laid, and the sum of four thousand six hundred dollars was collected within sixty days and paid to the soldiers.

Mr. Rice was very successful in obtaining recruits, so that by the 15th of August he had enlisted forty-five volunteers, a large proportion of them being his former pupils. The above number not being sufficient for a company, they united with the Torrington recruits, which, when united, made a company of one hundred and two. On the morning of August 21st, Mr. Rice, with the men he had enlisted, assembled near the Centre meeting-house, and, after a few short addresses, proceeded to the head of North Street (accompanied by many of their friends) in Litchfield, where they were joined by their future comrades from Torrington; thence, united, marched to the court-house, where refreshments were provided by the citizens of Litchfield, and then proceeded to Camp Dutton, east of Litchfield hill, where they remained until their departure for the seat of war, which was on the 15th of September, 1862. In the afternoon of the day that the Goshen recruits left for Litchfield, those that had been recruited in Kent, Sharon, Cornwall, Salisbury, and Canaan met at Goshen Centre to the number of three or four hundred, where they were supplied with a substantial lunch by the Goshen people; thence proceeded to Camp Dutton. The quotas of the towns had not been particularly specified at this time, but subsequently it was ascertained that the quota of Goshen was but sixteen to satisfy all calls to this date, so that Goshen was largely in excess. While the regiment was at Camp Dutton, Mr. Rice was chosen captain of Company C, William McK. Rice, first sergeant; James P. McCabe, third sergeant; Homer W. Griswold, George W. Newcomb, Frederick A. Lucas, corporals; and George D. Bentley, wagoner. Frederick A. Cook, who had recruited a number of men in the adjoining towns, was chosen first lieutenant of Company B, and Moses Cook, Jr., was chosen sergeant of Company B. On the evening of September 6th, a fine army regulation sword was presented to Capt. Rice by his friends in Goshen, in the presence of a goodly number of the citizens, in the vestry of the Centre church. On receiving it, Capt. Rice made a very appropriate and patriotic response, in which he pledged himself that he would take it and wear it, and return with it or on it; the latter he heroically redeemed.

In April, 1861, the President called on the States to furnish seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months, the quota of Connecticut being seven hundred and eighty. In May, 1861, the President made another call on the States for five hundred thousand men for three years, the quota of Connecticut being thirteen thousand and fifty-seven; in July, 1862, a further call for three hundred thousand three years' men, and three hundred thousand nine months' men. The quota of Connecticut in each of these calls was seven thousand one hundred and forty-five; total, fourteen thousand two hundred and ninety. The quotas under the foregoing calls were assigned to each town in the State in proportion to their military rolls made out by the State selectmen, and under State authority. But in subsequent calls the quotas

were assigned in rolls made out by an enrolling officer in each town appointed under authority of the United States government, and the State divided into four districts, corresponding to our Congressional districts, and these into sub-districts, in most cases embracing a single town. Any surplus that had been furnished by any district was deducted from the quota of the district, but not from the particular sub-district or towns that had produced said surplus, so that the large excess that had been furnished by the town of Goshen did not avail her on subsequent calls as we had good reason to expect.

In December, 1863, a number of persons who were enrolled and liable to draft associated together and raised funds sufficient to procure volunteers or hire substitutes to fill the quota of the town and relieve themselves from draft. Under this arrangement the following persons enlisted and were paid the sums annexed to their names: Newton T. Abbott, seventy-five dollars; James Mooney, seventy-five dollars; John Quin, fifty dollars; James Quin, fifty dollars; James Palmer, fifty dollars; Marcellus J. Judd, forty-five dollars; Wolcott Little, forty-five dollars; Timothy Maher, forty-five dollars; James Hicks, forty-five dollars; William E. Albin, Charles H. Albin, Herbert D. Hoxley, David Treadwell, Alfred Saunders, Samuel Hall, Jerome B. Ray; these last seven were paid four hundred and ninety-five dollars, being distributed among them, in the whole, nine hundred and seventy-five dollars. The twelve first named were recruits in the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and the four last named joined the Twenty-ninth Colored Regiment. Nelson Lawton entered the navy about this time. This terminated the enlistments from this town.

In February, 1864, the President called for five hundred thousand more men for three years. The quota of Connecticut under the new enrollment was seven thousand nine hundred and nineteen. John Quain, Thomas McCowen, and George McCaul were drafted under this call, but absconded to parts unknown, and did not return until the close of the war. Efforts were persevered in to make the excess of volunteers in this town available, but without effect. In August, 1864, the town appointed a committee to go to Hartford to consult with the Governor or other State officers, but the committee reported that there was no remedy short of an act of Congress. In October, 1864, the town

"*Voted*, That the selectmen of Goshen confer with the selectmen of other towns which have furnished an excess of volunteers and memorialize Congress, or take some other measures to obtain justice."

In January, 1865, a convention of selectmen from the towns which had furnished an excess of volunteers was held in Hartford, and such measures were adopted as induced Congress, then in session, to pass an act of relief, but too late to be of service to us, as no more men were needed.

By an act of Congress it was provided that any person being drafted might commute by paying three hundred dollars or furnishing a substitute. In August, 1863, William Davis, Frederick E. Hurlburt, Andrew Bowns, Robert Palmer, and Warren Wilcox were drafted, and furnished substitutes at a cost of three hundred dollars each.

In June, 1864, the Legislature passed an act that all who should volunteer or furnish a substitute for three years or during the war should be paid a bounty of three hundred dollars by the State, and at the same time prohibited the town from offering bounties or laying taxes for the purpose. Notwithstanding the prohibition, at a town-meeting held on the 15th of August, 1864, it was

"*Voted*, That this town will pay to each person who has procured or shall procure an acceptable substitute for three years or during the war as part of the quota of this town, under the last call of the President of the United States for five hundred thousand volunteers for the military service, and to each volunteer as a part of said quota for the same period under said call, and to each person who may be drafted and held to service as a part of said quota under said call, the sum of three hundred dollars, to be paid to them in the order in which they shall have procured such substitute or volunteer, or have been drafted and held to service as aforesaid till such quota be filled; and when such substitute or volunteer or drafted man shall have been duly accepted and mustered into the army or navy as part of said quota.

"Also the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars shall be paid to each of those who have been drafted and have provided substitutes which have been accredited to this town since the 1st of August, 1863. And the selectmen of the town are hereby directed to draw an order on the town treasurer for the payment thereof. *Provided*, however, that no greater sum shall be paid on account of such substitute than the actual cost of obtaining the same over and above what is paid by the State."

At the session of the Legislature in June, 1865, an act was passed confirming the votes and doings of towns in relation to bounties that were passed contrary to law, and the selectmen of Goshen issued orders on the town treasurer, dated Sept. 18, 1865, to the following-named persons:

Willard E. Gaylord	$300
Moses W. Gray	300
Benjamin F. Lamphire	300
Joseph C. Lamphire	300
Darius D. Thomson	300
Henry S. Wooster	300
Frederic Lyman	300
Victory C. Hart	300
Thomas W. Griswold	300
George G. Crandal	300
William D. Whiting	300
Alvin B. Dickinson	300
William T. Carr	300
Courtland W. Bentley	300
Austin Allyn, Jr.	300
Isaac W. Brook	300
Andrew Bowns	150
William F. Davis	150
Frederic E. Hurlburt	150
Robert Palmer	150
Warrin N. Wilcox	150

At the annual town-meeting held Oct. 2, 1865, it was

"*Voted*, That the treasurer of the town is hereby instructed not to pay or indorse the town orders dated on or about the 18th of September, 1865, in favor of the following-named persons for the amount set opposite their names until an appropriation shall be made by the town for that purpose and the money collected by tax, viz." The names above are recited in the vote.

The following-named persons furnished substitutes previous to the draft of 1864, with the amount paid by each exclusive of the State bounty:

Willard E. Gaylord	$800
Moses W. Gray	850
Victory C. Hart	500
Benjamin F. Lamphin	925
Joseph C. Lamphin	925
Frederic Lyman	550
Darius D. Thomson	940
Henry S. Wooster	900
Austin Allyn, Jr.	950
Isaac W. Brook	550
Courtland W. Bentley	950
William T. Carr	940
Thomas W. Griswold	900
George G. Crandell	940
	$11,620

Drafted and furnished substitutes to fill quota in 1864:

Hosea Crandal, for one year	$750
Alvin B. Dickinson, for three years	1160
Lyman Hall, for one year	900
William D. Whiting, three years (not entitled to State bounty)	1100
	$3910

Names of those who procured substitutes after the quota of 1864 was filled, in anticipation of another draft which did not occur:

Henry O. Beach	$325
Wolcott Punnell	360
James W. Babcock	345
Abraham Beach	325
Truman P. Clark	325
Orion J. Hallock	350
Stephen Hurd	325
William D. Johnson	350
George G. Johnson	325
Benjamin F. Lanten	350
George W. Lamphin	325
Enos B. Pratt	325
Alson Sanford	325
	$4355

As there were a number of Connecticut regiments stationed in and about Hilton Head, it was reported that they were in want of vegetables, and it was proposed to send them a vessel-load. Accordingly, a vessel was chartered and loaded at Bridgeport in season to be presented to the soldiers at or before Christmas, 1863; there was sent from Goshen, December 12th, thirty-two barrels, ten boxes, and one tub filled with vegetables, cheese, and butter, estimated at one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and fifty cents.

In January, 1863, the Lodge Soldiers' Aid Society sent to the Nineteenth Regiment, stationed at Alexandria, Va., one box, contents estimated at fifty-five dollars and forty cents; also one box sent to the Sanitary Commission, valued at sixty-six dollars. The Ladies' Soldiers' Aid Society after this time expended their efforts principally in work, making up articles furnished by the State society. The Christian Commission commenced its operations about this time, and collections were made, by the young ladies getting up tableaux, singing concerts, and contributions of monthly prayer-meetings, for the soldiers, amounting to four hundred and twenty-nine dollars and thirty-nine cents.

Adams, William L., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., July 31, 1862; disch. at the expiration of the time of enlistment.

Adams, Charles G., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; chosen corp.; had his leg broken by the timbers of a railroad while engaged in destroying it; disch. at the expiration of time of enlistment.

Adams, Lyman A., enl. in Co. A, 1st Regt. Cav., Nov. 2, 1861; pro. to first sergeant; disch. with the regiment.

Albin, William E., enl. as recruit in Co. C, 2d Conn. Heavy Art., Jan. 2 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Albin, Charles H., enl. as recruit in Co. C, 2d Conn. Heavy Art., Jan. 2, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Abbott, Newton T., enl. as recruit in Co. A, 2d Conn. Heavy Art., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Jan. 16, 1865.

Allyn, Avery M., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with the regiment with impaired health.

Brady, Joseph P., enl. in Co. A, 18th Regt., Dec. 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Feb. 8, 1864.

Butler, George W., enl. in Co. C, 13th Regt., Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability March 11, 1863.

Bierce, Joseph D., enl. in Co. B, 19th Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Bentley, George D., enlisted in the 1st Regt. Cav., Co. A, Nov. 2, 1861; chosen corporal; disch. for disability March 15, 1862; enl. the second time in the 19th Regt.; chosen wagoner; disch. at the expiration of time of enlistment.

Bartholomew, Cyrus, enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 6, 1862; wounded in battle at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; killed in battle of Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; buried in Goshen, Nov. 17, 1864, aged twenty-three years.

Beach, William H., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 11, 1862; made corporal 1864; killed in battle near Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; buried in Goshen Oct. 1, 1864, aged twenty-three years.

Beach, Zopher, enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Beach, Darius C., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 14, 1862; chosen corporal; disch. with the regiment.

Bentley, Francis J., enl. in Co. I, 4th Regt., May 23, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 16, 1861.

Bruce, John, enl. as recruit in Co. A, 6th Regt., Dec. 24, 1863.

Barnum, Charles A., enl. in Co. E, 7th Regt., Sept. 17, 1861; disch. at expiration of time of enlistment.

Becker, Robert T., enl. in Co. E, 7th Regt., Sept. 7, 1861; disch. with the regiment in 1864.

Colby, George R., enl. in 19th Regt., Co. K, Aug. 4, 1862; taken sick with chronic diarrhœa; in hospital at Alexandria some time; trans. to hospital at New Haven, where he remained until his discharge in May 18, 1865.

Colby, Henry, enl. in 19th Regt., Co. K, Aug. 4, 1862; wounded in his hand at battle of Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; trans. to Portsmouth General Hospital, Rhode Island; subsequently had his hand amputated, and died in said hospital June 17, 1864, aged twenty-two years.

Cook, Frederic A., enl. in Co. I, 4th Regt., May 23, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 23, 1861; in July, 1862, procured enlisting orders and recruited part of a company in the adjoining towns; mustered into the 19th Regt., Aug. 15, 1862, and appointed first lieutenant of Co. B; res. June 5, 1863.

Cook, Moses, Jr., enl. in 19th Regt., Co. B, Aug. 11, 1862; chosen sergeant; died in camp at Alexandria, Va., April 18th, and buried in Goshen April 26, 1863, aged twenty-one years.

Curtis, George W., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Curtis, David B., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Downs, George C., enl. in Co. C, 13th Regt., Nov. 24, 1861; died at —— Sept. 13, 1863, aged —— years.

Davis, Calvin L., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Sept. 3, 1862; chosen corporal; sergeant; pro. to color-sergeant and second lieutenant; wounded in the shoulder at the battle near Winchester Oct. 19, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Eldridge, Seymour H., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 12, 1862; pro. corporal, he was an invalid for some time in 1864, but recovered and returned to his regiment; disch. with his regiment.

Fanning, Edward M., enl. in the 8th Regt., Co. C, Oct. 25, 1861; died at —— Aug. 12, 1861, aged ——.

Fanning, John, enl. in the 9th Regt., Co. F, Oct. 12, 1861; died at New Orleans Nov. 13, 1863, aged twenty-eight years.

Ford, Henry C., enl. in the 11th Regt., Co. D, Nov. 14, 1861; died at sea Jan. 17, 1862, aged —— years.

Ford, William N., enl. in the 11th Regt., Co. D, Nov. 12, 1861; disch. and entered the U. S. Army, Oct. 27, 1862. (Supposed to be dead.)

Fritz, Henry, enl. in the 7th Regt., Co. B, Sept. 7, 1861; disch. at expiration of time of enlistment.

Gregory, Charles, enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. K, July 24, 1862, disch. with the regiment.

Griswold, Homer W., enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 2, 1862; chosen corporal; pro. to sergeant, and second lieutenant Feb. 4, 1865; to first lieutenant, March 2, 1865; declined commission; revoked March 31, 1865; disch. with the regiment.

Griswold, Hobert, enl. in Co. C, 19th Regt., Aug. 1, 1862; disch. with his regiment.

Huxley, Matthew H., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 4, 1862; chosen sergeant; died, after a long sickness, at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 28, 1864; buried in Goshen with Masonic honors Feb. 6, 1864, aged twenty-three years.

McHuxley, Asahel, the resident physician of Goshen and father of the above, while at Alexandria attending upon his sick son, died instantly at the dinner-table, of heart-disease, Jan. 5, 1864; buried in Goshen Jan. 14, 1864, aged fifty-eight years.

Huxley, Edward C., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C., Aug. 11, 1862; pro. to quartermaster-sergeant, April, 1862; to second lieutenant February, 1864; to first lieutenant March 31, 1864; acting brigade quartermaster the latter part of the time; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.

Harold, William, enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, July 28, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 20, and buried in Goshen March 12, 1863, aged twenty years.

Hunter, Samuel, enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 2, 1862; disch. with his regiment.

Hicks, James, enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. C, Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability March 12, 1862; enl. second time as recruit in 2d Heavy Art. Jan. 1, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Huxley, Hubert D., enl. as recruit in 2d Heavy Art., Co. A, Jan. 1, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Huntley, Frank, enl. as recruit in the 1st Regt. Cav., April 11, 1863; disch. with the regiment.

Hall, Samuel, enl. in the 29th Regt. (colored), Dec. 31, 1863, in Co. I.

Ives, Henry H., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Judd, Marcellus J., enl. as recruit in the 19th Regt., Co. A, Jan. 2, 1864; Mr. Judd being a very large, fleshy man, no clothes could be found to fit him, and in consequence he was not required to parade, but rendered himself useful by working at his trade (shoemaking); disch. with the regiment.

Kimberly, Daniel, enl. in the 7th Regt., Co. E, Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 22, 1863; was wounded in the face, neck, and leg at Bermuda Hundred May 2, 1864; subsequently shot in the knee while in camp; died of his wounds, after five weeks' suffering, in McClellan Hospital, Fortress Monroe, June, 1864, aged twenty-five years, leaving a wife and two children.

Lucas, Frederic A., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 8, 1862; chosen corporal; pro. sergeant March, 1864; to first sergeant April 6, 1864; to second lieutenant Oct. 8, 1864; wounded in the thigh by a minie ball at the battle of Cedar Creek Sept. 19, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Lyman, Daniel E., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 11, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., November 2, and buried in Goshen Nov. 7, 1862, aged eighteen years.

Little, Wolcott, enl. as recruit in the 19th Regt., Co. C., Jan. 5, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Lawton, Nelson, entered the navy in 1863; subsequently discharged.

Mayo, Henry, enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. I, Jan. 11, 1862; disch. for disability May 20, 1862.

Miner, Orson M., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 11, 1862; killed by a sharpshooter near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864, aged twenty-nine years.

Miner, Avery F., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to corporal and sergeant; disch. with the regiment.

Marvin, Henry E., enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. C; chosen corporal Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability May 12, 1863.

Morris, Michael, enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. C, Dec. 30, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Feb. 8, 1864; still in the service April 1, 1865.

Mooney, James, enl. as recruit in 2d Heavy Art. Regt., Co. E, Jan. 5, 1864; wounded in battle at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864, and died the next day, aged twenty years.

Mayher, Timothy, enl. as recruit in the 2d Regt. Heavy Art., Co. C, Jan. 2, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

McCabe, James P., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 31, 1862; chosen sergeant; pro. to first lieutenant, Co. K, Feb. 6, 1864; was wounded in battle near Winchester, Va., Sept. 17, 1864; arrived at his home in Goshen in a feeble state on the evening of October 1st, and died of his wounds on the morning of the 3d, and buried on the 5th with Masonic honors, aged forty years, leaving a wife and five children.

McCabe, Peter, enl. in the 11th Regt., Co. E, Oct. 25, 1861; died at Roanoke Island March 12, 1862, aged twenty-six years.

McElhone, Patrick, enl. in the 4th Regt., Co. I, May 23, 1861; disch. at the expiration of his term of enlistment May 23, 1864.

Newcomb, George W., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 4, 1861; chosen corporal, and pro. to first sergeant March, 1865; disch. with the regiment.

Nichols, Carlton N., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, July 31, 1862; disch. for disability April 29, 1863.

Nickerson, Uriah, enl. in the 7th Regt., Co. E, Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 22, 1863; disch. at the expiration of time of service.

Pendleton, Theodore, enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to quartermaster-sergeant; disch. with the regiment.

Pierce, Henry D., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, July 26, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Prindle, Benjamin H., enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. C, Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 17, 1862.

Porter, Charles A., enl. in the 4th Regt., Co. I, May 23, 1861; chosen corporal; disch. at the expiration of time of enlistment May 23, 1864.

Patron, Charles, enl. as recruit in the 1st Regt. Heavy Art., Co. I, April 12, 1862; re-enl. as veteran April 19, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Palmer, James M., enl. as recruit in the 2d Regt. Heavy Art., Co. G, Jan. 1, 1864; wounded in battle of Cedar Creek, Va., Oct. 19, 1864, and died in field hospital the following night, aged —— years, leaving a wife and three children.

Quin, John, enl. as recruit in the 2d Regt. Heavy Art., Co. C, Jan. 2, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Quin, James P., enl. as recruit in the 2d Regt. Heavy Art., Co. C, Jan. 2, 1864; disch. with the regiment.

Rendus, Gerrit, enl. in the 7th Regt., Co. E, Sept. 7, 1861; disch. at the expiration of the time of enlistment. He was among those sufferers confined at Andersonville.

Richmond, Edward S., enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. I, Jan. 11, 1862; killed by an explosion on the Opelousas Railroad, near New Orleans, Nov. 7, 1862, aged twenty years; his body was so mutilated that no part of it was ever identified.

Robinson, William T., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 8, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 16, and buried in Goshen Jan. 25, 1863, aged thirty-eight years, leaving a wife and three children.

Robinson, James, enlisted in the 13th Regt., Co. I, Jan. 11, 1862; subsequently re-enl. in a New York regiment and died of typhus fever at Windmill Point, Va., Jan. 7, 1863, aged twenty-one years.

Rice, James Q., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, July 2, 1862; chosen captain; pro. to major in the 2d Regt. Heavy Art., Feb. 17, 1864; killed in battle near Winchester, Va., Sept. 17, 1864, and buried in Goshen with Masonic honors, Oct. 17, 1864, aged forty-one years, leaving a wife and three children.

Rice, William McK., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 31, 1862; chosen sergeant; pro. to first lieutenant Feb. 6, 1864; died, after a lingering illness, at his sister's in Washington Hill, Orange Co., N. Y., Nov. 8, 1864, aged twenty-four years.

Reddy, Owen, enl. in the 19th Regt. Co. C, Aug. 4, 1862; disch. for disability May 29, 1863.

Ray, Jerome B., enl. in the 29th (Colored) Regt., Co. I, Dec. 31, 1863.

Richmond, Seeley, enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 22, 1862; had his wrist broken by being run against by an officer's horse; disch. with the regiment.

Sperry, Albert, enl. in the 4th Regt., Co. I, May 3, 1861; taken prisoner by the rebels in camp hospital, near Richmond, in 1862; was exchanged in a few days; disch. May 23, 1864.

Sperry, George W., enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. C, Nov. 27, 1861; chosen corporal; re-enl. as veteran Feb. 8, 1864; disch. in April, 1866.

Sherry, Joseph, enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 31, 1862; chosen corporal; pro. to sergeant; wounded in the arm, just above the elbow, by a rifle-ball in the battle near Winchester, Va., Oct. 19, 1864; the only person materially disabled that enlisted from Goshen; disch. with the regiment.

Soudant, Charles J., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 31, 1862; subsequently joined the regimental band, and disch. May 16, 1865.

Stoddard, Henry A., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 2, 1862; disch. for disability Dec. 16, 1862.

Stewart, George C., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 4, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Stewart, John H., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 6, 1862; died at Alexandria, Va., Jan. 3, 1863; buried in Goshen Jan. 11, 1863, aged sixteen years.

Stone, Royal, enl. in the 19th Regiment, Co. C, Aug. 5, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Saunders, Alfred, enl. in the 29th (Colored) Regt., Dec. 28, 1863.

Vail, Henry L., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 17, 1862; chosen corporal; wounded in battle of Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864, a musket-ball passing through his shoulder and breast; died at Taylor Hospital Nov. 3, 1864, buried in Cornwall Nov. 20, 1864, aged twenty-three years.

Treadwell, David D, enl. in the 29th (Colored) Regt., Dec. 12, 1863, in Co. D.

Wadhams, Uri, enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 4, 1862; chosen corporal; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 11, 1863; buried in Goshen Oct. 4, 1863, aged twenty-three years.

Wadhams, William U., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 7, 1862; disch. with the regiment.

Wadhams, Willard N., enl. in the 19th Regt., Co. C, Aug. 6, 1862; chosen corporal; died at Selestia Hospital, Philadelphia; buried in hospital burying-ground, No. 121, aged twenty-one years.

Way, Nelson H., enl. in the 1st Regt. Cav., A, Nov. 16, 1861; disch. at the expiration of time of enlistment.

Wooster, James N., enl. in the 7th Regt., Co. E, Sept. 7, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 22, 1863, killed in battle at Bermuda Hundred Jan. 22, 1864, aged twenty years.

Wadhams, Frank E., enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. C, Dec. 17, 1861; re-enl. as veteran, Feb. 8, 1864; taken sick with swamp fever while on the Red River expedition; sent to New Orleans Hospital; joined his regiment; attacked with pneumonia and reduced very low; came home on a thirty days' furlough in a very feeble state; went to New Haven Hospital, where he remained until April, 1865, when he again joined his regiment in North Carolina; was subsequently stationed at Augusta, Athens, and Atlanta; disch. in April, 1866.

Wadhams, Frederic L., enl. in the 13th Regt., Co. I, Jan. 11, 1862; taken prisoner by the rebels at the battle of Winchester; made his escape in a short time, and joined his company again; disch. at the expiration of time of enlistment Jan. 7, 1865.

Wadhams, Sidney, a resident of Goshen, but at the time of his enlistment a student in the America Institute, Dutchess Co., N. Y., enl. in the 48th Regt. N. Y. S. V., as a private under Col. Perry (of Mexican war notoriety), on Sept. 17, 1861; pro. to lieutenant; was killed in the assault on Fort Wagner July 18, 1863, aged twenty-seven years; his remains were not recovered.

Hallock, Dudley T., a native and resident of Goshen, enl. in the 2d N. Y. Cav., Co. D, and died at Point Lookout; was buried in Goshen Feb. 14, 1863, aged twenty-five years.

In November, 1861, George D. Bentley, Lyman A. Adams, and Nelson Way enlisted in the 1st Connecticut Cavalry.

Enlistments in 1st Regiment Cavalry	3
" recruits	1
" 4th Regiment Infantry	5
Recruits 4th Regiment Infantry	1
" 6th " "	1
Enlistments in 7th Regiment Infantry	7
" 8th " "	1
" 9th " "	1
" 11th " "	3
" 13th " "	13
" 19th " "	49
Recruits in 2d Regiment Heavy Artillery	9
Enlistments in 29th Regiment Infantry	4
Whole number	98
Add two enlisted in New York Regiment	2
Making	100
Killed in battle or died of wounds	12
Died of disease	16
Died by an explosion	1
Whole number of deaths	29
Whole number of enlisted men from Goshen	100
Number of substitutes furnished previous to draft of September, 1864	14
Number of substitutes by persons after being drafted	9
Number of substitutes furnished after draft of September, 1864	13
Number of persons who enlisted second time after being discharged for disability	3
Number of enlistments as veterans	7
Whole number of enlistments and substitutes furnished	146

The State of Connecticut has furnished forty-one thousand nine hundred and eighty-three enlistments, as appears by the report of the adjutant-general. The quota of Goshen, according to population, would be one hundred and twenty-two, so it will be seen that this town furnished twenty-four more than its proportion. It is a question whether any town in the State has furnished a greater per cent. of excess than Goshen.

The amount paid by the town for volunteers in 1862 was	$4637.50
Amount paid by individuals for substitutes	22,430.00
By L. S. Aid Society, for Sanitary Commission	526.00
Sent to Hilton Head	178.00
By ladies, etc., for Christian Commission	429.00
Whole amount	$28,200.50

Of the evils attendant upon a war no adequate estimate can be made of the loss of life, impaired health, the sacrifice of property, and in most cases the demoralization of those connected with an army, but the writer would congratulate his fellow townsmen that of those who went out from among us to defend and sustain our and the nation's rights, have sacrificed their lives honorably or returned to us without a stain upon their fair characters. That they should at once resume their former vocations with alacrity, and particularly the younger portion of them seem to have advanced in intelligence and manly bearing, is surely a subject of gratulation.

The compilers of the preceding record have labored under much embarrassment; as no one had pretended to make any detailed memoranda of the events as they transpired, of course have had to resort to isolated documents and personal inquiries to obtain the few facts contained in the preceding pages.

The following is copied from a document purporting to have emanated from the war department, giving the number of men comprising the Union army, viz.:

Number of three months' men	191,985
" six " "	19,076
" nine " "	87,558
" one year's "	394,959
" two " "	43,113
" three " "	1,950,792
" four " "	1,040
Total	2,688,523
Left the army, about	2,408,103
Died in battle of wounds	96,089
Died of disease	184,331
Officers killed in battle	5,221
Enlisted men killed in battle	90,868
Total deaths by killing	96,089
Officers died of disease	2,321
Enlisted men died of disease	182,010
Total	184,331
Whole number of deaths	280,420

The number of deaths compared with the whole army is equal to fourteen one-hundredths or fourteen per cent. The number of deaths from the enlisted men from Goshen, compared with the whole number of enlisted men, is equal to twenty-nine one-hundredths, or twenty-nine per cent. There is no means to ascertain the deaths among the substitutes furnished by Goshen.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HENRY NORTON.

Henry Norton was born at Goshen, Nov. 10, 1815. His father, who died in 1860, was Deacon Lewis M. Norton, the historian of Goshen. His mother was Laura Foote, of Canton, Conn. He married Delia Beach, the daughter of John Beach, of Goshen, May 11, 1842. One daughter, Delia Hillhouse Norton, died at Mount Holyoke Seminary in 1867. He received his education principally at Goshen Academy, giving considerable attention to astronomy and geology, and was the first one in Litchfield County to find with the naked eye the planets Mercury and Uranus; and he first called the attention of the people of this county to the wonderful marks made on the rocks by the glaciers in the early ages, which are now so plainly seen on the tops of our mountains. When he was twenty years of age he commenced teaching, and taught eight winters, working on his father's farm summers until he married. Most of his teaching was in the Winchester Centre and Wolcottville Academies. He was acting school-visitor twenty years, between 1841 and 1875, examining the teachers and visiting the schools.

He was a member of the Legislature in 1852. He was appointed county surveyor by the County Court in 1841, and after the death of Judge Burrall he was appointed by the surveyor-general of Connecticut deputy State surveyor for Litchfield County, and, besides attending to his farm, he has practiced land surveying for forty years, and is at it still. He also holds the office of notary public. His grandfather was Deacon Ebenezer Norton, who put stocks to the guns manufactured here and used in the Revolutionary war; and his great-grandfather was Col. Ebenezer Norton, one of the original settlers of the town. He traces his ancestry back to the Lord of Norville, who came over into England from France with William the Conqueror in the year 1260, and he was his constable.

From the time of the Norman conquest to the arrival of Thomas Norton in Guilford, Conn., there were fourteen generations of his ancestors in England, and there have been six since. When he was a small boy his father pointed to a little hollow on the west side of the road in E Street, telling him that there was a tradition that a liberty-pole stood there in the Revolution. So he watched the spot for fifty years, and in 1875 dug a hole there to erect a centennial monument. He dug out a large load of stones and pieces of the rum-bottle used when it was erected, and found the pine wood and bark four and a half feet below the surface, and preserved the relics. The pole was eighteen inches in diameter. The Stars and Stripes waved over the spot at the great centennial celebration, July 4, 1876, and he was chairman of the committee on relics that day.

CAPT. WILLARD GAYLORD.

Capt. Willard Gaylord is a lineal descendant of William Gaillard (or Gaylord), who came from England with his family and settled in Dorchester, Mass., in 1630. From an old record we quote the following: "Between 1639 and 1664 Mr. William Gaylord, the earliest settler of that name in Windsor, was elected a member of the Assembly at forty-one semi-annual elections, which was one more than any other man was thus honored in that town." William Gaylord died July 20, 1673; his wife died June 20, 1657. Their children, all of whom were born in England, were as follows: Elizabeth, married Richard Birge, William, Samuel, Walter, and John. Walter, third son of William, was born in England about 1622; came with his father to New England in 1630; settled in Windsor. He married Mary Stebbins, daughter of Deacon Edward Stebbins, of Hartford, April 22, 1648; she died June 29, 1657, when he married Sarah, daughter of William Rockwell, March 22, 1658. Children by first wife,—Joseph, born May 13, 1649; Mary, born March 19, 1651; Joanna, born Feb. 5, 1653, married John Porter; Samuel Benjamin, born April 12, 1655; Isaac, born June 21, 1657. Children by second wife,—Eliezer, born March 7, 1662; Sarah, born April 13, 1665, married William Phelps, all born in Windsor.

Joseph (first son of Walter and Mary Stebbins) settled at Farmington, Conn.,—that part which was afterwards the town of Waterbury, and about 1708 he removed to the town of Durham, Conn.,—where his sons Joseph and John settled. He married Sarah Stanley, July 14, 1670. Their children were Sarah, born 1671, married Thomas Judd; Joseph, born April 22, 1673; John, born Aug. 21, 1677; William, born 1680; Benjamin, Elizabeth, Mary; Abigail married James Williams; Joanna married Robert Royce; Ruth married Stephen Hickox; Joseph Gaylord died 1742.

Joseph, first son of Joseph and Sarah Stanley Gaylord, married Mary Hickox in 1699. Their children were Timothy, born Nov. 29, 1706; Samuel, born July 5, 1709; Edward, Benjamin, Joseph, Mary, Thankful, Martha.

Lieut. Timothy, first son of Joseph and Mary Hickox Gaylord, married Prudence Roys, April 25, 1733; she died Feb. 7, 1746. Their children were Prudence, born Jan. 31, 1734; Timothy, born May 3, 1735; Roys, born July 7, 1737. He married for his second wife Phebe Wilton, who died in Goshen in 1777. Their children were Titus, born Dec. 24, 1749; Lois, born Dec. 22, 1751, married Samuel Bishop; Joel, born May 8, 1755; Joseph, born April, 1758. Lieut. Timothy's commission is in the possession of his grandson, Capt. Allen Gaylord, of Newbery, Ohio. It is dated March 27, 1757. He was killed by Indians, near Fort Ann, N. Y., in 1758.

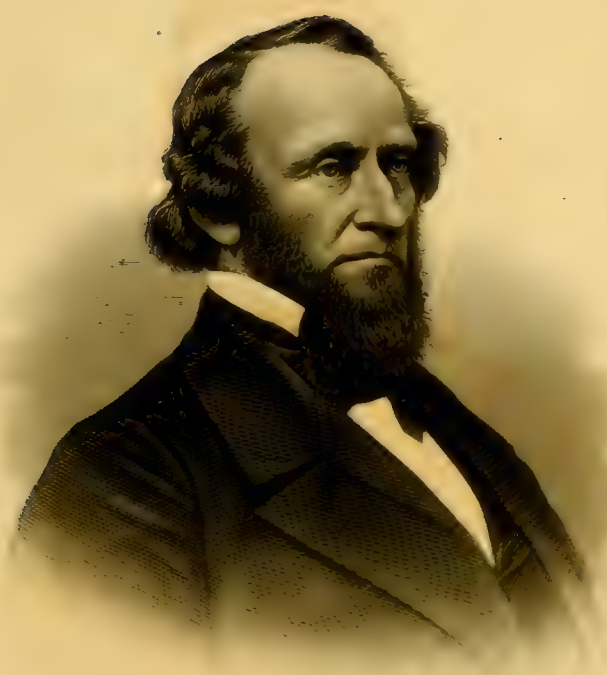
Joseph, third son of Timothy and Phebe Wilton Gaylord, married Eunice Ives, of Torrington, April 24, 1792. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war,



Henry Norton



Willard Gaylord



Moses Lyman



RESIDENCE OF **MOSES LYMAN**, GOSHEN CONN.

and was in New York when the British took possession of that city, and was carried out on a blanket, sick. He was honorably discharged, and during the latter part of his life received a pension. He was a farmer by occupation, as were nearly all of his ancestors. He died March 25, 1838. His wife died Nov. 3, 1825. Their children were,—Joseph I., born Sept. 1783; Willard, born May 21, 1799; Alletia, born March 4, 1801.

Joseph I., first son of Joseph and Eunice Ives Gaylord, married Clarissa Norton, Nov. 21, 1821. Their children were Mary, Lorraine, and Frederick. His second wife was Eliza M. Norton. He was instantly killed by the roof of his house, blown off during a tornado in Goshen, Feb. 10, 1860.

Willard, second son of Joseph and Eunice (Ives) Gaylord, married Amy Hooker, of Bristol, Conn., April 27, 1825. Miss Hooker was a niece of the Rev. Asahel Hooker, who was settled as pastor of the church at Goshen in 1791. Their children were Willard E., born March 26, 1827; Charles H., born March 27, 1833.

Willard Eliezer, first son of Willard and Amy Hooker, married Sarah E. Wooster, May 14, 1851. Their children are Henry C., born March 30, 1852; Amy C., born Feb. 17, 1858.

Charles H., second son of Willard and Mary Hooker, married Jeannie M. Thompson, of New Haven, June 10, 1856. Children are William H., born Sept. 7, 1862; Charles E., born March 13, 1865.

Capt. Willard Gaylord, as mentioned above, was born in Goshen, May 21, 1799, son of Joseph and grandson of Timothy Gaylord, who settled in Goshen about 1738. He was the purchaser of an original right of land, where the family have since resided. Willard Gaylord received a common-school and academic education. The business of his life has been that of a farmer, although he has been called to fill many responsible positions; has filled nearly all the town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1840–41 and 1862.

Mr. Gaylord was one of the original corporators of the Winsted Savings Bank, and a director for many years. Was appointed State director of the Iron Bank at Falls Village, and served as such for several years; was subsequently appointed director, which office he now holds. He has held an office in that bank for more than twenty years.

Politically, Mr. Gaylord was formerly a Whig, and since the organization of the Republican party has acted with them. During the war of the Rebellion he took strong grounds in support of the government. Subsequently the town of Goshen appointed a committee, of which Mr. Gaylord was chairman, to write "Goshen in the Rebellion." Their report is on file in the office of the town clerk, and is eminently satisfactory. And now, after an active and industrious life of more than fourscore years, we find this venerable pioneer in the enjoyment of good health, with an erect figure and an elastic step, retaining in a marked degree the energy and spirit of Capt. Gaylord of forty years ago.

MOSES LYMAN.

Moses Lyman the sixth is a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, from Richard Lyman, an Englishman, who left the parish of Ongar, County of Essex, England, and in the middle of August, 1631, embarked with his wife and children in the ship "Lion," and on 4th of November, 1631, landed in Boston. Richard Lyman's name is on the list of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1636. He died in 1640, leaving a family of children, one of whom was named John, born in High Ongar, England, September, 1623; came to Boston with his father, married Dorcas, daughter of John Plumb, of Bradford, Conn., and in 1654 settled in Northampton, Mass., where he resided till his death, Aug. 20, 1690. He was in command of the Northampton soldiers in the famous Falls fight, above Deerfield, May 18, 1676. He had ten children, the fourth of whom was named Moses, born Feb. 20, 1662, or 1663, and died Feb. 25, 1701. He had eight children; three only grew to maturity, one of whom was Moses.

Moses Lyman is a name widely known in business circles, and recalls men honored, respected, and beloved always. It has been borne by the eldest son of this family through eight successive generations. Capt. Moses, the second bearing the name, was born Feb. 27, 1689; married Mindwell Sheldon, Dec. 13, 1712, and died March 24, 1762, aged seventy-three years. He was the only son who left issue, and became thus the ancestor of a very numerous posterity. He was the great-grandson of Richard. He had a family of ten children, the eldest of whom was Moses the third, born Oct. 2, 1713, and died Jan 6, 1768. He married Sarah Hayden, or Heighton, of Windsor, Conn., March 24, 1742.

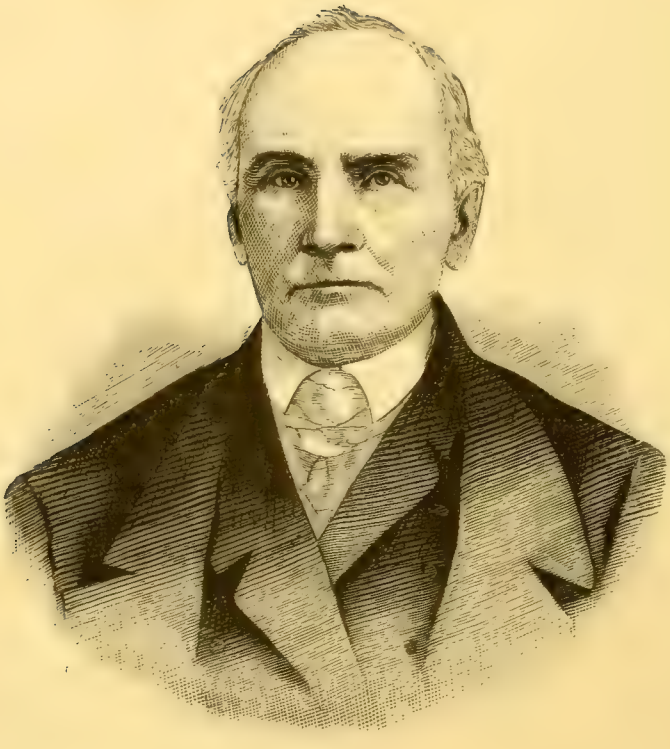
Deacon Lyman settled in Goshen in the autumn of 1739, being one of the earliest inhabitants of the place. He was the ancestor of a distinguished and noble lineage, an honor to the name and the whole Lyman family. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman were characterized as religious, exemplary, industrious, economical, and liberal to the poor. He was remarkable for his endeavors to make peace and reconcile difficulties; of sound judgment, and for many years a magistrate, he exercised a controlling influence in the town. He was a representative of the town in the General Assembly fourteen times. Of Deacon Lyman it was said he was a "father to the poor, eyes to the blind, and feet to the lame," relieving the fatherless and helpless, and making the widow's heart to sing for joy. He had seven children, the eldest of whom was Moses the fourth, born March 20, 1743, married Ruth, daughter of William Collins, of Guilford, Conn. She died June 8, 1775, and he married for his second wife the widow of Jesse Judd, of Litchfield, Conn.,

daughter of Capt. Jonathan Buel, of Goshen. Mr. Lyman was a farmer, and occupied the homestead of his father through life. In the militia Mr. Lyman held in succession every grade of office from that of corporal to colonel, and was known as Col. Lyman. During the Revolutionary war he was frequently in the army, sometimes by draft, sometimes as a volunteer on sudden alarms. Col. Lyman was commander of a body of troops stationed, on the night of the 7th of October, 1777, to watch the movements of Burgoyne's army, and was the first to inform Gen. Gates, on the morning of the 8th, that they had deserted their camp. In consideration of his important services he was honored with the duty of conveying to Gen. Washington personally the first intelligence of the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of the British under Gen. Burgoyne. He was also commander of the guard over the illustrious and gallant captive, Maj. Andre, at and previous to the time of his execution. In civil life Col. Lyman sustained many offices in the gift of the town. He was a man of strong mind, and great energy and decision of character, of the strictest integrity, conscientious in the observance of the Sabbath, and of the daily worship of God in his family. He died Sept. 29, 1829, aged eighty-seven years.

Moses the fifth, known as Judge Lyman, eldest son of Col. Lyman and Ruth Collins, was born in Goshen, Conn., April 16, 1768; married Elizabeth Buel, daughter of Ira and Prudence Buel, of Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 21, 1796. Judge Lyman had in a remarkable degree the characteristics of his father and ancestors,—a man of commanding influence and foremost standing in society, a thorough and successful business man, and a firm supporter of the gospel. He engaged extensively in commercial pursuits, and through a long course of years successively sustained most if not all the offices in the gift of the town; was representative many times in the General Assembly, and long acted as a civil magistrate. He was a man of superior mind, polished manners, and distinguished for politeness. He died May 22, 1844, aged seventy-seven years. To Judge Moses and Elizabeth (Buel) Lyman were born only two children,—Lucretia, the eldest, was born in Goshen, Feb. 13, 1801; married to Caleb Day, Esq., of Catskill, N. Y., Jan. 18, 1826; she died at the residence of her son, Edward Lyman Day, in Kent, Ohio, in the autumn of 1876. She was a noble and attractive woman, inheriting many of the characteristics of her excellent father.

Their son, Moses, the sixth of the name, was born in Goshen, Oct. 1, 1810. He partially fitted for college with Rev. Timothy Cooley, in Granville, Mass., and in Goshen Academy, but student-life being neither congenial to taste nor conducive to health, he chose mercantile life, and at the age of sixteen years entered the store of Lyman & Porter, successors to M. & E. Lyman. From that time, to use his own words, he "took care of himself." Engaged in mercantile pursuits both in Goshen and West Cornwall; during the early days of the Housatonic Railroad through that valley he did a large and prosperous business. About 1844, associated with Samuel S. Robbins, of Salisbury, Lee Canfield, and the Hunts, of Canaan, he was one of the founders of the Hunts-Lyman Iron Company, in Canaan. A few years later, relinquishing mercantile pursuits, he became interested in the manufacture of charcoal pig-iron from the celebrated Salisbury and Richmond (Mass.) ores, and continued this during all the after-years of his life. In 1867 he visited Florida, purchasing lands in Orange County, a portion of which he developed for fruit culture. His charming winter home, "Onoro," surrounded by lovely lakes and orange-groves now in full bearing, in the heart of a delightful and rapidly-developing country, proves that as a pioneer in that section he anticipated the future wisely and well. This was the pride and pet of his latter years. Here he spent half a score of delightful winters, and the impress of his character is still felt in that community. In 1872 he was one of the incorporators of the Wheel and Foundry Company of Waverly, N. Y., and continued its president until the sickness that prostrated him in 1877 removed him from connection with all active business and the entire outer world. In politics he has been a Republican since the organization of that party. He has been called repeatedly to positions of responsibility and of trust in his native town, but he had little taste for political life, and was haunted with no longing for office. His nature scorned the methods by which place and power are usually acquired, and he "would none of them." He possessed to a remarkable degree patriotism undefiled with the scum of politics. Mr. Lyman was a most dutiful son, an upright man and public-spirited citizen, combining integrity and manly virtue with great energy, promptness, and generosity. In 1833 he united with the Congregational Church in Goshen, and has always been one of its most liberal supporters. Christianity has ever been his ruling principle. All that an affectionate, generous husband and father could do to make home happy he has done, and his domestic life is a blessed memory. On the 6th of May, 1834, he married Mary Ann, daughter of John Milton and Sally Porter Holley, of Salisbury, Conn. (see history of John M. Holley), and to them have been born five children. Moses, the eldest, and seventh of the name, was born in Goshen, Aug. 20, 1836. He has been twice married, first to Ellen Augusta, daughter of Edwin A. and Harriet Dexter Douglas, of Mauch Chunk, Pa., Dec. 31, 1863. Their children were Moses, the eldest, and eighth of the name, born July 17, 1865; Isabel Douglas, born March 21, 1867; Harriet Dexter, born July 27, 1870; she died at her grandfather's in Florida, aged four years and six months. Mrs. Lyman died in Goshen, Aug. 17, 1871, aged thirty-two. It may truly be said of her

"None knew her but to love her,
Few named her but to praise."



Priestley Lyman

Mr. Lyman married for his second wife Sarah H., daughter of Philip S. and Lucy R. Beebe, of Litchfield, Conn. (see history of the Beebe family), on March 6, 1873, in Florida. Of their four children only one is living, Mary Alice, born July 8, 1877. Mr. Lyman is a graduate of Brown University, Providence, R. I; served as first lieutenant in the Fifteenth Vermont Volunteers in 1862–63. For a few years he was engaged in the lumber business, and is now manager of the Cayuta Wheel and Foundry Company, at Waverly, N. Y. Mary, born Aug. 15, 1839, in Goshen, Conn., married, June 15, 1865, to Philip Wells, of Brattleboro', Vt. He died in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y., Jan. 28, 1872. On the 15th of August, 1877, she was again married to Rev. Lyman Phelps, in Goshen, Conn. They spend the greater part of each year at Onoro, Florida, in charge of her father's interests there. Alice, born May 15, 1845, married to Hon. J. T. Sawyer, of Waverly, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1872. Their only child, Ellen, was born May 12, 1874. Richard, born in Goshen, June 27, 1848, died Dec. 24, 1851; Holley Porter, born in Goshen, Jan. 22, 1855, died December 5th of injuries received by falling from his horse.

ERASTUS LYMAN.

Erastus Lyman was a lineal descendant, in the seventh generation, from Richard Lyman, an Englishman, who left the parish of Ongar, county of Essex, England, and in the middle of August, 1631, embarked with his wife and children in the ship "Lion," and, on the 4th of November, 1631, landed in Boston. Richard Lyman's name is on the list of the original proprietors of Hartford in 1636. He died in 1640, leaving a family of children, one of whom was named John, who was born in High Ongar, England, September, 1623; came to Boston with his father; married Dorcas, daughter of John Plumb, of Branford, Conn. In 1654 settled in Northampton, Mass., where he resided until his death, Aug. 20, 1690. He was in command of the Northampton soldiers in the famous Falls fight, above Deerfield, May 18, 1676. He had ten children, the fourth of whom was named Moses, born Feb. 20, 1662, or 1663, and died Feb. 25, 1701. He had eight children; three only grew to maturity, one of whom was Moses, the second, born Feb. 27, 1689, married Mindwell Sheldon, Dec. 13, 1712, and died March 24, 1762, aged seventy-three years. His wife died May 23, 1780, aged eighty-eight years. Moses, the only son who left issue, thus became the ancestor of a very numerous posterity. He was the great-grandson of Richard.

Moses Lyman the second had a family of ten children, the eldest of whom was Moses the third, born Oct. 2, 1713, and died Jan. 6, 1768. He married Sarah Hayden, or Heighton, of Windsor, Conn., March 24, 1742. She was born Sept. 17, 1716, and died in Goshen, Conn., Aug. 27, 1808, aged ninety-two years. Mr. Lyman settled in Goshen in the autumn of 1739, being one of the earliest settlers there. He was the ancestor of a distinguished and noble lineage, an honor to the name and the whole Lyman family. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman were characterized as religious, exemplary, industrious, economical, and liberal to the poor. He was remarkable for his endeavors to make peace and reconcile difficulties. Of sound judgment, and for many years a magistrate, he exercised a controlling influence in the town; he was a representative fourteen times.

He had seven children, the eldest of whom was Moses the fourth, born March 20, 1743; married Ruth, daughter of William Collins, of Guilford, Conn. She died June 8, 1775, and he married for his second wife the widow of Jesse Judd, of Litchfield, daughter of Capt. Jonathan Buell, of Goshen. Mr. Lyman was a farmer, and occupied the homestead of his father through life. He died Sept. 29, 1839, aged eighty-seven years, and his wife died Oct. 7, 1835, aged seventy-three.

In the militia Mr. Lyman held in succession every grade of office from that of corporal to colonel, and was known as Col. Lyman. During the Revolutionary war he was frequently in the army, sometimes by draft, sometimes as a volunteer on sudden alarms. Col. Lyman was commander of a body of troops stationed, on the night of the 7th of October, 1777, to watch the movements of Gen. Burgoyne's army, and was the first to inform Gen. Gates, on the morning of the 8th, that they had deserted their camp. In consideration of his important services he was honored with the duty of conveying to Gen. Washington personally the first intelligence of the battle of Saratoga and the surrender of the British under Gen. Burgoyne. He was also commander of the guard over the illustrious and gallant captive, Maj. Andre, at and previous to the time of his execution. In civil life Col. Lyman sustained many offices in the gift of his town. He was a man of strong mind and great energy and decision of character, and of the strictest integrity.

He had six children, the fourth and last of whom by his first marriage was named Erastus, born Nov. 1, 1773. He married Abigail, daughter of Ephraim Starr, of Goshen, Sept. 8, 1803. Both united with the church Jan. 1, 1832, and resided through life in Goshen.

Mr. Lyman, like others of the family, was a man of distinguished abilities, energetic, methodical, and successful in business, eminently distinguished for his piety and benevolence, and his deep interest in the affairs of the church and town. In the course of his life he filled almost all the offices of the church, the society, and the town. Towards the close of his active life he remarked to a friend that he transacted more business for others than for himself. He was a friend of the friendless, the protector of the widow and the orphan, and the ready adviser of all who sought

his counsel. He died Dec. 20, 1854, aged eighty-one. His wife died Jan. 22, 1855, aged seventy-seven.

Their children were Horatio Nelson, born May 2, 1804; Lucy, born Dec. 19, 1805, married, May 16, 1831, Dr. De Forest, of Watertown, a graduate of Yale College, 1826. She was an exemplary Christian, and died in the faith, Aug. 3, 1855.

Jane M., born Feb. 7, 1808, united with the church Aug. 28, 1831, and married, Oct. 4th of the same year, Alexander H. Holley, of Salisbury, Conn. She died Sept. 18, 1832, in the peace and serenity of Christian faith and hope.

Rev. Ephraim, born June 3, 1810, died Oct. 29, 1880, at Minneapolis, Minn.; William, born Oct. 2, 1812; Abigail, born Sept. 4, 1814, died Sept. 21, 1879; Erastus, born Nov. 29, 1816, married Abigail Wade; Frederick, born Dec. 7, 1819, married, first, Julia, daughter of Samuel W. and Phebe Gold, second, Mary Talmadge; Samuel, born July 19, 1829, married Lydia Cunneer, Oct. 20, 1875.

Erastus Lyman was a man and a Christian of inestimable value to the community. Self-made, or rather made by circumstances incident to a life of bold business adventure in all parts of this country, with more than an average amount of natural endowments, actuated under the pressure and the promptings of an indomitable purpose, he rose to prominence and an influence indicative of his character. In him, as a man, with remarkable physical energy were combined great mental activity and a strong moral sense. He became associated with the prominent men of this country and State in conducting and adjusting important business matters, and enjoyed a high reputation abroad as a counselor and an executor in financial affairs. We can point our young men to his regularity and punctuality at every place where duty called him; to his readiness for every good word and work; to his promptness in saying or doing whatever he had to say or do; and to his ready and cheerful response to almost every call of charity, and say to them, "Go ye and do likewise."

THE WADDAM FAMILY IN ENGLAND.

Sir John Waddam, Knight, was one of the justices of the Common Pleas or the King's Bench in the county of Devonshire, and was a native of that county. He was born at Egge (now Edge),—"so called from that figure which the hill wherein it stands casteth itself, in the parish of Branscombe, lying on the seaside in the southeastern part thereof." Both the house and parish were for a considerable time the possession and habitation of a family by the name of Branchescombe, which was of great fame, so much so that its antiquity runs so far back that it can hardly be traced to its origin, as asserted by an ancient author:*

"The parish of Branscombe was given to the church of Exeter by Thomas de Branchescombe before the Norman conquest (1056). Here lived Sir Richard Branscombe in the days of King Edward, son of Edward, king of England, a person well read in the laws of his land, and much employed in the government of his country, as being high-sheriff thereof for several years, and also one of the knights of that shire in Parliament. These lands did Branscombe part with unto Waddam in the latter end of the reign of King Edward III." Lyson, in his "Magna Britannia,"† says in his article under the head of "Knowston," that the Manor of Waddam belonged at the time of the Doomsday survey to an old Saxon by the name of "Ulf," who held it in demise ever since the time of Edward the Confessor, A.D. 1042. It is possible that Ulf might have been the ancestor of Wadham, of whom this was the original residence. In a copy of the "family arms" of Waddam the ancient name is Wadeham, and may have been given, as was the custom in those times, as a designation of one of the family of Ulf. Before the end of the year of Edward III., A.D. 1327, it had passed to Sir John Waddam, whose seat and dwelling-place it was and also that of his son after him, Sir John Waddam, one of the justices of the King's Bench. This estate at Egge, after the death of Nicholas Waddam, Esq., the founder of Waddam College, Oxford, passed to the heirs general of Waddam, and was a few years since the property of the Hon. Percy Wyndham. It is also said‡ that this estate, after remaining in the Waddam family for eight generations, passed with two of the coheiresses of Nicholas Waddam, founder, to the family of Strangways and Windham, and is now the joint-property of Earle Ilchester and of B. J. Stackey Bartlett, Esq. In the parish church are memorials of Joan, relict of John Waddam, A.D. 1581.

Prince, in his history entitled "Damonii Orientales Illustres, or Worthies of Devon," says, "This ancient and renowned family of Waddam had its original in the county of Devon, and derived its name from the place of its habitation, Waddam, in the parish of Knowston, near the corporate town of South Molton. William de Waddam was a freeholder of this land in the days of King Edward I., A.D. 1272, and both East and West Waddam descended in his name for three hundred and thirty-seven years unto Nicholas Waddam, who left them to his heirs general."

As to when this family came into possession of their noble and moated seat of Merryfield, in the parish of Ilminster in the county of Somers, but little has been ascertained; but it must have been some time after they became possessed of the estate at Egge, for the family sustained the office of sheriff for the county of Devon near threescore years before they did that at Somers. We are told§ that the manor, which had

* Pied. Surv. of Dev. in Branscombe MS.

† Leyson, vol. vi., Part II., p. 306, and vol. viii., pp. 62, 63, 305.

‡ Prince's "Worthies," pub. 1701, p. 588.

§ "Magna Britannia," vol. ii., Part II., p. 450.

been a part of the ancient demesne of the crown, belonged at an early period to the Beauchamps of Hache, of whose heirs it was purchased by Sir John Waddam, one of the justices of the Common Pleas in the fourteenth century.

William Waddam was sheriff of the county of Devon in the twentieth year of Henry VI., A.D. 1441, and Nicholas Waddam was sheriff of Somersetshire and Dorsetshire in the fourteenth year of Henry VII., A.D. 1499, showing that the office was held some time in the former before it was the latter shire.

In the introduction of Collin Simmons' "History of Somersetshire" the following knights and sheriffs of that county are named: Sir John Waddam, A.D. 1485, King Henry VII.; Sir Nicholas Waddam, A.D. 1499, King Henry VII.; Sir Edward Waddam, A.D. 1503, King Henry VII.; Sir John Waddam, A.D. 1556, Queen Mary; Sir James Waddam, A.D. 1561, Queen Elizabeth.

It is certain that the chief seat of the Waddam family was removed from the county of Devon to the county of Somer, as early as 1499, but both estates were kept in the family, as may appear from their interments in Branscombe church, whereof there is one example in the mother of Nicholas Waddam, the last of the name who lies buried there, a noble monument having been erected to her memory with this inscription, which time hath rendered somewhat imperfect:

"Here lieth intomb'd the body of a virtuous and ancient gentlewoman, descended of the ancient House of Plantagenets, sometime of Cornwall, namely Joan, one of the daughters and heirs unto John Tregarthin, Esq., in the county of Cornwall. She was first married unto John Helleway, who had by her much issue. After his death she was married to John Waddam, of Merryfield, in the county of Somerset, Esq., and by him had . . . children. She lived a virtuous and godly life, and died in an honorable age, Sept. . . . in the year of Christ, 1581."

The early sepulchral monuments of this family may be found, 1st, at or in the parish church of Branscombe, Devonshire; 2d, in the parish church dedicated to Almighty God, under the patronage of the Blessed Virgin, at Ilminster, a small town ten miles from Taunton, in the county of Somers. The ancient moated seat of Merryfield, which for many years was in the possession of the family, is in the parish of Ilton, and five miles from Ilminster to the north. There is St. Mary's church, which is one hundred and thirty feet long, built with nave, tower, and aisles, and was the family burial-place. Sir William's monument in St. Mary's is older than that of Sir Nicholas'. How long after the year 1610 this church remained the burial-place is not known, but portions of the family must have been buried there for at least one hundred and twelve years. The north aisle of St. Mary's (by which is meant the portion of the church under a roof, distinct from the nave) is called the Waddam's aisle, because it is occupied with monuments, mural and other kinds, erected to the deceased members of the family. Sir William Waddam was buried, as was the custom in Catholic times, very near the altar. Sir Nicholas' tomb is also there, and bears this inscription:

"Pray for the Soul of Sir Nicholas Waddam, Sire of Sir Nicholas and Captain of the Isle of Wight, who departed out of this world on the 8th December, 1508; on whom Jesus show mercy."

There also may be found the monuments of Nicholas and Dorothy, his wife, co-founders of Waddam College, Oxford. Nicholas died about the year 1609. He was educated at Christ College, Oxford. Dorothy, his wife, died A.D. 1618.

This honorable family possessed this seat called Egge about eight generations in a direct line, five of which were knights, who matched with divers daughters and heirs, and became allied to many great and noble houses, as will appear from the following pedigree:*

(1) Sir John Waddam, of Egge (now Edge), about 1380 had issue: (2) Sir John, who by Joan, daughter of Wrothesley, had issue: (3) William, who by Margaret, daughter and coheir of Chiselden, of Holcomb Rogers, had issue: (4) Sir John Waddam, also William, and Elizabeth, the wife of Stawel, of Codlistor, and Mary, the wife of Gilbert Ford, of Bradley, and Anne, wife of William Montacule, of Henligle, near Crookham. Sir John Waddam,† by Elizabeth, daughter and one of the heirs of Sir Stephen Popham, had issue: (5) Sir John, who by Elizabeth, daughter of Hugh Stukely, had issue: (6) Sir Nicholas, who by Joan, daughter of Robert Hill, of Haleway, had issue, Lawrence, who died without issue. (7) John, Giles, and Andrew, and Mary, wife of Sir Richard Chadleigh, and Elizabeth, wife of Richard Bampfield, of Poltimore. John Waddam, Esq.,† married Joan, the widow of John Keleway, of Columpton, daughter and coheir of Tregarthin, of Cornwall, and had issue: (8) Nicholas and Joan, wife of Sir Giles Strangways, and Margaret, wife of Nicholas Martin, of Athelhampton, and Florence, wife of Sir John Windham.

Nicholas Waddam, of Edge,† married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Petre, Knight, principal secretary of state to Henry VIII.; but having no issue, the issue of his sisters became heirs to his inherited estates.

It may be further stated of the first Sir John Waddam, Knight, that he applied himself even from his younger years to the study of the laws of the land, and became very successful therein, so that his learning and knowledge of this kind became his profession, which preferred him to great honor and reputation. He was called to the degree of sergeant, and made one of the king's sergeants at law the same year with William Hankford, his county man, and only three years after he was constituted judge, which latter

* W. Pole's Dissertation of Devon in Branscombe MS.

† A manuscript life of Nicholas Waddam, in the Wadham College library, Oxford. Also, "Collections towards a description of Devon," by Sir William Pole, p. 141, British Museum.

took place about the eleventh year of the reign of King Richard II., 1388.*

"He had a large practice, and thereby made a great addition to his estate; among other things he joined unto it the rich manors of Merryfield and Silferton in this county, which yet continue in his heirs general, the How family of Windham, of Orchard Windham."

Sir Nicholas Waddam, of Edge and Merryfield, Esq., founder, had about three thousand pounds income per annum of hereditary estate, which, partly by his own and partly by his wife's thrift, came to be increased by the addition thereto of eight hundred pounds per annum in land and forty thousand pounds in money. He was born in the reign of Henry VIII., and married Dorothy, daughter of Sir William Petre, prime minister under Henry VIII., and he lived through the reigns of Edward VI., Mary, Elizabeth, and died during that of James I. As Nicholas and Dorothy could not hand their name down in a regular line, having no children, they determined to perpetuate it by other means.

Fuller says that "they had great length of extract, great breadth of estate, and great depth of liberality." Originally they intended to found a college at Venice for the benefit of the youth of England who might still desire to be educated in the Catholic faith, for both Nicholas and Dorothy were Catholics; but finally they consented to establish their college at Oxford, which they did. He made purchase of the ground for the site at an expense of six thousand pounds, "which having done, before he laid one Stone of the Foundation thereof he yielded to Fate, and left the care of that matter by Will unto Dorothy, his wife." Nor could he have left it in better hands, for soon after her husband's death she went on with the work, and, by great industry as well as charges, quickly brought it to a close, expending in the building twelve thousand pounds. Having raised this beautiful structure in the northeast part of the city, in a very beautiful place, adjoining the pleasant fields and meadows called New Parks, she settled upon the same a very fair endowment of eight or nine hundred pounds for the maintenance of one warden, fifteen fellows, as many scholars, two chaplains, two clerks, one mancipee, two cooks, two butlers, and a porter, and having obtained the royal leave of King James I. about 1612, she sent a charter of incorporation for said warden, fellows, etc., together with a book of statutes for the better government of the house.

Sir Nicholas Waddam was educated at Christ College, Oxford, and died about the year 1609, aged seventy years, and his widow died in 1618.

THE FAMILY IN AMERICA.

In the ancient family arms the name was Wadeham; in America on the early records it is written Wodom, Wadoms, Wadams, Waddams, and Waddoms.

John Waddams came from Somersetshire, England, in 1650; returned to England, and came back the next spring, having a wife Susannah, and in 1656 there was given him "a house lot by the town" of Wethersfield.† This John Waddams, the first at Wethersfield, came from the same county in England where Sir Nicholas, the founder of the college, resided, and may have descended from the family of one of the uncles of Sir Nicholas, viz., Giles or Andrew Waddams.

John Waddams, son of John the first, born in Wethersfield in 1655, married Hannah ——, and had a son Noah, born in the same town in 1695, who married, first, Elizabeth Sage, and second, Anne Hurlbut; had ten children when he settled in Goshen, Conn., in the spring of 1742, on a farm on the old road direct from Litchfield to Goshen Centre, his house being near the site of the brick house built by his son Seth, and now owned by the heirs of the late Samuel Ives, at which place he died in 1783, aged eighty-eight years.

Noah Waddams, Jr., born in Wethersfield, May 17, 1726, came to Goshen when fourteen years of age, with his father, at the time the town first began to be settled, and when there were no privileges for education except by private instruction. He fitted for college, how or where is not known, entered the College of New Jersey, was graduated Sept. 25, 1754, his diploma being now in the custody of his great-grandson, Calvin Wadhams, Esq., counselor-at-law, of Wilkesbarre; and what is a most singular coincidence, this same great-grandson was graduated at the same university just one hundred years after his paternal ancestor. Mr. Wadhams studied theology probably with the Rev. Abel Newell, then pastor at Goshen, and was ordained in 1758 the first pastor of the "Church of Christ" at New Preston, Conn., and married Elizabeth Ingersol, Nov. 8, 1758, and continued here a faithful, successful minister for ten years, when at his own request he was dismissed. Some of his descendants have remained honorable members of that community to the present time.

At that time the Susquehanna Company were arranging to effect a settlement on the lands claimed by the State of Connecticut, on the Susquehanna River, within the bounds of Pennsylvania, as constituting a part of Litchfield County. When, therefore, it was proposed to send a colony of forty families to that region, the providing of a pastor was considered of as much importance as that of a physician, or a person skilled in any of the mechanical branches; and in order that this personage might not be an incumbrance upon an infant colony, the company made provision for his support and maintenance. At a meeting of the company held in 1768 the following

* "Chronology of Serjeants," 51–55.

† Wethersfield Records.

action was taken: "The standing committee was directed to procure a pastor to accompany the second colony, called the 'first forty,' for carrying on religious worship and services according to the best of his ability in a wilderness country." The proceedings make further provision: "That he shall receive one whole share or right in the purchase and such other encouragements as others are entitled to have and enjoy." This share amounted to some three hundred acres, besides the perquisites which sometimes accompanied the grant. The company also required the colonial adventurers to provide their pastor, when they should become located upon the promised land, "with sustenance according to their best ability." When preparation was being made to start this Plymouth colony on their journey into the wilderness, the committee made choice of the Rev. Noah Wadhams as their pastor, and he, being then without a parish, accepted the appointment. He was at this time, 1769, forty-three years of age, and had a family of small children. Leaving his family on his homestead in New Preston, he embarked with his flock in the spirit of adventure which was almost a ruling passion in those times to try the perils and privations of the wilderness, on the distant shores of the Susquehanna, amidst the conflicting suspicions and jealousies of the various Indian tribes.

Mr. Wadhams proceeded with his flock to the place of destination, where they established what is now the town of Plymouth, on the western bank of the Susquehanna, in Luzerne Co., Pa., and there he continued his pastoral labors and relations, interrupted by an occasional visit to his family in Connecticut, until the year succeeding the Wyoming massacre, 1778, when he removed them to Plymouth. From this time to the period of his death, May 22, 1806, he faithfully pursued his religious duties, preaching in Plymouth and other parts of the valley. He was a man of considerable talents, persevering and industrious, and as a mark of merit Yale College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in the year 1764. He left four sons,—Ingersoll, Calvin, Noah, and Moses, the last dying of yellow fever in 1803.

Calvin and Noah were for many years prominent business men of the town. The success of the former was remarkable, he being at his death, in 1845, the man of the largest wealth in the town, and probably there was not more than one other citizen of the county who possessed more property than he. He was a stout, athletic man, about five feet eight inches in height, dark blue eyes, and a florid complexion. He possessed an agreeable presence, even temper; was strictly temperate, very industrious, and lived in a plain, economical manner. He possessed sound judgment, good health, and a strong constitution, and having resolved to become wealthy, he succeeded by fair and honorable methods, not being under the necessity of obtaining money by forced sales of the property of his debtors. He was, in addition to his occupation of farmer, a private banker, and being in the habit of loaning money, it seemed to afford him more satisfaction to lend to the poor than to the rich. Having accommodated such people, he would be annoyed when the day of payment came, and, as resort to execution was the last remedy he employed, he would often extend the time and receive almost anything under the name of property in payment. He was kind and indulgent to the men in his employment, but continued to superintend the work on his farm even when, in order to do it, he was under the necessity of riding in his carriage. Living in a frugal way, with great energy in business, he accumulated a large estate. His old homestead farm, being only a part of his estate left at his decease, but underlaid with a coal-bed, was recently sold by his family for seven hundred thousand dollars.

He was a religious man, and although educated as a Congregationalist, embraced the Wesleyan doctrines, to which he adhered to the end of his life. His home was ever open to the brethren of the Methodist Church, entertaining at quarterly meetings as many as fifty at a time; but this was not all; his hospitality was not confined to his own sect; it was broad and general, and his home was open to all. He died at a ripe age and in the full enjoyment of his faculties.

Samuel Wadhams, Esq., the only son who survived him, inherited the larger part of the estate. He inherited also the business qualities, the even temper and kind disposition of his father, and being remarkably methodical in business transactions, he made a wise improvement of the large estate inherited, which enabled him to leave an ample fortune to each of his children. He left three sons,—Elijah C., Calvin, and Moses, and one daughter, who married Hon. L. D. Shoemaker, afterwards a representative in Congress.

Elijah C., son of the above, is a liberally educated, thorough business man, residing in Wilkesbarre, Pa., and has the following children: Ellen Hendrick, Samuel French, Cornelia Frances, Moses Waller, Stella Catlin, Lydia French, Ralph Halliburton.

Noah Wadhams, Jr., third son of the pioneer at Plymouth, was one of the early justices of the peace of the county. He was a graduate of the famous law-school of Litchfield, Conn., under the management of Judge Reeve, and was admitted to the bar of Luzerne Co., Pa., about the year 1800, but this profession did not afford him any great attractions, and he settled on his patrimonial estate in Plymouth, where he spent the remainder of his life. He was an industrious, upright citizen, and his court decisions seldom found their way to the appellate courts. He was a model magistrate, and for many long years enjoyed the confidence and respect of his neighbors. He died in 1846, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

The Rt. Rev. Edgar P. Wadhams, of Ogdensburg, N. Y., is descended through another branch from Noah Wadhams, the first of the name in Goshen. His great-grandfather, Jonathan, son of Noah, was

born Oct. 18, 1730, in Wethersfield, and came to Goshen with his father's family, where he married Judith Howe, Aug. 7, 1754, and where he spent his life as a farmer. His children were Abraham, Moses, Susannah, and Lucy. Abraham married Tryphena Collins, of Goshen, Jan. 15, 1778. Their children were Luman, born Sept. 17, 1781; Timothy, who died in Goshen; Noah, who lives at North Bay, Oneida Co., N. Y.; and Jonathan, who lives at East Clarkson, Monroe Co.; Abraham died in Goshen; Myra married J. Bartholomew; Orlando lives in Sangamon Co., Ill.; Lucy married John Beach, of Goshen; Elvira married John Parker, now in Wisconsin. Of these, Luman Wadhams married widow Lucy (Bostwick) Prindle, and had Jane Ann, who married Benjamin Wells, of Jay, Essex Co., N. Y.; Lucy Elvira, who married D. S. Wright, M.D., of Whitehall, N. Y.; William Luman, who married Emeline ——, and now lives on the old homestead at Wadhams' Mills, Essex Co., N. Y.; Abraham Edmond married Sophia Southard, and died in 1856; Noah Collins died young; Edward P., born May 21, 1817.

The bishop, Edgar P. Wadhams, is a liberally educated man of good qualities, having risen, by regular gradation, in the Catholic Church to the office of bishop of the diocese of Ogdensburg, which he has held a number of years; and, in the pursuit of literary tastes, he has given considerable time to the procuring of historical material concerning the Wadhams family, both at home and abroad, the results of which largely enrich the account of the family here given. His nephew, A. V. Wadhams, lieutenant United States navy, of the Coast Survey office, Washington, D. C., has rendered valuable service in the same line.

John Waddams, Sr., son of Noah the first, born in Wethersfield in 1732, came with his father to Goshen when he was eight or nine years of age. At the age of twenty-six years (1758) his father deeded him a farm of sixty acres, as he says, "for the Love and good-will I have and do bear unto my Loving son John Waddams of Goshen." This land lay on the east side of the road, and upon it, near the highway, this son built his house, which is still standing, about eighty rods south of where the father resided; it being in a good state of preservation, although it has been standing one hundred and twenty years. He married Ruth, daughter of Isaac Marsh, of Litchfield. She was born May 25, 1738. He was an energetic, successful farmer of Goshen, and died March 3, 1816, at the age of eighty-four years. An anecdote illustrative not only of his character but also of the times in which he lived is still remembered. He was remarking at a certain time, while in company, that he could write a deed for the sale of land as well as any lawyer in the county, to which a neighbor standing near objected, but he persevered in asserting the statement. The neighbor said, "John Wadhams, you lie when you say it." Such a remark being regarded in those days as the greatest dishonor to a man of character, John thrust out his arm, and his clenched hand coming in contact with the neighbor's head quite suddenly, he fell to the ground, a little astonished at the turn of matters. Mr. Wadhams being a member of the church was called on not long after by a committee of the church, who urged him to a confession of wrong-doing and sorrow for the same; but this he stoutly refused to do, not seeing that he had done wrong, but rather that he had vindicated his own character as a man of truth. A second committee visited him, and recommended that if he could not go before the church and make the statement, he might delegate another to do it for him; but all effort was unavailing, and the church, although acknowledging that his sense of honor was perfectly right, excommunicated him because he would not say he was sorry when he was not.

Another item characteristic of the times is found in the town order-book of Goshen, that on the day of the installation of the Rev. Mr. Sherman of that town, about 1781, Mr. Wadhams furnished the cheese and cider for the lunch for the council during intermission of services.

John Wadhams, Jr., married, April 25, 1805, Mary, daughter of Samuel Ripley, of Goshen. She was born Feb. 14, 1776. He made his home in the new house which his father had built on the then new turnpike road from Goshen Centre to Litchfield, on seventy-five acres of land that the father afterwards deeded to this son John and his brother Isaac, the house being now the residence of John M. Wadhams. John Wadhams, Jr., was a capable business man, but never possessing good health, on account of lung difficulty, could not endure much of the regular labor required on a farm, yet he managed the enterprise successfully. He died Sept. 3, 1814.

Mary (Ripley) Wadhams possessed a remarkable physical and mental constitution, being of a tender and kindly disposition, but of such courageous temper as seldom falls to the lot of a woman, being naturally retiring and sensitive, yet equal to any emergency. She assisted in several surgical operations of the amputation of limbs and excisions of cancers, performing important parts with perfect composure. When a girl she worked for fifty cents per week, never more than a dollar a week, but at the time of her marriage had five hundred dollars of her own earnings at interest. She survived her first husband, and four years after his decease married his brother, Isaac Wadhams, Nov. 26, 1818, and died Jan. 4, 1850, having been the mother of nine children by her first, and of one by her second husband.

Isaac, son of John Wadhams, Sr., lived with his brother John on the farm which they owned jointly until the year 1818, when he married the brother's widow, Mary (Ripley) Wadhams, and continued a successful farmer, specially thoughtful and considerate to the poor and unfortunate. He accumulated a handsome fortune. He died Feb. 24, 1832, leav-



John M. Wadhams

ing one son, Isaac, who continued to reside in a part of the old home, with his mother and half-sister, until his death, July 17, 1865. He was unfortunate in suffering three severe attacks of illness when a child, in consequence of which he never allowed himself to take full charge of his business without the advice and judgment of his brother, John M., who rendered the needed help in so efficient a manner that at his death his paternal estate had doubled once and a half.

ELIZABETH, daughter of John Wadhams, Sr., became the second wife of John Hatch, of New Preston, whose first wife was the daughter of the Rev. Noah Wadhams. She died in Goshen, Sept. 23, 1803, without children.

SARAH, daughter of John Wadhams, Sr., married Stephen Russell, of Litchfield, where she died of cancer, June 25, 1818, leaving two sons, John W. Russell and Isaac W. Russell, both of whom became prominent surgeons in Mount Vernon, Ohio. Isaac W. died unmarried; John W. married a daughter of William Beebe, of Litchfield, and is still living, having several children. Stephen Russell died at his son John's, in Ohio.

GEORGE, son of John Wadhams, Jr., born Jan. 28, 1806, married Angeline Parmelee, at Goshen, Nov. 26, 1836, and resided on the homestead of his grandfather until his death, Feb. 3, 1870, leaving no children.

MARY, daughter of John Wadhams, Jr., born Aug. 30, 1808, married Watts H. Brooks, of Goshen, and died Sept. 5, 1872. Mr. Brooks is a successful farmer, his home being efficiently maintained by the oversight of his youngest daughter, Amanda Collins Brooks; the elder daughter, Mary E., having died at the age of twenty years. This Goshen home is well represented in business circles throughout the State by the two sons as bankers at Wolcottville. The elder, John W., was trained to mercantile life some years, when the health of his brother, Isaac W., proving inadequate to a collegiate course which he had entered upon, the brothers accepted an opportunity, and conducted successfully a dry-goods and produce store in Goshen some ten years, when they removed and established their banking house at Wolcottville, where the enterprise is still prosperous. Mr. John W. Brooks is now insurance commissioner of the State of Connecticut. While these two brothers were traveling recently in Europe, they made such collections of names and historical matters as have rendered this account of the Wadhams family much more complete than it otherwise would have been.

HON. JOHN MARSH WADHAMS, whose portrait is here given, was born at Goshen, May 7, 1811, being the son of John Wadhams, Jr., and his wife, Mary Ripley. His father died when he was three years of age, leaving him, with two brothers and two sisters and a small patrimony, in care of his mother, who four years later married Isaac Wadhams, her first husband's brother. As a result of this marriage, a son, Isaac, was born in 1821, who died in 1865 without children. The children of these two families were reared at the homestead until they severally became of age, the boy-life of John M. being occupied with work on the farm summers and attendance on the common school winters until sixteen years of age, after which two or three terms at the academy completed his school days. He early learned to "cast interest" and found it more pleasant to receive than to pay, and from observation concluded that three-fourths of the estates probated did not amount to the original sum inherited had it been left to accumulate in the savings bank; in other words, not one of four had supported itself by its own exertion. Fifty-one years ago he kept a district school in Salisbury for four months, wages ten dollars a month, boarding around the district, and since for three or four years; about that time his stepfather clothed him and paid him fifty dollars per annum for his work; he placed his forty dollars school-money at six per cent. interest, which being compounded for fifty-one years, gives him now over one thousand dollars of school-money. This statement, while suggestive to the young, has a logical force, since his reckoning has never led him to change from receiving to paying interest.

His tact and good management in financial matters is shown to have been continued through life, as the tax-lists of Goshen prove at this date, while his skill in the management of the property of others, as well as his integrity of accounting and administration, is well known to the people of Goshen, and is questioned by none. One example is given. The estate of his half-brother, Isaac, which consisted mostly of scattered lots of land lying in Goshen and adjoining towns, managed by him for years as an agent, which estate, besides supporting Isaac, made the surprising increase from sixteen thousand to forty thousand dollars, which for a back country town is worthy of notice.

Mr. Wadhams since reaching his majority has been constantly trusted and honored as trustee, executor, guardian, or administrator of the estates of others, as the probate records of this district will abundantly testify, and it is probable that he has settled more estates of deceased persons than any other man now living in Goshen, with perhaps one exception.

He has been an office-holder almost continually for fifty years, having filled every position of trust or profit, except one, within the gift of his townsmen, being last of all for several years the town agent to fight its battles in money, if any should occur. He was for several years collector of internal revenue for the district including Goshen and adjoining towns. He served fifteen years as selectman and most of the time as chairman of the board; and it has been a fact, noted throughout the State, that the town affairs of Goshen have for many years been most frugally managed, and never more so than during Mr. Wadhams' administration; and many of the "old stagers"

of the town boards outside of Goshen, from twenty to forty years ago, will call to mind their contests with him in which Goshen as a rule has been victorious.

By his skill as chairman of the board of selectmen, ably assisted by competent associates, Goshen was carried through the drafts, enlistments, and extra expenses of the late Rebellion without a debt or an obligation unpaid.

He was a representative in 1844, and served on the committee on sale of lands; also a representative in 1845, and served on the committee on claims as chairman; and again a representative in 1880, and was chairman of the committee on forfeited rights. He was the senator from the seventeenth district in 1858, and chairman of the committee on the State prison.

His service in both branches of the State Legislature was characterized by the same ideas of economy and careful financial management as is noted of his private and other public life. He contested all bills that had the appearance of "jobbery," and while advocating every measure which looked for "the greatest good to the greatest number," took time to count the cost, thoroughly investigating every measure by the test of its merit and public demand, though not in the spirit of parsimony, yet in such a manner as to retain the esteem and friendship of his opponents. The following article, taken from the *New Haven Register* of Feb. 29, 1880, a paper devoted to the opposite political party to which Mr. Wadhams belongs, illustrates a little his relations to his fellow representatives: "It is hard work to properly estimate Mr. Wadhams, of Goshen, there being in him a large amount of dry humor with a strong tendency to inoffensive sarcasm. He can hardly talk on any subject without the fun oozing out of him at every pore, and his remarks on any subject are always as eagerly listened to as were those of P. T. Barnum, of the last session. Mr. Wadhams is the funnier man of the two, inasmuch as natural humor is always better than boisterous fun. He is one of the most popular men in the House, and has a host of friends."

He was born in and held to the faith of the Old-Line Whigs so long as that party kept its name, but when Americanism arose he embraced its principles and became prominent in its councils, being greatly chagrined to see it merged in the Republican party.

It is proper to add that the foreign population of Goshen know no better friend, nor one they esteem more highly than he. No resident of Goshen has furnished the first home in this county to so great a number of the sons and daughters of Erin, Sweden, Switzerland, and Germany; many of whom are today honorable and successful freeholders in this county.

Mr. Wadhams is not a member of any church, but since his boyhood has been a constant and liberal supporter of the First Congregational Society of Goshen, contributing largely of his means and influence towards its success. He recognizes the ancient teaching "For ye have the poor with you always," and has ever been mindful that "whensoever ye will ye may do them good," as his neighbors in South Goshen and elsewhere will bear testimony.

He is known as a man of public spirit in its true sense, ready and willing to contribute of time and money to all enterprises of public benefit.

He was chairman of the committee having the management of the centennial celebration of the town of Goshen, July 4, 1876, and has been called to hold similar positions on many other public occasions. He was for two years president of the Litchfield County Agricultural Society, vindicating his standing as a successful, practical farmer of the county.

In his early manhood Mr. Wadhams was troubled with a lung difficulty which incapacitated him for severe physical labor for several years, but in his later life he has been favored with general good health. Although having measured the seventy years allotted to man, with beard and hair indicative of his stage of life, his form is still erect, and his eye as black and piercing as ever. He is the oldest living male representative of his branch of the Wadhams family; a name which numbers at this date fifty-two representatives in Goshen.

Mr. Wadhams married Eunice W. Hodges, of Torrington, Conn., Oct. 30, 1837, a descendant of one of the first families of that town, who died Aug. 7, 1855, leaving three children. In 1857, December 2d, he married Mrs. Myrantha (Drake) Gillett, of Torrington, who, although coming into a family of decided energy and character, has so judiciously and kindly cared for and nurtured the home as to win the decided esteem of all, and to make it thoroughly a home of gladness.

Of the three surviving children of this family,

John Hodges Wadhams, born Nov. 30, 1840, the eldest, resides on a farm adjoining his paternal home. He received a common-school and an academic education at Goshen and Norfolk; married, Sept. 11, 1865, Mary G. Pelton, of Torrington (born Dec. 11, 1846), and has seen considerable portion of his native country by travel, having resided over two years at Bloomington, Ill., from September, 1865. He is in politics a Democrat; having been a member of the General Assembly in the years 1872 and 1874, and for many years chairman of the town Democratic committee. He was also a director of the Connecticut State prison from July, 1874, to July, 1876, and is at present justice of the peace and register of voters.

His children are Julia E. Wadhams, born July 6, 1867; John Marsh Wadhams, born Sept. 14, 1870; Lucy Burr Wadhams, born April 8, 1872; Mary H. Wadhams, born Feb. 21, 1876; and Robert P. Wadhams, born Jan. 10, 1879.

Sarah Jane, daughter of John Wadhams, born July 12, 1846, married Frederick A. Lucas (born Sept. 9, 1841) Aug. 7, 1867. They reside at West



David N. Lucas.

Goshen, where Mr. Lucas, a successful business man, has been engaged some years as a merchant. Their children are Frederick Wadhams Lucas, born Nov. 11, 1868; and John Marsh Lucas, born Dec. 14, 1870.

JULIA HINCKLEY, daughter of John M. Wadhams, born Oct. 16, 1852, married, Sept. 3, 1874, Wilber H. Wadhams (born Nov. 6, 1848), a business man residing at West Goshen, being the owner and conductor of a valuable grist-mill property at that place. They have one child, Elizabeth Wadhams, born June 24, 1876.

ELIZABETH, daughter of John Wadhams, Jr., born Sept. 5, 1813, has always resided on the paternal homestead, and, although not the strongest in health, has a competency to secure the comforts of life, and has always been the aunt of the old homestead, whom all have delighted to honor.

SAMUEL NOAH, son of John Wadhams, Jr., born March 20, 1815, married, Sept. 9, 1838, Lucy Matilda Rea, who was born March 26, 1819. He engaged for a time as a merchant in Danbury, Conn., after a farming experience of some three years. Having traveled somewhat in former years as a salesman of cutlery, he engaged in this capacity with the Holley Manufacturing Company of Salisbury, in which relation he continued about twenty-five years, making a success of the enterprise both for himself and the company. He died Nov. 29, 1874. Their children were Mary Elizabeth, born June 5, 1839, who married Ephraim Starr Brewster, Jan. 20, 1859, and died in Florida, July 3, 1869, leaving a son, Clarence Nelson, born April 16, 1860; Franklin Edward and Francis Morris, twins, born July 17, 1844; the former married Alice Eliza Barnum, Nov. 25, 1875, who died June 2, 1880, leaving no children; the latter, Francis Morris Wadhams, married Frances Minor Palmer, Dec. 28, 1870, their children being Mary Palmer, born Sept. 30, 1872; Noah Samuel, born May 27, 1875; Joseph Palmer, born April 22, 1877; Francis Ray, born Jan. 22, 1880; Lucy Octavia Woodruff, born Feb. 27, 1848, who married Dr. John Crego Lester, June 24, 1880; and Henrietta Josephine, born Jan. 9, 1851.

SOLOMON WADHAMS, son of Noah, Sr., born June 26, 1740, in Middletown, where his father resided one year, was two years of age when his father's family removed to Goshen. He was graduated at Yale College in 1762, and afterwards engaged as a merchant in a store half a mile north of his father's residence. He married, in 1802, widow Abigail (Beebe) Allen, who had sons,—Beebe Allen and Heman Allen. He resided in Goshen until his decease. His children were Beebe and Melinda. Beebe Wadhams married Charlotte, daughter of Abner Ives, of Torrington,* and lived a time as a farmer about a mile south of Goshen Centre, where his wife died, and afterwards he removed to Berkshire Co., Mass., where he died. His children, born in Goshen, were Henry, who married Hannah Scott, of Massachusetts, and had sons,—Henry L., who died, leaving daughters, Charlotte and Mary, and Lewis, who married, and resides in Pittsfield, Mass., has son Louis; Julius, who died young; Willard, who was graduated at the Vermont University when seventeen years of age, traveled and studied in Europe, and died early in Texas; Albert, born June 25, 1819; received a diploma from Norwich University, Vermont; married, first, Lucy L. Ensworth, of Norwich, Vt., June 7, 1844, and second, Mrs. Emeline Perkins, of Goshen, Aug. 22, 1866, and has one son, Charles, born Sept. 2, 1847.

SETH, youngest son of Noah Wadhams, Sr., was born in Goshen; married Ann Catlin, of Litchfield, a woman of great energy of character and efficiency; known far and near as a practicing physician; built a brick dwelling-house near his father's residence, which is now owned by the heirs of Samuel Ives, whose wife, Polly, was his youngest daughter.

His children were Nancy, who married Timothy Childs, of Torrington, whose son, Dr. Samuel R. Childs, was one of the commissioners of New York City in the construction of the Croton Water-Works for that city; Anna, who married Capt. Samuel Buell, of Litchfield; Seth, Jr., died in Cornwall, had a son, George D. Wadhams, a merchant of Wolcottville, Conn.; Jesse, who removed to Mount Morris, N. Y., where he died; Heman, died in Goshen; David, who was for many years a merchant in Goshen Centre, leaving a family of fourteen children; Norman, who built the brick house where he lived and died, on the new road two miles south of Goshen Centre, a quarter of a mile east of his father's house.

DANIEL NORTON LUCAS.

The Lucas family came from England, the genealogy having been traced back to about the year 1600.

The subject of this sketch belongs to a family noted as large land-holders in Goshen and Middletown, reaching back to 1733. In the latter year we find Thomas Lucas, and also his son, Thomas Lucas, Jr., as residents of Middletown and owners of large tracts of land on the west bank of the Connecticut River, records of titles to same being found in "Middletown Land Records," Lib. 7, folio 135,—"35 page of Middletown, eightly book of Records," and others,—as we copy from the old deeds now in the hands of the family.

This Thomas, Jr., came to Goshen from Middletown about 1755, and bought a tract of land on what is now known as Lucas Hill, getting his titles from one of the original proprietors of the town. He built a log house near the big rock east of the house now belonging to the estate of Daniel Norton Lucas, and from that day till now that section has remained in the name and occupancy of this family.

* See Torrington history.

Thomas, Jr., had two sons; the elder, also a Thomas, Jr., was a soldier in the war of the Revolution, a young man of great promise, but gave his life for the new republic, dying of camp fever ten days after his return home.

The other son, Allen, remained with his father on Lucas Hill, married, and reared a numerous family, some of his boys scattering into the far West, one of his girls marrying into one of the Goshen families. His son, Thomas Allen Lucas, remained on the hill, as also did David, his brother, until his death.

The descendants of Thomas Allen Lucas now comprise nearly all of the Lucas name in Goshen, there being one exception, a daughter (Clarinda) of David Lucas.

Thomas Allen Lucas was killed while in the prime of life by being thrown from a load of hay during a thunder-shower, in 1837, while the oxen attached were running away. He left a widow and four children,—Daniel Norton, Henry Augustus, Elizabeth, and Polly Ann. His widow was the daughter of Deacon Daniel Norton, of Goshen, and a woman of sterling character, sound sense, and business energy. She carried on the large farm, with the aid of her children, the eldest being then eighteen years old, till her death in 1840.

Sept. 13, 1840, Daniel Norton Lucas married Marilla L., one of the twelve daughters of Benjamin Price, of Goshen, and, buying the real estate distributed to his sisters, which with his own made a farm of one hundred and sixty-five acres, began business for himself, being at that time twenty-two and his wife seventeen years old, she bringing him no worldly goods, yet rich in all other qualifications necessary for a happy, successful farmer's life.

For thirty years they worked their farm and bought additions to it, increasing their dairy of cows from twenty-five to fifty, and their cattle from thirty to sixty-five head.

At one time his real estate was one of the most valuable in the town, and consisted of more than six hundred acres, carrying one hundred head of cattle, part of which was managed by his son.

Lucas was a successful farmer, and owed much to his wife for her skill and energy in the management of the dairy and household affairs. About 1870 he retired from his farm to a residence in Goshen Centre, placing his son, Daniel Norton, Jr., on the farm. The quiet of his new house was very irksome to him, and he rode to the old farm almost daily, and worked with the men and directed the management until his death.

He was a man of decided opinions and bold to declare them, of an argumentative disposition, but very fair and honorable in business. His dealings for forty years with his neighbors were extensive in cattle, horses, and farm produce, but he never had a lawsuit. He cared very little for politics, and held very little public office: was a selectman one term. He was practical, plain, made no displays, cared nothing for fashion, and seldom went outside for business or pleasure.

He departed this life April 25, 1880, and was buried on his sixty-second birthday in the Centre cemetery in Goshen, and his heirs have erected a handsome monument to his memory.

He will long be remembered as one of Goshen's most enterprising and successful farmers.

We place on record a few leaves and twigs from the genealogical tree of this family.

James Lucas, in 1620, was a land-holder near Manchester, England, and held an appointment under the government similar to our trial justice. His son, Thomas James, died in Boston about 1650, and one of his sons, Thomas Augustus, died at sea, in command of a vessel, about 1665. This Capt. Lucas had a son Thomas, born in Boston in 1640, who died in Middletown in 1737, and whose son Thomas, Jr., born in 1700, near Boston, died in Middletown in 1749; and it was a son of this last-named Thomas, Jr.—who was also a Thomas, Jr.—that settled in Goshen about 1755. This man had two sons: the elder, born in Middletown, March 20, 1750, also a Thomas, Jr., was a soldier in the Revolution, and died in Goshen in 1783; while the other, named Allen, born in Middletown, March 1, 1753, died in Goshen, March 11, 1820. His wife was Sarah Thompson, born in Goshen, March 1, 1789; she died March 27, 1838. The children of Allen were John, Ezra, Augustus, Heman, Sarah, David, Olive, Betsy, Mary, and Thomas Allen. John and Ezra moved to the West, married, and have descendants in large number, which we must omit here. Augustus died in Goshen, a young man, leaving a widow, who afterwards married —— Towner. Sarah died while a young woman, and unmarried. Mary married Horatio N. Beach, on East Street in Goshen, and is yet living (March, 1881) in the home she entered so long ago, and has been a widow for fifty years. Her son Edward, who lived with her till his death, April 3, 1871, left a widow, now living at the homestead, Laura Johnson, and three daughters,—Mary E., born May 7, 1861; Laura Jane, born May 9, 1864; and Ella C., born Feb. 22, 1866. Heman was with Hudson, of Goshen, when he settled the town in Ohio which bears his name, and found an early grave there, and was the first white man buried in that town. Olive and Betsy never married; both lived in Goshen until their death a few years since. David remained in Goshen all his days, married Mary Merrills, and had children,—Esther, who never married, and died at home, Jan. 28, 1848; Jane, who married Virgil Collins, of Goshen, leaving at her death Evaline, who married Joseph Carter, of Plymouth, and afterwards —— Lindley, of Waterbury; and Mary, who married William Hotchkiss, of Plymouth. David, Jr., who married Eunice Davis, of Goshen, he dying Oct. 12, 1863, and his widow Aug. 25, 1867, leaving Charles, now married in New Haven, and Alice, now the wife



Frederick A. Lucas.

of Elihu Carlisle, of Goshen. Clarinda, still living in Goshen, never married.

Thomas Allen Lucas was born in Goshen, Oct. 12, 1792, and died Aug. 30, 1837. His wife, Sally Norton, was born in Goshen, Jan. 28, 1793, and died Sept. 18, 1840. They were married March 19, 1817, and their children were, —

Daniel Norton[1] (see sketch), born April 28, 1818.

Henry Augustus,[2] born April 15, 1819, died May 19, 1875. He married Mary H. Pierson, of Richmond, Mass., March 27, 1844, and their children are Sarah Baldwin, born Jan. 14, 1845, wife of Seelye Hart, of Cornwall, Conn.; Elizabeth Melissa, born March 7, 1848, wife of Charles Blake, of Cornwall, Conn.; Henry Pierson, born Nov. 21, 1850, married Mary A. Humphrey, of Pittsfield, Mass., after whose death he married Lillian Wolleston, of Pittsfield, and is settled in business as a prosperous merchant in Pittsfield, Mass.; Joseph Allen, born Dec. 7, 1856, now living on the homestead in Goshen with his mother.

Sarah Elizabeth,[3] born July 12, 1822, died July 2, 1851, married Myron C. Gaylord, of Norfolk, Conn., Jan. 8, 1843, who died April 4, 1854. Their children were Mary Louisa, born Dec. 8, 1843, died Jan. 18, 1856; Sarah Elizabeth, born July 30, 1845, died May 14, 1870; Myron Lucas, born July 18, 1847, died Jan. 16, 1852; Henry Norton, born July 7, 1849, now living in Norfolk.

Polly Ann,[4] born Dec. 9, 1823, married Jonathan Wadhams, Jr., of Goshen, Feb. 22, 1842, who died Feb. 25, 1865. She married Deacon Addison Palmer, of Torrington, Conn., Oct. 27, 1869, and they now live on the Wadhams homestead in Goshen. Her children are Williard Norton Wadhams, born March 16, 1843, died in army hospital at Philadelphia, July 22, 1865, while in the service of the United States, and holding the position of color-guard in the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and he was a very fine soldier and a brave man; Henry Augustus Wadhams, born Feb. 26, 1847, died in Goshen, Oct. 10, 1867; Jonathan Edwards Wadhams, born Jan. 1, 1856, married, Feb. 19, 1877, Lavina F. Collough, of Morris, Conn., and has children,—Williard Henry, born May 9, 1878; and Darwin Addison, born March 13, 1880.

The children of Daniel Norton Lucas (sketch) are Frederick Allen[1] (see sketch in this history), Mary Elizabeth,[2] born Jan. 25, 1843, died April 4, 1866; Emma Lucretia,[6] born May 9, 1861, died May 1, 1871; Daniel Norton, Jr.,[3] born June 27, 1845, now a farmer in Goshen, married Addie Wadhams Tuttle, adopted daughter of Calvin Tuttle, of Goshen, Feb. 6, 1867, and has children,—Franklin Calvin, born Jan. 19, 1868; Daniel Edwin, born Jan. 3, 1871; Mary Addie, born Feb. 5, 1872; Charlie, born Oct. 2, 1873.

Benjamin Franklin,[4] born Aug. 24, 1847, died Feb. 5, 1875, in Goshen, married Kate L. Miles, daughter of Philo C. Miles, of Goshen, Oct. 3, 1870, and their children are Willis F., born July 17, 1871; Emma B., born April 4, 1873.

Anna Marrilla,[5] born July 22, 1851; married Charles C. Allyn, of Goshen, May 23, 1876, and lives in West Goshen, Conn.

FREDERICK ALLEN LUCAS.

Frederick Allen Lucas is the eldest child of Daniel Norton Lucas (referred to in this history with sketch and portrait), and is now the oldest living male representative of the Lucas family in Goshen. He was born in Goshen, Sept. 9, 1841.

During his boyhood, and until near his majority, he lived at home, and worked on his father's farm in summer, attending the common school in winter till he was twelve years old, when he entered Goshen Academy under the tutorship of James Q. Rice. At seventeen he taught a school in Cornwall Hollow, and continued to teach each winter and helping his father summers, till July, 1862, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Company C, Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers (afterwards the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery), under his old teacher, Capt. Rice.

As a boy young Lucas was a great worker, energetic, and persevering; was never beaten at hoeing, haying, or milking; held plow and followed the team as soon as large enough to swing a whip, and for several seasons milked the "mean ones" to the number of fifteen, night and morning, in his father's dairy of forty-five cows.

When the civil war broke out he was anxious to enlist at the first chance which offered, but his father's protest and argument that he could not spare him prevented him from shouldering a musket for the Union till 1862.

At Camp Dutton, in Litchfield, he was made a corporal, and when his turn came for promotion, some months afterwards, was advanced to a sergeant. While serving as sergeant of the guard one day at Fort Ellsworth, Va., an order from Col. Kellogg, commanding, was read to the regiment on dress-parade, commanding every non-commissioned officer in the regiment to present a specimen of his handwriting at headquarters within twenty-four hours. Lucas did not know of this order until after "taps," when he went to his quarters for supper, and the "boys" told him. By the light of a candle stuck in an inverted bayonet, on a half-sheet of note-paper that was far from clean, he attempted to obey his colonel's command. He placed his first thought on paper, writing the first question and answer in "Artillery Tactics:"

"What is understood by the term artillery?"

"Heavy pieces of every description, with the implements and materials necessary for their use."

Signing his name he rushed to his captain's tent and handed in his specimen. Two days afterwards he was as much astonished as fifty other sergeants, whom he "jumped," to hear himself commanded by a special order to report forthwith to regimental headquarters and assume command of headquarters

guard, brass band, drum corps, and others, in all about eighty-five men. Whether his penmanship had anything to do with this Lucas never knew. It might have been due to his skill as a drill-master in both infantry and artillery tactics, as for many weeks previous he had been detailed almost constantly on this duty, drilling the new men with which the regiment was being heavily recruited.

The best evidence we have that Lucas did his duty well in this new sphere is that shortly afterwards Col. Kellogg asked him if he had been home since his enlistment, and receiving the reply that he had not, he told Lucas to "go to Adjt. Vaill and tell him to make out a furlough." The colonel indorsed the paper with a few words of commendation, and an orderly was dispatched to Washington to get the same indorsed by the general commanding and the Secretary of War, as this was done in the days of "no furloughs," except in extreme cases. The time was for "seven days from date."

It was while home on this furlough that Lucas was made a "freeman," and cast his first vote on the first Monday in April, 1864.

His promptness to obey orders is shown by his return to the regimental headquarters in Virginia, twelve hours before his furlough elapsed.

On his return, Col. Kellogg met him with, "How are you, sergeant-major?" "Did you see your mother?" "Did you see *the girl?*" Receiving satisfactory replies, he added, "You want a new set of chevrons, sir." Lucas did not know what he meant by the last remark till, visiting the Goshen boys in Company C that evening, and going to witness their battalion dress-parade, he heard the special order read making him a sergeant-major.

He served as sergeant-major on the staff of Col. Kellogg at Fort Ellsworth and Fort Ward, and while the regiment occupied Arlington Heights, and it was at the latter place that he received from a messenger of the War Department, and passed to the hands of Adjt. Vaill and Col. Kellogg, at midnight of the 16th of May, 1864, the order to "go to the front" for his regiment.

Lucas held his position on the staff on the noted march to Spottsylvania, and in the engagement there; at Jericho Ford; the night-march along the Paumunkey; in that Aceldama, Cold Harbor, that cost every fourth man in the regiment; under that continuous "twelve days' fire." It was here that Col. Kellogg was killed, and Lucas selected four men to go with him outside, between the lines, and bring in the dead body of their beloved commander, on June 2, 1864, and Lucas held charge of the corpse till the team could be brought up, by which it was sent to the rear, and thence home for burial.

He was in that noted march with the Sixth Corps to Petersburg; helped to build the intrenchments at Harrison's House; was in the skirmish, so near a battle, of June 22, 1864; that dusty march to City Point; the trying marches and counter-marches under Sheridan in Maryland and the Shenandoah Valley; in the memorable battles of Opequan, Winchester, and Fisher's; the chase after the flying rebels to Harrisonburg; and in that most remarkable battle of the war, Cedar Creek, in which he was severely wounded by a minie-ball through his left thigh. This injury sent him to the rear for three months, but before it healed—in fact, it never healed till after the war was over—he rejoined his regiment at Petersburg, just in time to go into the fight at Hatcher's Run, where he was wounded again, but so slight as only to confine him to his quarters about a week.

At this date he was sworn in as a second lieutenant and assigned to Company B, Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, on a recommendation of Col. Mackenzie, on whose staff he had served since the death of Col. Kellogg. His commission from Governor Buckingham reached him while wounded, at Cedar Creek. Col. Mackenzie, in writing Governor Buckingham, said he "wanted Lucas commissioned for gallantry and soldierly conduct in the battles of Winchester and Fisher's Hill," and in this connection we copy from Vaill's "History of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery," page 210.

"Sergt.-Maj. (afterwards second lieutenant) Frederick A. Lucas received a wound in the left thigh at Cedar Creek which disabled him for several months. He returned to the regiment just in time to receive another wound—a slight one—in the affair at Hatcher's Run.

"He was promoted for gallantry at Winchester and Fisher's Hill, and Col. Mackenzie told the writer, just after those battles, that he never saw a braver man than Sergt.-Maj. Lucas."

He was immediately placed in command of his company, its captain being a prisoner in the enemy's hands since Cedar Creek, and remained its commanding officer till near the close of the war.

In March, 1865, his old colonel, now Gen. Mackenzie, who had been assigned to the command of Kautz' cavalry division under Sheridan, urged Lucas to accept a position on his staff, promising him speedy promotion through the general's influence with Governor Buckingham, which offers were declined with gratitude, a declination much regretted ever since.

Company B was then color company, and Lucas led his men in the engagement at Fort Fisher, where his company, with two others, were left to hold through the night the advanced line gained in the fight that day, Lucas in command of the advance. He had command of the picket-line in front of Fort Wadsworth, with three officers and one hundred and fifty men under him, on April 1, 1865, when Grant made his successful attempt to take Richmond and Petersburg, and witnessed that glorious sight of the night cannonading, he and his men being stationed between the lines of heavy guns, about midway between friend and foe; and as their position was on high

ground, they were exultant spectators of next day's battle, where for the first time, after years of every sort of peril and trial, as Vaill puts it, "the faithful soldiers of the republic *saw daylight.*"

He was in command of his company on the hard chase after Lee's flying army; in the fight at Sailor's Creek, where three of his men captured flags; and at the "great surrender at Appomattox."

He commanded the rear-guard of the Sixth Corps on the famous march from Danville to Burkesville after Johnston's surrender.

He was in the grand review of the Sixth Corps and Sheridan's cavalry at Washington, June 8, 1865; and it was after this trying march that he was stricken down with malarial fever, which malady clung to him long after his return to private life.

Lieut. Lucas has the satisfaction of being able to say, what few men can, that he was present with, participated in, and by virtue of his office held a prominent position in every engagement with the enemy by the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery. He was honorably "mustered out" Aug. 18, 1865.

Upon his return to Goshen he entered the store of Hart Bros. & Co., at West Goshen, as under clerk, beginning at the bottom of the ladder, on small wages, and doing the work of a green hand, building the fires, sweeping, etc. Here he was successively promoted until he received a salary equivalent to twelve hundred dollars per year. In the spring of 1869 he was elected a representative to the General Assembly, where he served on the committee on roads and bridges, and on other minor appointments.

In September of 1869 he was solicited to become a partner in the wholesale grocery house of Giddings & Co., of Bridgeport, Conn., which became Giddings & Lucas, but after six months an opportunity offered to purchase the business at West Goshen, and, preferring a country life, he withdrew from the Bridgeport house, and associated with Frederick E. Hurlbut and Wilbert M. Allyn (both of Goshen), forming the firm of Lucas, Hurlbut & Allyn, succeeding Hart Brothers & Co.

He is still the senior partner of the firm, which is now Lucas & Allyn, his present associate being Eugene E. Allyn, a native of Goshen, who also served his apprenticeship and learned the business "from the bottom round" in the same store.

This place of business has, for many years been noted for its trade in English dairy cheese, which are made by the farmers in Goshen and towns adjoining, and have for many years found a ready market at this store. This trade was originally conducted by Augustus Miles, father of Frederick Miles, the present member of Congress from this district, and later by Mr. Miles and his son Frederick, who established the "trade-mark" "A. Miles & Son," as well known in its proper market as "Lorillard's tobacco." The high prices of the war caused a temporary increase in cheese-making in this section, and Hart Bros. & Co. shipped more than forty thousand boxes from this point in one year. The trade is still strong and flourishing, and is nominally in the hands of Lucas & Allyn, who sell direct to the West India traders.

In 1877, Mr. Lucas made extensive changes in the old Miles homestead in West Goshen, repairing and enlarging the house and outbuildings, and has now a very pleasant, spacious, healthy home, finely situated, and overlooking the village in which he lives.

By dint of pluck, energy, perseverance, close and careful application, with the aid of competent partners, he has made his business a success.

Having little taste and less time, he has meddled but little with politics, and never sought an office, although now and then called to serve his town. He was one of the committee appointed by the town to compile a record of what Goshen did in the Rebellion, and furnished much valuable information. He has been at various times a constable, grand juror, chairman of the board of education, treasurer of the town deposit fund, loaning committee, etc.; has been postmaster at West Goshen for several years, and now holds that office; was the census enumerator in 1880 for his home district, and received a flattering letter of commendation from the census department after his work was examined. He was one of the committee appointed to arrange and conduct the centennial celebration of his native town in 1876, and was active and useful in making that event famously successful, collecting and securing by his personal efforts alone a large proportion of the funds contributed, and he was the orator of the day on that occasion, and delivered an address of one and a half hour's length to an audience filling the Centre church to overflowing.

He also, at the request of his friends, delivered a memorial address, as part of the ceremonies of Decoration Day, May 30, 1874, which was an eloquent and instructive production.

He is not over demonstrative on the question of "women's rights," but believes in giving woman the credit due her in all cases and circumstances, and we take the liberty to print his closing remarks illustrative of this on the public occasion last referred to:

"And now, old comrades, I have a sentiment to offer which all good soldiers will indorse: it is that tribute should be paid to-day to the patriotic *women* of Goshen,—no less a tribute than which we pay the other sex.

"It was not for woman to shoulder the musket, wear the sword, or carry the lance. Her sphere was at home, working, waiting, hoping, praying; to work for the absent soldier; to wait for the glad tidings of his success, or, it may be (and, oh, how often for Goshen women!), news of his suffering and death; to hope for his return and the close of the contest; to pray for his safety and the success of his arms. Her sphere to encourage by her love, strengthen by her faithfulness to duty, and cheer by her abiding faith

in the future. As Goshen soldiers, we pay tribute to Goshen women, and each of us who had a loving mother, a trusting sister, a devoted wife, or cherished sweetheart either, are glad to-day in the memory of her patriotism, and proud of her love, her faith, her sympathy, and her prayers during the dark days of our absence.

"To the mother and daughter, to the wife and sweetheart of the late war belong a large share of victories won and laurels gained by son, brother, husband, and lover, as, while we waited around our picket-fires and watched with anxious thoughts our time at the vidette-post, while we faced death in the noise and smoke of battle, or struggled with disease and loathsome wounds in the hospital ward, we ever knew and remembered that *she* thought of us, that *she* prayed for us; and whether we came home upright in stature, as when we left, or feet foremost, whether mangled and broken, with loss of limb and crippled for life, we never failed to believe that *she* kept a 'light in the window' burning brightly always for us; and while we give honor to the strong arms and stout hearts of our heroes, the dead and the living, we divide the praises due to loyalty and devotion, and render brave woman her share, who by her very weakness, through love, faith, prayer, and patriotism, made the strong stronger, the brave braver, the cause more righteous, the end more glorious, the triumph more honorable."

Frederick Allen Lucas married Jane, the eldest daughter of Hon. John M. Wadhams, of Goshen, Aug. 7, 1867, and he owes much to his wife's tact, skill, and sympathy for his success in life. Their children are Frederick Wadhams, born Nov. 11, 1868; John Marsh, born Dec. 14, 1870.

F. E. HURLBUT.

Frederick Edgar Hurlbut, son of Horace and Hannah Hurlbut, was born in Roxbury, Conn., Feb. 6, 1830. His paternal great-grandfather was David Hurlbut, who died at Hinesburg, Vt., with his eldest son, Cornelius. His grandfather, Maj. Hurlbut, was born in 1768, and died Dec. 9, 1813, aged forty-five years. His wife, Phebe Jackson, was born in 1776, and died Aug. 30, 1856, aged eighty. They had four sons,—Horace, born July 25, 1800; William, born July 8, 1802, died in 1879; Ira, born July 4, 1806; George, born Oct. 14, 1809. Horace Hurlbut was both a farmer and a shoemaker. He married Hannah, daughter of Samuel Lee, of Dutchess Co., N. Y. They had nine children,—George L. (deceased), Erastus J., William E., Frederick E., Alfred H., Phœbe J., John (deceased), David, Roger (deceased). Mr. Hurlbut was a man of limited circumstances. In politics was an unswerving Democrat, and died Feb. 3, 1881, at the advanced age of eighty-one. Mrs. Hurlbut died April 18, 1861.

Frederick E. Hurlbut left home when eight years of age, and commenced upon his own account the struggle of life's battle by laboring upon different farms in Roxbury and Washington most of the time till he was twenty years of age, when he entered a store in New Haven as a clerk for two years, after which he entered into trade upon his own account at New Haven, and continued it till 1854, when he removed to Goshen and followed the business of farming, and as a cattle-drover, till 1870, in which year he formed a partnership with Frederick A. Lucas and William M. Allyn, at West Goshen, under the name of Lucas, Hurlbut & Allyn, in the well-known store formerly occupied by Augustus Miles & Son, at which place the subject of this sketch remained in business till the year 1879, during which year he removed to the village of Goshen Centre and built a house, where he now resides.

Mr. Hurlbut, though not having the benefits of anything more than a common-school education, has by his business habits and self-culture, and a life of industry and integrity, exhibited in a marked degree an example worthy of being copied by the young men of the county. He has represented the town of Goshen in the General Assembly two sessions, and the Seventeenth Senatorial District as its senator one term, serving one year as member of the judiciary committee. He has also served in various positions of public trust in the town of Goshen with great acceptance and faithfulness.

Mr. Hurlbut married Mary E., daughter of James E. and Esther D. (Bentley) Thompson, Jan. 10, 1853. Mrs. Hurlbut was born Sept. 10, 1832, in Goshen. Their children are as follows: (1) Adella F., wife of H. S. Scoville, of Goshen, Conn.; they have one daughter, Alice. (2) Lizzie H., wife of Samuel Riley, of Goshen; they have one son, Frederick C. (3) Clara E., (4) May G.

The great-grandfather of Mrs. Hurlbut was John Thompson, who came from Wallingford, Conn., and was among the earliest settlers in Goshen, Conn. He had one son, John, and three daughters. He was a farmer by occupation. John Thompson, the second son of John Thompson, was born in Goshen, Conn., married Pamelia Cowles, of Farmington, Conn., and had three sons and two daughters, of whom one was named James E., who was born April 7, 1792, married Esther D. Bentley, of Stonington, Conn., and had three children, viz., (1) Louisa D., resides in Goshen, on the old Thompson homestead; the second died young; and (3) Mary E., wife of Frederick E. Hurlbut.

HENRY G. WRIGHT.

Henry G. Wright is a lineal descendant of John Wright, who came from Wethersfield Aug. 13, 1740, and bought of one Joseph Bird a half-interest in his land right. He was first chosen to office here as surveyor of highways. Dec. 14, 1741, he settled at



F. E. Hulbert



Henry G. Wright



FESSENDEN IVES.



RESIDENCE OF **FESSENDEN IVES**, GOSHEN CONN.
ERECTED 1772.



Norman Norton

what is now West Goshen, and built a house some eighty rods west of the bridge. He raised a family, and among his sons was Jabez, born at Wethersfield, 1738. He was known as Capt. Wright; was a farmer about one mile southwest of the village of West Goshen, where he built the brick house where the family have since resided. He married Martha Baldwin, Feb. 11, 1767. Their children were Freelove, born Jan. 1, 1768; Martha, born March 24, 1770; Asaph, born Jan. 3, 1772; and Sybil, born March 4, 1776.

Asaph, the only son of Capt. Jabez Wright, married Prudence Moore, of Torringford. Their children were Canfield, Silas, John, Edward, Edmund, William, and Albert.

Edward Wright was born April 7, 1804, and died Sept. 17, 1860. He married Phebe Way, May, 1824. She was born Jan. 22, 1802. Their children were Eliza, born Feb. 5, 1826, died Oct. 8, 1881; Celina V., born Oct. 22, 1827; Asaph S., born Dec. 16, 1829; and Henry G., born Sept. 28, 1831.

Henry G. Wright, the youngest of the family, was reared on the farm, and after his father's death paid off the other heirs and took the old home, as his father had done before him. He was married, Feb. 10, 1863, to Louisa L., daughter of Philo Howe, who was the sixth generation from Jeremiah Howe, who came from England and settled in Wallingford, Conn. Joseph Howe, the grandfather of Philo, was the first of the family who came to Goshen. Six children have been born to Mr. Wright, four of whom are now living,—Edwin O., born Oct. 21, 1866; Flora E., born Aug. 8, 1868; Alfred H., born April 10, 1875; and Harry L., born Feb. 25, 1878. Henry G. Wright is a man well known in the community where he lives for his strict integrity and upright dealing; is frequently called as administrator, etc.; has held the office of selectman for several years, is at present first selectman; has filled other offices in his town; was a representative to the Legislature in 1878.

FESSENDEN IVES.

Fessenden Ives was born in Goshen, Aug. 17, 1826, son of Leverett and grandson of Asa Ives, who came to Goshen before the Revolution. He married Sally Marks; they had four children, three sons and one daughter, viz., Eben, Luther, Leverett, and Sarah. He died at ninety, and his wife at eighty years of age. Leverett Ives was born 1796, and died Dec. 5, 1877. He married Hulda Holbrook in 1822, oldest of eight children. The Holbrooks came from Mendon, Mass., settled in Torrington, where they remained some twenty years, then came to Goshen. The children of Leverett were Alderman, Fessenden, Sabin, Everardus and Bogardus were twins, the latter died at ten years of age; Hubert L. (he died 1868, at thirty-five), Mary E., Henry H., Florence, and Asa A.

Fessenden Ives lived with his father until he had attained his majority. At that important crisis his father gave him one thousand dollars, as was his custom with all his sons. Nov. 20, 1850, he was married to Mary, daughter of Thaddeus Cook, of Sheffield, Mass. She was the youngest, and is the only survivor, of ten children.

Soon after Mr. Ives was married he bought the farm where he has since resided, some two miles south of West Goshen. Here he has diligently worked for thirty years, and by his judicious management and industry, aided by the wise counsels and frugal habits of his wife, has secured an ample competency, and the reputation of having the best-cultivated farm in this part of the county. He has spent much labor and money in removing the stone from his fields, and placing them in substantial walls, which entirely inclose his large farm. He has paid especial attention to underdraining, and has more than five miles of tile-drain on his farm. His buildings are large and well built. He has a fine herd of Alderney cows, and his dairy has a reputation second to no other. Mr. Ives is a Republican; has held several offices of trust and honor; has been selectman nine consecutive years, and after a vacation of a few years is now serving in the same capacity; has frequently been called as trustee, conservator, etc. He represented the town in the Legislature, 1875. He has been the father of nine children, five of whom died in infancy; four are now living,—Thaddeus, born 1852, married Mary H. Pratt; is a farmer adjoining the old home. Mary J., born Feb. 14, 1854, wife of C. F. Ives, of Trumbull Co., Ohio; George C., born Sept. 27, 1855; and Fessenden L., born Feb. 12, 1868.

NORMAN NORTON.

Norman Norton, son of Andrew and Lorain Norton, was born in Goshen, Conn., Oct. 10, 1797.

Andrew Norton, son of David Norton, an early settler in Goshen, was a gold and silversmith by trade, and a farmer by occupation; in politics a Democrat. He died Oct. 28, 1838, aged seventy-three years. Mrs. Norton died May 27, 1851, aged eighty-one years. Their children were (1) Myron, a farmer, died Nov. 26, 1853, aged sixty-five years; (2) Andrew, a farmer, died July 4, 1865, aged seventy-three years; (3) Clarissa (Mrs. Joseph I. Gaylord), she died April 22, 1843, aged forty-nine years; (4) Norman; (5) Horace, was a merchant, and died in Chicago, Dec. 31, 1862, aged sixty-two; and (6) Lucretia, died young.

Norman Norton remained at home on his father's farm, receiving such advantages for an education as the district schools afforded, till he was twenty-one years of age, when he went to South Carolina and Georgia, where he was engaged in general merchandising some seven years with his brother Horace. At the age of twenty-eight, in 1825, he returned to Goshen, and built a store, where he sold goods three

years, when he sold to a brother. At the same time he was a farmer, which he continued to follow.

On the 3d of September, 1832, he married Lucy, daughter of Lyman Tuttle, of Hamden, Conn. Mrs. Norman Norton was born Jan. 26, 1806. Her father was a substantial farmer, and a Democrat in politics. Mr. Tuttle died in the seventy-eighth year of his age.

As soon as Mr. Norton was married he settled on his father's farm, which he purchased. In politics, a Democrat of the Jefferson and Jackson school, he succeeded his brother Myron as postmaster in Goshen, and served through Pierce's and Buchanan's administration. Mrs. Norton is a member of the Episcopal Church, and Mr. Norton is an attendant on the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Norton is now an old man of eighty-four years, and, with the exception of deafness, retains much of the vigor of youth. He is esteemed wherever known, and justly takes rank with Goshen's best citizens.

WILLIAM NORTON.

William Norton, youngest son of Abram Norton, was born in Goshen, May 15, 1816. His father was a mechanic, and young William worked with his father till he married, March 14, 1839, Sarah, daughter of Hiram Griswold, of Goshen, when he settled on a farm formerly owned by Hiram Griswold, one and a half miles northeast of Goshen Centre. Here he remained sixteen years, when he settled on the farm formerly owned by his father, near Goshen Centre, and there he continued to reside till his death, Feb. 19, 1880.

He was a large and successful farmer; in politics a Republican. His town honored him with many offices. Mr. and Mrs. Norton united with the Congregational Church at Goshen Centre. As a citizen he was regarded one of the most substantial in town. He was a kind husband and good neighbor, and his memory will long be cherished by those who knew him.*

Eben, second son of Abram Norton, was born in Goshen, June 25, 1805. He spent his early life as a peddler till his marriage, April 29, 1834, to Clarissa, daughter of Thomas and Lovica Griswold. Soon after his marriage he settled on a farm on East Street, in Goshen, remained seven years, went to Bristol, Conn., remained seven years, and was then engaged in the manufacture of currycombs and candlesticks; then went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and remained some time, then across the Ohio River, and settled in Covington, Ky., where he died, July 9, 1855. In politics, a Republican. Mr. and Mrs. Norton were members of the Congregational Church. In all benevolent enterprises Mr. Norton did his part. Respected at home and abroad, he enjoyed the confidence of the people wherever he went.

* See history of Goshen for further notice of his ancestors.

Thomas Griswold, born in Goshen, Conn., married Lovica Smith, and had five children, viz.: (1) Charlotte, wife of Isaac Crandall; (2) Hiram, father of Mrs. William Norton; (3) Harriet, wife of Hosea Crandall; (4) Clarissa, wife of Eben Norton.

Mr. Griswold was a farmer by occupation, and a Republican in politics. He died February, 1839. Hiram Griswold was three times married, first to Harriet Whiting, of Torrington, and had three children, viz.: (1) Sarah, wife of William Norton (deceased); (2) Louisa, died at six years of age; and (3) Thomas W., a farmer in Goshen.

CHARLES L. NORTON.

Charles L. Norton, son of Stephen and Hannah (Coy) Norton, was born in Norfolk, Conn., Nov. 15, 1804. His grandfather, Stephen, Sr., was the first of the name to settle in Norfolk, and was akin to the early settlers in Goshen by that name. Stephen, Sr., settled in Norfolk prior to the Revolutionary war, and was a soldier in that struggle. He was a farmer. Stephen, Jr., son of Stephen, Sr., was born in Norfolk in 1776, married Hannah Coy, and had thirteen children, twelve of whom grew to maturity. Mr. Norton was a farmer, and in politics Whig and Democrat. He died in 1843, and Mrs. Norton died May 20, 1848, having been born Nov. 25, 1773.

Charles L. Norton attended a district school winters till he was fifteen years of age, working summers on his father's farm. He remained with his father on the farm until he was twenty-one years of age. On the 24th of November, 1825, he married Ann Maria, daughter of Philo Bailey and Samantha Root. Mrs. Norton was born Feb. 23, 1806. Their children are Maria E. (Mrs. Harvey Johnson, of Norfolk), Mary A. (Mrs. Nelson D. Ford, of Winsted), Philo B., Albert C., Charles L., Jr., and Remus A.

Mr. Norton purchased a farm in Norfolk soon after his marriage, and remained four years, when he sold and settled in the northern part of the town of Goshen, where he bought some four hundred and eighty-five acres of land, which is well improved by his own efforts. In politics a Democrat. He served in many of the town offices, such as selectman, magistrate, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Norton are members of the Congregational Church. In January, 1875, he settled in Winchester, one and a half miles east of Winsted, on a place where he now (April, 1881) resides.

Philo Bailey, son of Andrew Bailey, a farmer, was born in Goshen, Nov. 29, 1781; married Samantha Root, of Canaan, and had nine children, who grew to maturity, the eldest being Mrs. Charles L. Norton.

Mr. Bailey was a Whig in politics. He represented his town in the State Legislature, besides holding other minor offices. He died Sept. 25, 1857, and Mrs. Bailey was born Aug. 7, 1784, and died April 14, 1880, aged ninety-six years.





C. L. Sinton



Truman P Clark

TRUMAN PRENTICE CLARK.

Truman Prentice Clark, son of Joel and Candace (Bowns) Clark, was born in Winchester, Conn., May 28, 1826. Joel Clark was a resident of Winchester, Conn., married Candace Bowns, and had thirteen children. Eleven grew to maturity, and eight of them are living; names of children,—Emily (deceased), Mary A., Frederick J. (deceased), Lyman L., Marilla, Sidney H., Truman P., Henry J. (deceased), Sabra M., Edwin E., and Amelia, all born in Winchester. Mr. Clark was a farmer; in politics a Whig. He died July 1, 1850, and his wife died Aug. 10, 1854.

The maternal grandfather of Truman P. Clark was —— Bowns, an Englishman, who settled in America prior to the Revolutionary war. Truman P. Clark attended the district school winters, working on the farm summers, till he was seventeen years of age, when he began to learn the carpenter's trade, which he followed seven years. March 5, 1849, he married Mary J., daughter of Nathan Tibbals and Rebecca Green. Their children are Mary L. and Abbie R. Mr. Clark settled on the farm where he now resides immediately after his marriage. His farm, which was originally one hundred and sixty acres when he settled in Goshen, contains now more than two hundred and forty acres, which is in a good state of cultivation. His buildings are good, showing thrift and enterprise. He is a Democrat in politics, and as such has been a leading and influential man in Goshen for many years. He is now (1881) serving on his eighth year as selectman, and has been a magistrate several years, besides holding other town offices. In 1873 he was elected to the General Assembly of Connecticut. Mr. Clark is about five feet nine inches in height, and weighs about two hundred pounds. Of a genial and social disposition, sterling integrity, of great energy and force of character, a good citizen, a kind husband and father.

Nathan Tibbals, son of Abel Tibbals and Jane Kelsey, was born in Winchester in 1787, and died Aug. 15, 1851, aged sixty-four years. His wife died April 27, 1864, aged seventy-six years. They had eleven children, viz., Abigail, Lorain (deceased), Frederick, George, Harriet N., Huldah R., Nathan H. (deceased), Harmon (deceased), Sarah (deceased), Lyman (deceased), and Mary Jane, wife of Truman P. Clark.

Mr. Tibbals was a successful farmer in Winchester; settled in Goshen in 1833 or 1834, on the farm where he lived till his death. In politics a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Tibbals were members of the Congregational Church at Winchester, Conn.

Abel Tibbals was a farmer and drover by occupation.

WILLIAM L. GRISWOLD.

William L. Griswold, eldest son of Julius Griswold and Asenath Hall, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Jan. 5, 1816. His grandfather, John Griswold, was probably a native of Litchfield, or went there when a young man; married Rhoda Wetmore, and had the following children: Julius, John, Jarvis, Henry S., Rhoda (Mrs. Bradley Stewart), Almira (Mrs. John Wright), Minerva (Mrs. Amos Wright), Dotha (unmarried), Betsy (Mrs. John Wright), and Melinda (Mrs. Chas. Wickwire).

Julius Griswold, son of John, born in Litchfield, Conn., was twice married, first to Asenath, daughter of John Hall, of Litchfield, and had six children,—(1) Elvira, wife of Nelson Wadhams; (2) William L.; (3) Henrietta; (4) Louisa, wife of Geo. Bradley; (5) Horner W.; (6) Charlotte (deceased), wife of Philo Cummings.

Julius Griswold was a millwright by trade, in politics a Whig, and as such was magistrate and selectman several years. He died at eighty-six years of age. His wife still survives him, and is now (1881) ninety-three years of age.

John Griswold the second married Nabbie Bissell, and had one daughter, Cornelia, who graduated at Miss Pierce's school, in Litchfield, married Dr. Chas. Vail, and has two sons, Edward, a sea captain, and Charles, a physician.

Jarvis Griswold married Susan Page, and had a son, Horatio, a hotel-keeper, and a daughter, Cornelia, who married Henry L. Coe, a farmer in Litchfield.

Henry S. Griswold married Nancy Perkins, and had two children,—Darius, a farmer, and Gertrude.

Rhoda Griswold married Bradley Stewart, and had one son, John Henry, a minister.

Betsy Griswold married John Wright, and had three sons,—George F., an artist and journalist in Hartford, Conn.; Gustavus A., a land-agent; and Washington I., a physician in California.

Elvira Griswold, daughter of Julius, married Nelson Wadhams, and they had a son, Wilbur H., who married Julia H., daughter of John M. Wadhams, of Goshen, Sept. 3, 1875, and to them was born a daughter, Elizabeth, born June 24, 1877. Wilbur Wadhams is a merchant miller in West Goshen.

William L. Griswold received a common-school and academic education, and taught school when a young man. At eighteen years of age he commenced to learn the trade of a millwright, which he followed some eight years. At twenty-two he went to Tennessee, and spent two years at his trade; returned to Litchfield County; married, Dec. 7, 1843, Harriet L., daughter of Hosea and Harriet (Griswold) Crandall.

Mrs. William L. Griswold was born Nov. 5, 1821. They have a son, Frank William, born June 15, 1851. He is a farmer in Goshen; married Carolina R., daughter of Eliada Kilbourn, of Litchfield, and had two children,—William K. (deceased) and William F.

Mr. Griswold settled in Goshen soon after his marriage, and has continued to reside here ever since. In 1846 he purchased his present farm, where he now lives. In politics a Republican; he has been mag-

istrate, selectman, and was member of the State Legislature in 1858, and again in 1879, serving on the committee of agriculture. He has often been called upon to settle estates, which he has done to the general satisfaction of those interested.

Mrs. Griswold is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and Mr. Griswold is a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the same.

Homer Griswold married Mary Butler, and has three children,—William, Louisa, and Charlotte. He is a machinist by trade. He enlisted in the Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers (afterwards known as the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery) as a private, rose to the rank of lieutenant, and was honorably discharged.

Charlotte Griswold married Philo Cummings, of Litchfield, and has two daughters,—Isadore, who married Harley Morse, a farmer in Litchfield, and Ida Cummings.

ACORS WELLS LAWTON.

The last of the Baptist pioneers in a church which once numbered a hundred and fifty members died Feb. 16, 1881. The church was in Cornwall Hollow. The deacon who was the pioneer and last pillar was A. W. Lawton. He was a native of Rhode Island, and brought to Goshen a good portion of Roger Williams' fire and the baptism of the spirit to guide it. He was born at Hopkinton City, May 1, 1797, the third son and seventh child of a family of nine, whose average age was sixty-five years,—the family of Joseph and Ann Lawton.

Young Lawton was seventeen years of age when Stonington was bombarded by the British, and seven years later his personal courage was tested in the bloodless victory by which he won a woman for a wife from the oldest house in Stonington,—the Cheesebrough, abbreviated to "Cheesebro'." The first man to settle in Stonington was William Cheesebrough. A descendant of his was Rev. Elihu Cheesebrough, whose niece, Mary C., was married to Lawton, Dec. 2, 1821. The newly-married couple retreated to the hills of Hartford the same year. The great misfortunes of mothers was hers, when, in giving birth to twin sons, Joseph and Zebulon C., June, 1823, her own life was the sacrifice. Mr. Lawton and Elizabeth Clark, of Hartland, were married in May, 1825, by which five sons—Ben, Wells A., Franklin, Giles M., and Nelson H.—were born, all but the third surviving.

In 1827, Mr. Lawton removed with his family to Goshen, purchasing a new farm, which has been his home ever since, and has supported him in honorable comfort and in the exercise of a hearty hospitality to the friends his good cheer and good works drew around him. His son Giles retains the farm. He was again bereaved through the loss of his wife, and again was married to a descendant of the Cheesebroughs — Mrs. Jane Bartholomew — in 1863. Although not the mother of, she has been a faithful mother to, his children, and rests in their confidence until she shall be released from her scene of faithful labors. In the concentric circles of his duties, Mr. Lawton's home circle was the first and dearest. He commanded his children in love. His memorials are in them. In his circle of relations he was admired for his excellent qualities. In his church circle he was a "pillar," essential to all its interests, giving his voice heartily to its "songs of lofty cheer," his money for its support, and for the support of the "Christian Secretary" from the first, 1824. He led in the organization of the Baptist Church, was treasurer of the Widows' Fund of the Baptist Association of Litchfield County until it disbanded, but was of too liberal a spirit and opinions to limit his support to his own denomination.

At his funeral a Congregational minister, Chas. N. Fitch, officiated, and the deacons of two Congregational Churches in Goshen and North Cornwall were bearers, and the large attendance of representative people of both parishes showed the high regard in which he was held.

In his circle of citizenship he was selectman of Goshen; represented his town in the Legislature in the year 1853, and served his town with credit and confidence in all his places of trust.

He has "finished the work which God gave him to do." He had a longer time in which to do it than is allotted to most men,—eighty-three years and nine months,—and he did it with a more spontaneous, free, and loving spirit than is common to man; so his friends loved Deacon Lawton, for the life of Christ was beautiful in him.

CHAPTER XXXV.

HARWINTON.

Geographical — Topographical — Original Proprietors — The Pioneers — Early Schools — Votes — The Revolution — Names of Soldiers, Etc.

THE town of Harwinton lies on the east border of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Torrington and New Hartford, on the east by Hartford County, on the south by Plymouth and Thomaston, and on the west by Litchfield. The surface of the town is elevated and hilly, and better adapted to grazing than the raising of grain.

ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.

This town originally consisted of two half-townships, one belonging to Hartford and the other to the Windsor proprietors. The several companies to which the different parcels of land made out of Windsor people's moiety had been allotted were incorporated May 11, 1732, and the Hartford company in May, 1733. The original proprietors were as follows: Samuel Allyn, John Bancraft, John Barber, Joseph



Wm L. GRISWOLD.



ACORS W. LAWTON.

Barnard, Daniel Bissell, Ebenezer Bissell, Thomas Buckland, Simon Chapman, Benjamin Colt, John Cook, Sr., Thomas Cook's heirs, Samuel Denslow, Nathaniel Drake, Benjamin Eglestone, Isaac Eglestone, Caleb Elmer, John Elsworth's heirs, Daniel Garrett's heirs, John Gaylord, Daniel Gillet, John Grant, Joseph Grayham, Daniel Griswold, Jr., Edward Griswold, Matthew Griswold, Pelatiah Griswold, Samuel Heydon, Joseph Holcomb, Timothy Hosford, Ebenezer Loomis' heirs, Hezekiah Loomis, Mary Loomis, Nathaniel Loomis, Sr., Noah Loomis, Pelatiah Mills, Amos More, John More, Jr., Roger Newberry, Nathaniel Owen, Daniel Phelps, Samuel Phelps, Sr., William Phelps' heirs, Josiah Rockwell, Joseph Skinner's heirs, Noah Sparks, Daniel Stoughton, John Stoughton, Return Strong's heirs, Henry Styles, Sr., John Styles, Sr., Thomas Styles, Nathaniel Watson, Samuel West, Daniel White's heirs, John Andrews, Sr., Jonathan Arnold's heirs, Samuel Benton, John Bracy, Moses Bull, James Bunce, John Bunce, Jr., Joseph Bunce, Jonathan Butler, Thomas Butler's heirs, Joshua Carter, Benjamin Catlin, Samuel Catlin, Timothy Easton, Benjamin Grayham's heirs, Jonah Gross, Barnabas Hinsdell's heirs, Joseph Holtom, Ebenezer Hopkins' heirs, Ebenezer Hopkins, Jonathan Hopkins, Thomas King, Jonathan Mason, Daniel Messenger, Joseph Mygatt's heirs, Thomas Olmstead, Thomas Richards, Thomas Richards, Jr., Samuel Sedgwick, Zechariah Seymour, Joseph Skinner, Thomas Spencer, William Warren, Abram Webster, Samuel Webster, William Webster's heirs, John White, Jr., John Williams, Mary Williams, Hezekiah Wyllys, Esq.

THE PIONEERS.

To Daniel Messenger is inscribed the honor of having been the first white settler within the bounds of the present town of Harwinton. He located here in 1730. "Whether we think of him," says R. M. Chipman, in the "History of Harwinton," "as now keeping more closely to his tarrying-place, which must at the first have been so lonely, though near the road between Litchfield and Farmington, or as now crossing the line between the Hartford and Windsor proprieties, he for both East Harwinton and West Harwinton respectively, and so for us all, was 'the pathfinder.' Viewed in relation with merely such effects, consequent on his coming to Harwinton, as here, while he lived he saw accomplished; much more, viewed in relation with those results thence originating, which here since his death have been unfolded, he appears, even aside from any of his own purposes in the matter, to have executed a mission from God for the good of all other persons who should dwell here; so that, without intent to utter it punningly, far less profanely, one might say that to each of such persons Providence, in effect, affirmed of him (what was said of 'one greater than he'): 'This is he of whom it is written, Behold I send MY messenger before thy face, which shall prepare thy way before thee.' As to our 'pathfinder,' literally, 'before' him, respecting time and otherwise, was that 'way' prepared which has incidentally been twice mentioned. In the latter mention of it were quoted the words of a record which, one other excepted, is the oldest that Harwinton possesses.* This road which our annals present thus early was, previously to Capt. Messenger's taking his residence in the township, part of the route traversed and incipiently 'made' by such persons as, at Farmington, Hartford, and other places, had been interested in facilitating access and accessions to the plantation by them set forward at Bantam (now Litchfield). Chiefly by this did the people of Hartford and the other easterly towns gain entrance into a territory which, forming at present a large part of the largest county in Connecticut, and supplied now with agricultural products, manufactures, villages, and well-instructed inhabitants, was at that period a wilderness, known as 'the Western lands.' The said road, by Capt. Messenger and other 'East Harwinton Proprietors' put into fit condition, December, 1732, continued to be a main thoroughfare until long after the establishment of stage-coach accommodations; so that, by means of the travelers who used it, Harwinton had at that day, and for years afterward, a more extensive publicity than it has now. It was over this road that—with his suite, including Maj.-Gen. the Marquis de La Fayette, Gen. Knox, and several other American officers of distinction—passed our nation's 'pathfinder,' Gen. Washington. After his party had taken here refreshments, in presenting which the choicest of our young maidens honored themselves as well as their fathers' and their town's welcome guests,† the cavalcade went onward; and when, in its progress, it moved gracefully up the western ascent from the valley of Lead-mine Brook, and thus was in full view of persons assembled at the church standing then, it presented a pageant which, sixty years afterwards, aged citizens vividly remembered.

"It is not probable that our pioneer resident lived for any considerable interval wholly alone; but it does not appear, with any definiteness, how soon other persons made here their homes. Dr. Trumbull, giving of our first settlers only the surnames, says, 'The five first were Messenger, Hopkins, Webster, Phelps, and

* 9 Jan., 1731-2. "Ebenezer Hopkins, of Waterbury," buys land of (his uncle) "Samuel Sedgwick, of Hartford." 10 Jan., 1732-3. Ebenezer Hopkins, of "the Western lands near the road between Litchfield and Farmington," sells land to "my father Daniel Messenger, living at the same place."—"East Harwinton" Records. (22 Feb., 1732-3. "Anthony Hoskins, Jr., of Windsor," etc., is the earliest date noticed in the "West Harwinton" Records.)

† The repast was taken, aged people, my informants in 1837, said, in the house then occupied by a Mr. Bronson, in which (1860) is the office of Hon. Abijah Catlin. That building, however, was the first tavern-house kept in Harwinton. Whether it was so used at the time of Washington's passing through Harwinton does not appear. One of the fair servitors of the entertainment given was Candace, daughter of George Catlin, afterwards the wife of Lewis Catlin, Esq.

Wilson. These were on the lands before the division and sale of them in 1732.' The division which he refers to is the partition made between the towns of Hartford and Windsor of their moiety of the 'Western lands;' and the sale which he refers to is rather, as he had previously called it, 'provisions for the sale' of said lands. In saying 'before' 1732, he seems to have meant the year *next* preceding that. The first name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Messenger, might, in addition to our pioneer himself, include, as found here at the date assigned, two of his sons, Nehemiah and Samuel. Our records show, of these sons, that the latter belonged here in January, 1733–34, and the former in October, 1735, certainly, in January, 1733–34, probably. It may, from the circumstances of their father's age and position, and of their own age, both being then in their majority, be well inferred that these both were here as soon as their father was, although a Nehemiah Messenger—more than possibly this same person going thither after tarrying here and at Cornwall, and at Sheffield, Mass., for only a short time—was, somewhat after 1750, among the early immigrants of Egremont, Mass., the settlement of which township some one *commenced* about the same date that Capt. Messenger began to settle ours, 1730. The second name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Hopkins, may also include more than one person, since Ebenezer Hopkins, who, calling Capt. Messenger 'my father,' was either his step-son or, which is the more likely, his son-in-law, was a resident here in January, 1732–33; and Hezekiah Hopkins, who, found resident here two or three years later, took a deed of land here in April, 1732, the month indicating he took the deed with a cultivator's intent of putting the land into immediate occupancy, that he might live on it and live by working on it, rather than with a speculator's thought,—'I have bought a piece of ground, and I must needs go and *see* it.' The third name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Webster, is scarcely more definite in respect of the persons intended, for, though Cyprian Webster had a deed conveying to him land here in November, 1733, yet Moses Webster appears, by our documents, as residing here nearly as soon as said Cyprian Webster does. The fourth name that Dr. Trumbull gives, Phelps, similarly ambiguous in this regard, may apply nearly as well to two persons, for, so far as our records disclose, Daniel Phelps and Samuel Phelps were both resident here in 1736. Of the five names that Dr. Trumbull gives there appears, as having neither a double nor triple applicability to persons, but one Wilson, yet John Wilson, in the records that we have, comes to view not earlier than in 1737. Conceding, however, that Dr. Trumbull was in this case accurately informed,—as he surely might have been, gathering materials for history at the time in which one at least of the five, John Wilson, was yet surviving,—the sum of the matter is this: Daniel Messenger ranked apart from the rest. Since, beyond doubt, he was established in the township in 1730, there may be taken as *the* primary inhabitants of Harwinton, Ebenezer Hopkins, Samuel Messenger, Daniel Phelps, Samuel Phelps, Cyprian Webster, John Wilson. These, and Nehemiah Messenger, possibly were on their 'claims' here, settlers, in 1731, and most probably in the previous year.

"In a memorial bearing date May 13, 1736, presented to the General Court by Nathan Davis, Daniel Messenger, and George Wyllys, as a committee of 'the inhabitants of Harwinton,' asking, through this their committee, permission to levy an additional tax, in order to pay arrearages due to a gentleman who had preached to them, and asking, also, 'authority to embody in church estate, and to be incorporated as a town,' it is stated that at that time the township 'contained one hundred souls, of whom twenty-one were heads (masters) of families.' No action, as respecting church embodiment and town incorporation, having been taken by the General Court on that memorial, another memorial, dated Oct. 4, 1737, signed by Anthony Hoskins, Daniel Messenger, and Zechariah Seymour, as agents for 'the inhabitants of Harwinton,' in which said inhabitants, through their said agents, renew their requests and gain their objects, states that 'the place, being daily increasing,' then numbered one hundred and sixty-one souls, of whom 'twenty-four were heads (masters) of families.' There are not sufficient data for designating these male heads of families with absolute certainty as to each of them, but, as nearly as the materials obtained seem to authorize a specification, the twenty-four such persons were Samuel Barber, Deacon Jacob Benton, Sr., Daniel Bissell, Jr., Daniel Brown, Esq., Thomas Bull, Lieut. Nathan Davis, Jr., Daniel Gillett (second), Nathaniel Hatch, Amos Hinsdale, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Sr., Ebenezer Hopkins, Jr. and Sr., Hezekiah Hopkins, Ensign Jonathan Hopkins, Sr., Anthony Hoskins, Jr., Noah Loomis, Sr., Israel Merriman, Capt. Daniel Messenger, Nehemiah Messenger, Samuel Messenger, Samuel Moody, Deacon Daniel Phelps (second), Lieut. Samuel Phelps, Jr. and Sr., Cyprian Webster, Sr., Esq., Samuel Winchell.

"In the latter memorial a statement is made that at the time when it was dated there had been fourteen children born within the territory,—a circumstance which, as various others do, indicates that many of the families then here were youthful ones. But more noticeable is the fact, seen by comparing together what both memorials say as to the whole population here, that in the interval between the dates of these memorials, seventeen months, wherein only three families were added, the sum total of persons, instead of increasing at the same rate, or becoming, at most, one hundred and fifteen, had increased more than four times as rapidly, and so become one hundred and sixty-one. This fact, accounted for by the supposition that wives of the settlers and young children, not previously here, had at this later period come in, shows that the preparations made for their

comfort were now finished, and is thus significant of houses built, barns set up, harvests gathered, stores for the winter laid in, and progress made on every hand."

The following is a list of the first settlers from 1730 to 1740, inclusive, giving date of settlement and towns from which they came:

Job Alford, 1738, Windsor.
Edmund Austin, ——.
Samuel Barber, 1733, Windsor.
Andrew Bartholomew, Rev., 1739, Wallingford.
Jacob Benton, Sen., Deacon, 1732, Hartford.
Daniel Bissell, Jr., 1732, Windsor.
Hezekiel Bissell, ——, Windsor.
Jonathan Brace, Lieut. (Esq.), 1732, Hartford.
Daniel Brown, Esq., 1736, Mendon.
Isaac Bull, 1739, Windsor.
Thomas Bull, 1832, Windsor.
Jonathan Butler, Jr., 1832, Hartford.
Abijah Catlin, Sr., Esq., Maj., 1739, Hartford.
Benjamin Catlin, Sr., Sergt., O. P.,* Hartford.
Jonathan Catlin, Sr., 1739, Hartford.
James Cole, 1733, Wallingford.
John Colt, 1755–36, Simsbury.
Nathan Davis, Jr., Lieut., 1734–35, Windsor.
Daniel Gillet (second), 1733, Windsor.
Nathaniel Hatch, 1732, Guilford.
Joseph Hayden, 1737, Windsor.
William Hayden, 1737, Windsor.
Josiah Higley, 1737, Simsbury.
Amos Hinsdale, 1732, Hartford.
Jacob Hinsdale, Sr., Capt., 1732, Hartford.
Ebenezer Hopkins, Jr. and Sr., O. P., Hartford.
Hezekiah Hopkins, 1732–33, Hartford.
Jonathan Hopkins, Sr., Ens., O. P., Hartford.
Stephen Hopkins, 1738, Hartford.
Anthony Hoskins, Jr., 1732–33, Windsor.
Parmenor King, 1736, Hartford.
Joseph Lawrence, 1735, Southhold, L. I.
Noah Loomis, Sr., O. P., Windsor.
Israel Merriman, 1735, Wallingford.
Joseph Merriman, 1740, Wallingford.
Daniel Messenger, Capt., O. P., Hartford.
Nehemiah Messenger, 1735, Hartford.
Samuel Messenger, 1733–34, Hartford.
Pelatiah Mills, Sr., Esq., Capt., O. P., Windsor.
Samuel Moodey, 1732, Hartford.
Daniel Phelps, 2d, Deacon, 1733, Windsor.
Samuel Phelps, Jr., Sr., Lt., 1736–37, Windsor.
Joseph Richards, 1736–37, Hartford.
William Robinson.
Zechariah Seymour, Jr., 1739, Hartford.
John Stoughton, O. P., Windsor.
Ebenezer Tyler, 1739, Branford.
Cyprian Webster, Sr., Esq., 1733, Hartford.
Moses Webster, 1737, Hartford.
John Wilson, Jr., Capt., Deacon, 1737, Windsor.
Samuel Winchell, 1734, Windsor.
George Wyllys, Capt., Hon., Hartford.

* O. P. signifies original proprietor.

SCHOOLS.

The first reference to schools found in the town records is under date of Jan. 20, 1741–42, as follows:

"*Voted*, That: wee will: have schooling some part of the year.

"*Voted*, That theire be three: pence upon the pound Leued upon the Grand List in order to Maintain a School in the town.

"*Voted*, That Jacob Benten and Jonathan Hopkins and Nathan Davis Be a Commity in order to prouide a Sofisiant School master and mistress for the year insuing in the town.

"*Voted*, That the School for the Jnstructing the youth to Right And Read for two months this year Be att the Dweling House of Jsrael Merimon.

"*Voted*, That the Rest of the Mony Be Left to the Discresion of the Commity to Lay out upon School Dames——

"June 9, 1743.—*Voted*, That any parson or parsons Joyning to gether to Build a School house in the town of Harwinton shall have Liberty to Build a Schoolhouse Sumwhere Neer the Meeting Hous upon there one cost.

"*Voted*, That Jsrael Merrimon and Daniel Bartholomew Be a Committy to determin the place whare the School House Shall Stand.

"Jan. 13, 1745–6.—it was Voted that there Shold be a School house built in Sum Convenient place near the meeting house in Said Town.

"Feb. 17, 1745–6.—it is now Voted that y^e^ above Said School house Shold butt Sumwhar neare y^e^ SouthEast corner of y^e^ R^d^: M^r^: Andrew Bartholomew y^t^ Lyeth West of y^e^ meeting house or near there as y^e^ Comiitis descresion Shall Lad them.

"*Voted*, That y^e^ above menshoned School house Shall be Eighteen feet in length & Sixteen feet in Wedth one Story high.

"*Voted*, That De^n^ Jacob Benton & Daniel Bartholomew & Jonathan Butler Shall be a Commity to order and See to y^e^ building and finishing of y^e^ above Said Schoolhouse.

"it was Voted that all y^e^ boards & Timber & Stone that was Left in finishing of y^e^ Loar part of y^e^ meeting house Shall be made Use of So fare as it will Go for the benifit of the above Said School house in any Use as sd Commity Shall See fit about sd house.

"Dec. 15, 1747.—this meeting [, begun at the Meeting-House,] is aiorned to the School house in y^e^ above Said town.

"this meeting being opned at said School house they proseded viz—

"*Voted*, That Amaziah Ashman Shall be a town Inhabitant in this Town.

"*Voted*, That there Shall be a Rate Leued on poles and Ratabel Estats in this town of Seventy pounds money of the old tener to Defray the Charge of Building the Schoolhouse in this town in this year.

"*Voted*, That there Shell be Twenty pounds in money of the old tenor Leued on poles and Ratabele Estats in this town in order to maintaining of a Schoole a mongst in this town in the year Insuing.

"*Voted*, That D^r^ Jacob Benton & daniel Bartholomew & Samuel Phelps Shall be a Commitus to Receeve and pay out the above Said money for Schooling as there Discresion Shall Lead them for the Best advantage for Enducating yuth amonst us in this town for the year Insuing.

"Dec. 14, 1748.—*Voted*, That there Shall be Eighty pounds in money of the old tenor Leved on pols and Ratabel Estats in this town in order to Cary [on] Schooling in this town the one half of it is to be improued to hire a School master as fare as it Shall Go in this town for the year insuing and the other half is to be improued to hire School danes in this town for y^e^ year Insuing.

"*Voted*, That d^r^ Jacob Benton and Samuel Phelps and Daniel Bartholomew and Daniel Phelps and Capt Daniel Messenger Shall be a Committee to order and a point a School master and School mistrises in this town in the year insuing and to Receive in and pay out the above Sum of money for the use aforesaid according to there Discresion for the Larning of the youth a mongst us to w[r]ight and Reade.

"Dec. 3, 1750.—*Voted*, That there be Sixty pounds leved for the hiring a School master to teach Children to Read & write Cypher the one half to be Raised by the town and the other half to be by the parents or masters of the Children that thay Send to Said School.

"*Voted*, That there Shall be Forty pounds Rayed for the hiring of two women to teach Children to Read the Schools to be kept the one East Side of the town at Such Place as the Committee that Shall be Chosen Shall a point; to be Raised one half by the town the other half by the parents and masters of the Children that thay send according to the number they send.

"*Voted*, That Ebenezer Hopkins Isaac Bull and Abijah Catling Shall be a Commitee to order the prudentals of the Schools in hiring a School master and School mistrises and disposing the money that was Voted for School according to the true intent for what it was Granted.

"Dec. 3, 1751.—*Voted*, That there Shall be one hundred pounds in money of the old tenor Raised in this Town for Schooling of Children in order to teach them to writ and Read the one half of s[d] money to be Raised on the Ratetabel Estate of the inhabitants and the other half to be———Raised upon the poles of Such Children as Shall be Sent [to] School the above money to be divided upon the List on Each Side of the town and Improved as the Commitee that Shall Be Chosen Shall order the same in one Shool or more and to apoint the places to keep the Schools and git school masters for y[e] same.

"*Voted*, That Ebenezer Hopkins and Abijah Catling and Lt Aaron Cook and Israel Merriman and David Hayden and decon Daniel Phelps Shall be a Comm[ittee] to apoint the Places for the Schools and dispose of the School money for the Use for which it is voted for.

"Dec. 20, 1752.—*Voted*, That we will have a School in this town for the year Insuing to wit one month on the East Side of the town and one month at the School house in this town & one month on the West Side the Town.

"*Voted*, That their Shall be £60—00*s*: 00*d* in money of the old tenor Leived on the one half of it Leived on the Ratable Estate in this Town and the other half of the s[d] money to be Leived on the poles of Such as Go to School in order to maintain a school among us.

"*Voted*, That Cyprian Webster & Samuel Phelps & De[n] Jacob Benton Shall be a Commetee to apoint places for Said School and to hire a School master for said School.

"Sept. 18, 1753.—*Voted*, That their Shall be Seventy Pounds money Levied on the poles & Ratable Estates of the Inhabitants of this Town to Defray the Charges of the meeting house and of the Schooling that we have had Done allready in this Town this year & pay for a Cloth to Cover the Ded that is allready provided in this town."

To the above extracts from the Town Book I. should be added as follows, from the records of "the West Proprietors of Harwinton:"

"March 20, 1753.—*Voted*, That the proprietors will dispose of the undevided Land the interest of S[d] money to Support a School in the west propriety of Harwinton."*

The last entry made in the records of the "Proprietors of East Harwinton" is under date of March 6, 1759, in these words: "ajurned to the first munday of march next."

The last entry made in the Records of the "Proprietors of West Harwinton" is under date of April 14, 1757 [1769 ?], in these words: "*Voted*, That this meeting be adjorned to the first munday of march, 1770."

The records of the proprietors, kept first at Hartford and Windsor respectively, at which places the first meetings of said persons were held, were kept, and said meetings were held in Harwinton after the organization of the town.—*Manning.*

THE REVOLUTION.

A number of persons from Harwinton, large as compared with the population of the town, were soldiers in what New Englanders term "the old French war," 1755–63. Some of these, as ascertained in 1837, were Charles Goodwin, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale, Timothy Homaston, Benoni Hough, Samuel Weston. Timothy Homaston, who had been under command of Gen. Amherst at the taking of Quebec, 1759, died, at a very advanced age, in 1829.

In the time of the great struggle which eventuated in securing our national independence, there were, as is known, individuals in nearly all parts of the country who took a view of that struggle differing from that of the mass of their fellow-citizens. There is remembered but one such as having belonged to Harwinton:

"John Marsh, 3d, of Litchfield, applied [to the Governor and Council of Safety, 11 Feb., 1777] for liberty to take Mark Prindle, of Harwinton (a tory [then] at Mansfield), and have him before the Court at Litchfield, in discharge of his bail bond, given for said Prindle in another case; which was granted by the Governor and Council with their order to return said Prindle, after his trial, to Amariah Williams in said Mansfield."†

In 1781, Harwinton was subjected to a penalty of fifteen pounds for a deficiency of one man in the number of men required for the war.‡

Incidents of a different character, as well as men more fitly representing the town at that period, were as given below.

While the people here were on a Sabbath morning, April 27, 1777, preparing to leave their homes for attendance on public worship, an express arrived through Litchfield from Danbury, announcing that Governor Tryon with his troops, the "Cow-Boys," as they were contemptuously termed by the Americans, had come from New York to the latter place. Mr. (afterwards Deacon) Webster, after receiving from the messenger the written message which was brought, gave it to Abraham Goodwin for conveyance to New Hartford. He ran with it, "post-haste," one mile to Lieut. Jonathan Goodwin, whom he found strapping to his horse a side-saddle. The lieutenant, a man who generally required ample time for deliberation on even small matters, and who otherwise was becomingly slow in his movements, now, catching by a glance the purport of the document, exchanged his saddle in a trice, and, urging his wonder-struck animal into no inferior rate of speed, let something other than his "moderation be known." Harwinton soldiers, with others from this vicinity, immediately sped to Danbury, reaching that place, distant some forty-four miles, early on Monday morning, though not until after the British detachment had effected the object of their coming by the destruction of the breadstuffs and other military stores there deposited. Mr. Abraham Goodwin gave to the writer this account in 1837, saying at that time that his age was eighty-three years. He then resided in Harwinton:

"In 1778, Levi Monson, of Harwinton,ǧ a sergeant in Capt. [William] Douglass' company, Col. [David] Wooster's regiment [made declaration to the Legislature of this colony that he], was taken prisoner on the Isle of Montreal, carried to Quebec, and thence, with [Amos ?] Green, a soldier, and Col. Ethan Allen, to Falmouth, in England [and that he], returned from Falmouth to Halifax [N. S.], about June 29th, 1776."‖

In the town records, for the years of the Revolutionary contest, various details show the interest felt, and the efforts made by this town regarding that endeavor. Many soldiers here died by camp sickness and otherwise, though it has not been found that any from Harwinton were killed while fighting in the Continental army. In 1837 were living in Harwinton, and then receiving, as Revolutionary soldiers,

*In the records of the "Proprietors of East Harwinton," the latest mention noticed of "undevided lands" is under date of 1746, at which time "deck [deacon] thomas richards" was allowed to "make his pitch" of them.

† Hinman's "War of the Revolution." ‡ State archives.
ǧ Hinman's "War of the Revolution" gives him as of Wallingford.
‖ State archives.

pensions from the national government, Simeon Barber, Lyman Clark, Darius Foot, Silas Gridley, George Jones, Benoni Johnson, John Winchell (Nathan Barnes, of the Harwinton Church, resided at New Hartford).

LIST OF SOLDIERS.

Benjamin Barber, Simeon Barber, Timothy Barber, Isaiah Butler, Jr., Solomon Butler, Abraham Catlin, Eli Catlin, Phineas Catlin, Daniel Cook, Jonathan Cook, Jabez Frisbie, Asa Griswold, White Griswold, Joseph C. Hemley, Allyn Haydon, George Jones, Christopher Jonson, Samuel Jonson, Samuel Lambert, Hezekiah Leach, George Loomis, Elijah Loomis, James Olcut, Jr., Hezekiah Phelps, Oliver Phelps, Samuel Phelps, Jr., Ashbel Porter, Jesse Potter, Enos Scott, Zimri Skinner, Samuel Wesson, Samuel Wesson, Jr., Abner Wilson.

The following is a list of "married men on service in the Continental army from Harwinton," who, March 8, 1779, had received supplies from the town:

Roswell Catlin, Ozem Cook, Caleb Elmore, Thomas Greene, Seth Gridley, Joseph Halsted, Joseph C. Hanley, Elisha Hinsdale, Samuel Hinsdale, Lieut. Asahel Hodge, Elijah Scott, Ethel (Ithiel?) Scott, Timothy Stedman, James Wilcox, and Benj. Catlin, quartermaster.

The latter seems to have enlisted at some place other than Harwinton, and was probably a son of Benjamin, Jr., and grandson of Benjamin, Sr., of Harwinton.—*Manning.*

CHAPTER XXXVI.

HARWINTON (Continued).

The Congregational Church—The Episcopal Church—Incorporation—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Representatives from 1757 to 1882—Military.

ECCLESIASTICAL, CIVIL, AND MILITARY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THE following history of the Congregational Church is taken chiefly from Manning's "History of Harwinton," and is given *in extenso*, as the history of the church for a long time was really the history of the town. The first memorial asking to be embodied in church estate was presented Oct. 4, 1737, as follows:

"The inhabitants of Harwinton, presenting by their agents, Daniel Messenger, Zechariah Seymour, and Anthony Hoskins, a memorial to the General Court, in which they ask from that body what they had unsuccessfully sought from it May 13, 1736, 'authority to embody in church order' and 'to be incorporated as a town,' assign as reasons for their request that 'the place being daily increasing, it will be necessary for us not only to have a settled minister,' but 'also to build us a house' for divine worship.

"Dec. 20, 1737, at the first town-meeting, it was

"*Voted*, That the Enhabitants of the town of Harwinton haue uery unanimusly A grieed to Build A Meteing House for Diuine Worship:—

"*Voted*, We agree thus that the Meeting House Shall be set in the Senter Line Between the Proprietors of Hartford and windsor Condishion that Windsor Propriators give their Proporshon of land Agreed for the Jncurrigement of our Minnistor and Pay half the Choost building the Meeting House and half the: 100: Pound Agreed to giue the Ministor In Labour:——

"Subsequent proceedings were had, as at the several dates below may appear:

"May 2, 1738.—*Voted* and unanimusly agreed to APlye our Selues to the Generall Assembly now in there Present Sestions to A fix A Place for the Meeting Hous for the tow town of harwinton to Stand in for diuine worship:——

"*Voted*, That Mr daniel Messinger and mr Jsreal Merriman Shall be A Commeete to make APlication to Jenerall assemBly att there Present Sestions to fix de termine and asartain the Place where A house to Meet in for the Publick worShiP of god Shall be Erectted and Built within the Bounds of Harwinton.

"May, 1738.—Daniel Messenger and Israel Merriman, acting as a committee of the town of Harwinton, present to the Legislature a request that that body will appoint a committee to designate a place for the site of a meeting-house in Harwinton. The request was granted.

"Oct. 6, 1738.—The committee appointed by the Legislature report that they have located the meeting-house 'where the Litchfield [and Farmington] road crosses the line of east and west proprietors.' Petitions of various persons are sent to the Legislature, expressing objections to the location selected, and dissatisfaction with those who had chosen it. The Legislature sustained the action of their committee. Harwinton takes other measures:

"Nov. 1, 173§.—*Voted*, To Chuse a Commeete of unJnterrastted Parsons to afix or State aplace or Placses whare the jnhabitants of harwinton Shall Meet it on the Sabbath day until there is A Meeting hous Built And Maad fit for the jnhabitants to Meet in on Said day to worship God in.

"*Voted*, That Mr John Burd: george Mayrch [Marsh?] and Edward Ph[e]lps:—Be the Men to fix or State the Place or Placses aboue Nameed —where we Shall Meet in on the Sabbath day to worship god in:——

"It is now uoted that Mr Daniel Messinger and Mr daniel Phelps Be A Commeete to lay the Surcomstances of our cases before these Men and to bring there return or answer to the inhabitants of the town of harwinton.

"Dec. 12, 1738.—*Voted*, That Joseph Richards and John Wilson Be tything men.

"Of *such* officers, not previously chosen in Harwinton, the need in present circumstances was very apparent.

"May 4, 1739.—*Voted*, That Mr daniel Messinger And Samuell Phelps bea commeete to A Plie our Selues to the general Court that the Place for A meeting House that was Picht on by the general Courts Commeete may be Confirmmed or a New Commeete be A Poyntted to A fixe A Place for te said town of Harwinton for their meetinghouse to Stand in or on.

"May 10, 1739.—Daniel Messenger and Samuel Phelps, agents in behalf of the town of Harwinton, make application to the Legislature for confirmation of the location, etc. The location, as selected per committee of the Legislature, is confirmed.

"Sept. 21, 1739.—*Voted*, That the Length of the meeting Hous for the Enhabitants of Herwinton Shall be fiffty foot in length and forty foot wid and the height to be twenty four foot between Joynts.

"*Voted*, That Mr Jsral Merreman Benjimen Catling and Jacob Benton Be A Commeete to order and Cary on or let out the Building of the Said Meeting Hous——.

"*Voted*, That A Rate Shall Be Mad of tweelue Pence uPon the Pound Jn the List be granted & Mad to Caryon the Building of the said Meeting Hous.

"*Voted*, That Jonathan Catling and Isaac Bull be Collectors to Jather the aboue granted rat for the Carying on the Building of Said Meeting Hous.

"Sept. 27, 1739.—The Legislature are apprised that

Harwinton have a committee chosen to direct and 'contract' for building a meeting-house.

"Oct. 8, 1739.—A rate of land is referred to, probably in aid of the building.

"Dec. 14, 1739.—joseph Merremon and Moses Webster be tything men.

"*Voted*, To giue Mr jsrael merremon three Pounds for the use of his Hous one year to met in on the Sabbath day——.

"*Voted*, That the Meeting House as to the former width be mad fiue foot narrowwer than the former uot was——.

"May 7, 1740.—More difficulties are developed, as Pelatiah Mills, Daniel Bissel, Hezekiah Bissel, Josiah Higley, Ebenezer Tyler, Samuel Barber, Thomas Bull, Samuel Haydon, Daniel Phelps, Job Alford, Daniel Gillet, John Stoughton, and Noah Loomis petition the Legislature that 'they may be discharged from paying any tax on land lying within two and one-quarter miles from the south end of the town.' The meeting-house was by them, it seems, regarded as likely to be erected too far north for their convenience.

"May 13, 1740.—Other dissatisfaction is manifested, as Benjamin Catling, Israel Merriman, Jacob Benton, Jonathan Hopkins, Jonathan Catling, Jonathan Brace, Ebenezer Hopkins, John Coult, Samuel Phelps, Hezekiah Hopkins, Stephen Hopkins, Joseph Richards, Joseph Merriman, Samuel Catling, Nathan Davis, James Cole, Abijah Catling, Jonathan Butler, Zechariah Seymour, Jr., Nehemiah Messenger, Amos Hinsdell, and Samuel Moody certify to the Legislature that 'they had not been invited to a friendly conference in regard to locating the meeting-house, nor had they heard of it till after the meeting' for that purpose had been held.

"July 3, 1740.—"*Voted*, That arate of Eight teen Pence uPon the Pound in the list Be Made on the Ratable Estate that is in the town of Harwinton Now Set down in the list and it Shall be Put to the use of Carring on the nesesary Charges of finishing the Mee[t]ing House.

"*Voted*, That the glase for the meeting House shall be of the size that is Called Seven Enchs and Nine.

"*Voted*, That Mr daniel Messinger Shall haue one Pound eleuen Shillings and SixPence out of the town tressuror for rum yt was found for the raising of the Meting Hous.

"Dec. 22, 1740.—*Voted*, This town will not meet at the house of mr Jsrael merremans onthe Sabbath day under the Present Circumstances.

"*Voted*, That this town will meet on the Sabbath day three months next ensuing at Mr Beniamin Catlings haus and after that tomeet on Sabbath day three months at the house of mr Jsaac bulls or mr Samul Phelps.

"Jan. 20, 1741–42.—Up to this date the town-meetings had been attended 'at the hous of Jacob Benton,' or 'at the Hous of Mr. Jsreal Merremons,' one at the latter-named place so lately as Dec. 15, 1741; but now one is recorded as held 'att the meeting-hous on the 20 day of January year 174½.' Three *such* meetings, at least, were held thenceforward. Public worship, though under circumstances of inconvenience, was probably commenced there about this time.

"July 23, 1744.—"*Voted*, That wee will have But one Roo of pews Round the meeting Hewse——

"*Voted*, That the Joinners works of the Said Meeting House Shall Seace untill the anuall Meeting in Desember next insuing this meeting.

"Dec. 18, 1744.—*Voted*, That ye present Commetee Shall have Lyberty to agree with ye Joyners in this Town if they Can agree with them in order to finish ye meeting house So high as to Lay ye Galary floors.

"May 13, 1745.—*Voted*, That we will Seat the Meeting House.

"May 20, 1745.—*Voted*, That Mr Jacob Hinsdell and Mr Joseph hayden and Cyprian Webster Shall be a Commity in order to Seat the meeting house in the above sd Town.

"Sept. 17, 1745.—Thirty pounds in money [before voted] in order to Git a Stock of powder Shall now be payed out to the Joynors to defray the Charges of finishing said meeting house [other specified sums are, by vote, appropriated to the same purpose].

"*Voted*, That [the building committee] Should Dignify the Seats in Said meeting house & give Jnstruction to the if Commity that was Chosen to Sate the Meeting house in Righting.

"Sept. 25, 1745.—Report is made that 'the inside work and the gallery are finished.'

"Dec. 17, 1745.—*Voted*, That what the Seeters that was Chosen to Seet the meetinghous there Seeting of it Shoold be of no valu [N. P. the dignifying of the Seets and the Jnstructions that the Commity that was Chosen gave to the Seeters inorder to Seet the meeting house Shall be of no Ualu or Signifycation].

"ye Town Excepted what Mr Jacob Hinsdell Did in Seeting the meeting House in sd Town.

"Feb. 17, 1745–46.—It was Voted that all ye boards & Timber & Stone that was Left in finishing of ye Loar part of ye meeting house Shall be made Use of So fare as it will Go for the benifit of the above Said School house in any Use as sd Commity [at the present meeting of the Town appointed, for building a School-house,] Shall See fit about sd [School] house.

"*Voted*, That Ebenezer Hopkins & Jacob benten & Samuel Wesson & John Wesson & Asa Hoskins & Amos Catling & Timothy Stanly & Nehemiah Hopkins & William Cook Shall Sit in ye pew under ye Stares at the west end of the meeting house & that Sarah Merimon & Sarah Phelps & Ann Hinsdell & Mary Hopkins & Abigall Stanly & Mary Kellogg & Elisabeth Webster & Ruth Phelps & Martha Davis & Hannah Phelps Shall Sitt in ye pew under the Stares at ye East End of the meeting house.

"Dec. 3, 1750.—*Voted*, That there shall be £20. 00 : 00. money old tenor Leved on poles and Ratable Estats in this town in order to pay the Charges that Shall arise in Giting the Glass that is wanting for the meeting house & ye Steps for ye meeting house door to pay other Charges that shall arisse in this town in year insuing.

"it was Voted that the Select men of this town for the time Being Shall be a Commitee to Regeulate the Seting of the meeting house in this Town for ye year insuing.

"Dec. 3, 1751.—*Voted*, That the Sum of Forty Pounds in money of the old tenor be raised on the pols and Ratabel Estates of the Inhabitane of this town in order to Repare the meeting House in this town at the Discresion of the Select men of this town.

"Dec. 20, 1752.—*Voted*, That we will take up all the Long Seats in the meeting House Excepting the two fore Seats one on the Right Side the Grate alley and the other on the Left side.

"*Voted*, That there shall be 50—00—00 pounds in money old tenor Leved on the Ratable Estate in this Town to defray the Charg of Bulding of the Pews in the Body of the meeting house.

"*Voted*, That Den Jacob Benten & Abijah Catling and Cyrrian Webster Shall be a Commetee to Look after and See that the Pews be made in the body of the meeting house and to draw the said 50—00. 00 pounds in money and dispose of it to the workmen that doe the work.

"*Voted*, That Den Jacob Benten & Cyrrian Webster & Abijah Catling & Lt Nathan Davis & Lt Samuel Phelps & Capt Jacob Hinsdell Shall be Seeters of the meetinghouse after the pews are made in the Loer part of the Meeting House in this town in the year Insuing.

"This building stood south of the present Congregational church.

"*The First Preacher.*—The earliest account discovered of social religious worship being attended publicly in Harwinton is contained in a document, preserved in the State archives at Hartford, bearing date May 13, 1736,—a 'Memorial of George Wyllys, Daniel Messenger, Nathan Davis, and the rest of the inhabitants of Harwinton.' After 'referring to a tax,

granted' by the General Court in May, 1735, 'of one penny on a pound for the support of preaching, etc.,' it relates that 'The Memorialists have thereupon hired y^e^ very worthy M^r^. Timothy Woodbridge, Jun^r^, who hath for a considerable time preached to us, to the universal content, satisfaction, and approbation of us his hearers.' It further relates that 'they had agreed to pay him £104 per annum,—that is, 30*s.* a week and his board; [that] they were then in arrears to M^r^. Woodbridge for the preceding year; and [that they therefore] ask authority to lay another tax.' Of the last-named person, as connected with Harwinton, our State records have no other notice and our town records have none.

"*The First Pastor.*—In the State archives is a memorial, dated Oct. 4, 1737, addressed to the General Court by its signers, Daniel Messenger, Zechariah Seymour, and Anthony Hoskins, in behalf of themselves and of the other inhabitants of Harwinton,—

"'Asking authority to embody in church estate, to be incorporated as a town, and to lay a tax for support of a minister.' The memorialists relate that 'it will be necessary for us to have a settled minister (in regard to which we have applyed to a Gentleman who is well approved of by the Ministers &c. in the Gov^t^, and especially by us to preach for us some considerable time, to great satisfaction, and have as far as was consistent with our duty capitulated with him about a settlemen^t^) and also,' etc.

"From this memorial, as compared with the earlier one, it is plain that a second person as preacher is intended. The votes below quoted refer to him:

"Nov. 1, 1737.—Att a meeting of the Proprietors of east Harwinton held att the house of Mr. Daniel Messenger by a Jurnment

"*Voted*, That the Proprietors Give to the first man that is ordained in the work of the ministry amongst us one Hundred aCres of Land and that he may Chuse it where it Shall best Sute Him in our undevided Land in the manner & form as our Lotts ware Laid out in provided he Shall Continew in the work of the ministry and in Principels to wich he is ordained.

"*Voted*, That m^r^ Daniel Brown and m^r^ Daniel Messenger be a Commitee to go to Winsor Proprietors meting & to im form them what we have done at our Proprietors meeting and to make return of what they dow to our next meeting.

"Dec. 20, 1737.—The inhabitants of Harwinton, in their first town-meeting assembled, to their vote expressing their unanimous agreement 'to Build A Meteing House for Diuine Worship,' add an explanatory and restrictive one:

"*Voted*, We agree thus that the Meeting House Shall be set in the Senter Line Between the Proprietors of Hartford and windsor Condishond that Windsor Propriators give their Proporshon of land Agreed for the Incurrigment of our Minnister and Pay half the Choost boilding the Meeting ing House and half the : 100 : Pound Agreed to giue the Minister Jn Labour:——

"At this period the proprietors of East Harwinton held their meetings within their propriety here, but, as the next cited vote shows, the proprietors of West Harwinton were for the most part non-residents on their propriety still. Their meetings, also, were afterwards held here."

"Feb. 7, 1737-8.—In Windsor upon the Sevneth Day of Febr^y^: 1737-8.

"*Voted*, That M^r^ Daniel Bissell Jun^r^ Mr Nathan Davis & Roger Newbery or any two of them be a Com^tte^ to Dispose of to y^e^ first ordained minister Jn Harwinton Sixty Acres of Land Lying y^e^ North End of y^e^ Middle Tear of Home Lots & about twenty five acres of undivided Land Lying at y^e^ West End of the fifty acres already Granted to y^e^ first ordained minister upon such tearms as They Shall agree and Execute a Deed thereof to Him.

"Feb. 21, 1737-8.—Whereas there is no time limitted or mentioned how Long such Minister Shall Continue in the Ministry to be Entituled to the sd greants &c.

"it is therefore Voted and Agreed by the proptrs that the sd One hundred acres of Land Shall be Granted and the same is hereby Granted unto the first minister of the Gospel that shall be settled and ordained to the ministry amongst us and to his heirs and assigns forever.

"Prouided Such Minister Shall Continue in the Ministry And Prienfalls [principles] in which he shall be ordained for the full space of five years next After his ordination without any condition or limitation.

"April 21, 1738.—Att a metting of the Jnhabitants of the town of Harwinton legily wornied to be at the hous of Jacob Benton A Priel the 21 1738.

"*Voted*, That M^r^ Antony Horskins be Moderator for this Meeting.

"*Voted* And unanimusly a Greed to giue M^r^ Andrew Bartholomew A Call to Setel in the work of the ministry a Mongust us.—

"*Voted*, That M^r^ Daniel Messinger Israel Merriman Jacob Benton daniel Brown Cyprian Webster Nathan Dauis & M^r^ Daniel Phelps Shall be A Commeete to treet with M^r^ Andrew Bartholomew in order to asettelment in the work of the Menesterry A mongst us and to Lay the Propossels y^t^ Allready haue been Proposed before him and to bring his Answer if any bemad to the next meeting for a further Confirmation And it is farther uoted that the said Commeete or any two of them Shall make ther APlication to the next Association for there advice in order to the Settelment of a minister amongst us——

"May 9, 1738.—The committee appointed by the vote last quoted made report to the town, at a meeting 'Held by adjournmen att the hous of Mr. Israel Merremon may the : 9 : 1738,' 'that M^r^ Andrew Bartholomew will Except of our Propossels.'

"Aug. 28, 1738.—Att. A. Meeting &c at the Hous of Mr Jsreal Merremons August the : 28 : 1738:——

"*Voted*, That M^r^ Benjamin Catlin Daniel Messinger and daniel Ph[e]lps Be a Commeete to Send to the Neighbouring Ministers forthere Assistance Jn Ordaining of the re^sd^ M^r^ Andrew Bartholomew and also to make what Prouison is Nessesary for the Ordainnation.

"In the town records, Book I., Mr. Bartholomew's acknowledgments of salary received show that his official year began and ended on October 4th. His first acknowledgment is of, as he expressed it, 'the Money Part on the account of My Ministry at & untill October the fourth, one thousand Seuen Hundred & thirty Nine.' The other 'part' thus implied was labor on his land, which, as several votes of the town show, was stipulated to be given him annually by the male members of his flock.

"April 2, 1739.—Att a meeting of the Proprietors of the East Part of Harwinton Holden by Adjournment att the house of M^r^ Daniel Messenger Jn Harwinton on the 1st Monday of Aprill Anno Domini 1739. Voted y^t^ Capt^n^ George Wyllys, Mr Benjamin Catlin, & M^r^ Dan^ll^ Messenger Be a Committee Jn the Behalf of the Proprietors of the East Part of Harwinton To Give a Good & Lawfull Deed to the Rev^d^ M^r^ Andrew Bartholomew & to His Heirs & Assigns for Ever of the Homelott that Was Laid Out for the First Ordaind Minister that Should Settle in the Work of the Ministry Jn Harwinton.

"Dec. 6, 1744 – Whereas the Proprietors of East harwinton at their Seuerall Meetings [voted] to giue one hundred Acres of land to the first Ordained Minister in s^d^ town upon Condittion of his Continuing Regularly in the Ministry as at the Begunning with respect to Principles for the term of fiue years after his ordination & Chose A: Committee to lay out s^d^ Land according to his Choice as may be seen in y^e^ notes in the Proprietors Book at their Particular Meetings Dated September 21: 1731 [?]: and february: 21: 1737^8^: march 22: 1738—which term of time was Compleated in october y^e^ 4^th^ 1743 Pursuant therefore to s^d^ Votes we the Subscribers Cap^t^ Daniell Messenger Ensign Jonathan Hopkins deacon Jacob Benton: & : m^r^ Cyprian webster Being of the Num-

ber of the Com^tee^—appointed to lay out Said Land [etc.—Said Committee find that said quantity of land belongs to], the Reu^nd^ M^r^ Andrew Bartholmew who was the first Ordaind minister [and they proceeded]: 18^th^ of february Ad 1745-6 [to survey and lay out said quantity] and also 12 acres 1-2 [addition] we haue allowed for Roughness of land.*

"Town records and proprietors' records, in the extracts above given, impart the date of the first pastor's induction Oct. 4, 1738. Compared with other churches in Litchfield County, the Congregational Church in Harwinton has a priority, the same as to its settling its first pastor with that before specified as to its formation. Precedence or subsequence of this kind helps no one greatly, harms no one much, is related distantly to one's responsibleness; but there is something through which, as duly regarded or not, persons within this church, and persons outside of all churches, are sure to find chief benefit or direst injury,—it is a matter which takes and keeps a direct hold of the conscience, presenting there the sort of precedence that all men are to seek for as vitally momentous to them; for to all men is the favor granted, on all is the obligation imposed, of rising daily to some higher position on that scale which exhibits the need of, as well as measures and announces, moral worth.

"Mr. Bartholomew's pastorate in Harwinton was by years longer than any which succeeded it there. It left scanty historic materials. There is in the church's possession no account of the church's condition and proceedings in his time. The town records have supplied most that is known of him. As these furnish no grounds for a different conclusion, the inference seems to be warranted that, until his ministry drew towards its end, the course of things relative to him and the church and the town moved on with a general uniformity and smoothness. Probably no peculiar sorrows saddened his mind, and no extra laborious exertions prematurely broke the springs of his energy. But these at length give way; his relation as pastor ceases. A year or two subsequently all his relationships on earth terminate.

"Nov. 26, 1772.—*Voted*, To Give M^r^ David Ely a call to preach three or four Sabbaths on probation.

"Dec. 1, 1772.—The Committee Report that M^r^ David Ely Would Not tarry to preach on the above [not mentioned] proposals. Voted to send for M^r^ David Ely to come and preach With us—Voted that Stephen Butler Should apply To M^r^ Ely.

"Feb. 23, 1773.—*Voted*, That Committee Should Apply to M^r^ Robert Hubbard Further Voted that If s^d^ Committee Could Not Obtain Mr Hubbert that they should Apply to some one Else . . . to Supply the pulpit——

"May 25, 1773.—*Voted*, To Give M^r^ Robert Hubbard a call to come And Settle In the work of the Ministry.

"*Voted*, To Discharge the Rev^d^ M^r^ Andrew Barthol^w^ From Giving in a List During his life—Provided S^d^ Rev^d^ M^r^ Bartholomew Discharges The Town from paying him his Salery.

"June 1, 1773.—The proposal made in the last vote above quoted was accepted by Mr. Bartholomew, as appears by the agreement which in full is recorded.

"Sept. 7, 1773.—*Voted*, The Committee Shall apply To M^r^ David Perry to preach with them The Winter Comeing.

"Sept. 21, 1773.—The action, specified in the vote last quoted, was renewed.

* East Harwinton records.

"Oct. 11, 1773.—*Voted*, The Society Committee Shall apply to M^r^ David Perry to Settle In the work of the Ministry In the Town of harwinton.

"Jan. 10, 1774.—*Voted*, to Discharge The Rev^d^ Mr. Andrew Barthol^m^ From paying any taxes or Rates whatsoever During Life on Conditions He Continues in Harwinton.

"Feb. 2, 1774.—A vote was passed providing that Mrs. Bartholomew, if she should survive her husband, should in like manner be exempted.

"Dismissed from his relations to the Society, by an ecclesiastical council convened for that purpose, Jan. 26, 1774," the remnant of the first pastor's life was here spent, where, March 6, 1776, he died.

"Mr. Bartholomew was born at Wallingford in 1714. He graduated at Yale College in 1731. He was buried in the ancient graveyard in Harwinton, and a slab of gneissic stone bears the following inscription:

"'Here lies the Body of the
Rev^d^ Andrew Bartholomew
The 1^t^ pastor of the church
of christ in harwinton who
With filial regard for the
Glory of god studiously
Labored in the vineyard
of christ 38 years. A lover
of piety peace and good
order and zealous for the faith
he died March the 6^th^ AD
1776 in the 63^d^ year of his age.'

"The pastors since Mr. Bartholomew have been as follows: David Perry, 1774–83; Joshua Williams, 1790–1822; George E. Pierce, D.D., 1822–34; R. Manning Chipman, 1835–39; Charles Bentley, 1839–50; Warren G. Jones, 1850–53; Jacob G. Miller, 1854–57; John A. McKinstry, 1857–63; Rev. Robert T. Searle, 1864–65; Rev. Charles H. Bissell, 1865; Rev. George Curtis; Rev. W. N. Meserve, 1878–80; Rev. Th. Douglas, 1880, present pastor.

"There is a small chapel in the southwest part of the town recently erected. A Sabbath-school is established, and a Sunday afternoon preaching service.

"An Episcopal Church was organized in this town about the year 1784. Among the early members were Alexander Alford, Luman Bishop, Lieut. Levi Munson, Mark Prindle, Capt. Eziekel Scoville."

THE HARWINTON AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

successor of the old society, was incorporated Feb. 28, 1878. The following were the incorporators: Charles S. Barber, Abigail Fenn, Humphrey Wilson, Addison Webster, Cyrus E. Cook, Cyrus L. Barber, Henry D. Reynolds, and James M. Baldwin.

CIVIL HISTORY.

This town was incorporated Oct. 13, 1737, and the first town-meeting was held on the 20th of the following December. The following is a copy of its record:

"Att a Meeting of the Inhabitants of the town of Harwiton Legily Wornied to be at the hous of Jacob Bentons on december:—the: 20: 1737——

"*Voted*, That: M^r^ Daniel Messenger be Moderrator for this Meeting——

"*Voted*, That Jacob Benton be town Clerk for the town of Harwinton for the year Ensuing——

"*Voted*, That Mr Israel Marrimoun Mr Cyperan webster and Mr daniel Brown be towns men or select men for this town——

"*Voted*, That hez hopkins be Constobel for sd town for the year Ensuing——

"*Voted*, That Samuel Phelps and Nathaniel Hatch be Grandjurors for this town for the year Ensuing——

"*Voted*, That Ebnezer Hopkins and Antony Horskin Be Surueyors of High ways for this Town——

"*Voted*, That Jonathan Brace and thomas Bull be fence uiewers for this town for the year Ensuing——

"*Voted*, That Samuel Barber and John Wilson Be fence uiewers for this town for the year Ensuing——

"*Voted*, That Jacob Benton: Daniel Phelps and Samuel Messinger Be Listers for this town of Harwinton for the year Ensuing——

"*Voted*, That Isral Marremoun be brander of horsses and of hors Kind for the town of Harwington for the year Ensuing——

"*Voted*, That Jacob Benton be town treasurrer for this town and that he Be A Commeete to receiue and Disspose of the land tax money that the generall Court ordered: and as there act and law directs.

"*Voted*, That the Select Men Make the tax Rate for the Ensuing year.

"*Voted*, That Swine may haue there liberty to Run at Large.

"*Voted*, That this town joyne with Litchfield to build A Bridge ouer Waterbury [Naugatuc] riuer Prouided they will bee at two thurds of the Cost—And we at but one thurd of the Cost of said Bridge.

"*Voted*, That Antony Horskins and Ebnezer Hopkins be A Commete to treat with them about the Building of said Bridge.

"*Voted*, That the Enhabitents of the town of Harwinton haue uery unanimusly A grieed to Build A Meteing House for Diuine Worship.

"*Voted*, That the Place for a Pound for the towne of Harwinton be near to Mr Israel Merriman A-Bout the Sen-terline Betweene the Proprietors of Hartford And windsor.

"*Voted*, That the Place for the Sine Post Shall Be att the Senter-Line Betweene the Proprietors of Hartford And Windsor Att the Cunterry Road.

"*Voted*, We agree thus that the Meeting House Shall be set in the Senter Line Between the Propriators of Hartford and windsor Condishond that Windsor Propriators giue their Proporshon of land Agreed for the Jncurrigment of our Minnistor and Pay half the Choost boilding the Meeting House and half the: 100: Pound Agreed to giue the Ministor Jn Labour.

"*Voted*, That if Mr JosePh larrence [returns to] liue· A· Mong us and works Att the Smiths trade he shall be freed from Paing of All towne and ministers rates and working att Highway for the S-Pace of five years next Ensuing.

"test JACOB BENTON, *Clerk*."

The earliest marriages registered in Harwinton are those of William Robinson with Elizabeth Lawrence, and Edmund Austin with Susannah Lawrence:

"William: Roboson was Marreed to Elisabeth lawrence on the: 6: day of January anno dom 1736.

"Edmon Austin was Marreed to Susanna Lawrence on the: 6: day of January Anno dom 1736."

The earliest birth registered is that of Ruth Phelps:

"Ruth Phelps of Harwinton the Daughter of Let Samuel Phelps & Ruth Phelps his wife was Born the Sixth Day of Febuary Anno. Domini 1733."

The earliest death registered is that of Dorcas Bissell:

"Darcis Bissell of Harwinton the Daughter of Jabez Bissell and Dorcis Bissell his wife Died 29 day of Aprill year 1742."

The first dwelling-house here which merited such a name was erected by Daniel Messenger, in 1731.

FORMATION OF LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

A petition, praying "that the towns of Litchfield, Woodbury, New Milford, Kent, Sharon, Salisbury, Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Harwinton, Torrington, Norfolk, New Hartford, Barkhampstead, Hartland, Winchester, and Colebrook be made a county," was presented to the Legislature Aug. 20, 1751. Said petition has on it, of Harwinton citizens, the names following: Daniell Phelps, Abijah Catling, Joseph Marrimon, Jobe Alford, Ezreal [Ezekiel] Scovil, Benjamin Catling, Jr., Daniel Catling, Ebenezer Hopkins, Jr., William Heydon, Nathan Davis, David Willcoks, Jr., John Barbour, Jacob Benton, Jonathan Hopkins, Amos Bull, Isaac Bull, Noah Lomes, Jr., Samuell Stone Butler, Ciprian Webster, Aaron Cook, Isral Merimon, Anthony Hoskins, Ebenezer Hopkins, Jacob Hinsdell, Samuel Phelps, Timothy Stanly, Jr., John Wilson, Samuel Barbor, Thomas Bull, Daniel Bartholomew, Jacob Peck, Noah Loomus, Samuel Bull, Joel Catlin.

A remonstrance against the formation of such proposed new county was presented to the Legislature, Sept. 17, 1751. On said remonstrance are, of Harwinton citizens, the names following: Benjamin Catling, Ebenezer Heydon, Daniel Messenger, Jonathan Hopkins, Nathaniell Moody, Jacob Benton, Abraham Catlin, Aaron Cook, Jr., Johnathan Catling, Samuel Cook, Jonathan Brace, David Heydon, Joseph Heydon, Timothy Stanly, Ebaneser Tyler, Joseph Curtice, Ashbel Skinner, Abiel Tyler, Samuel Messenger, William Elsworth, Hez. Hopkins, Daniel Gillitt, Janna Griswold, Zechariah Seymor, John Coult, Reuben Barbur, Ezept [Ezekiel] Scovil, David Willcoks, Elias Willcoks, John Still [Steele?], Samuell Wesson, Nehemiah Hopkins, Amos Catling.

"The following desire that their names may be erased from the preceding petition," in a request presented to the Legislature, Sept. 22, 1751, viz.: Samuel Stone Butler, Amos Bull, Timothy Stanly, Jr., Jonathan Hopkins, Jr., Ebenezer Hopkins, Jr., Jacob Benton, Jr., Jacob Hinsdell, John Barbur, Thomas Bull, Samuel Bull.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1757 TO 1882.

1757.—Capt. Abijah Catling, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale.
1758.—Deacon Jacob Benton, Capt. Jacob Hinsdale.
1759-61.—Capt. Abijah Catling, Daniel Catling.
1762.—Capt. Abijah Catling.
1763.—Daniel Catling.
1764.—Abijah Catlin, Daniel Catlin.
1765.—Capt. Daniel Catlin, Joel Catlin.
1766.—Abijah Catlin, George Catlin.
1767.—George Catlin.
1768.—Abijah Catlin, Daniel Catlin.
1769.—Capt. Abijah Catling, John Wilson.
1770.—Maj. Abijah Catlin, Daniel Catlin.
1770-72.—Maj. Abijah Catlin, Josiah Phelps.
1773.—Josiah Phelps, Capt. John Wilson.
1774.—Josiah Phelps, Mark Prindle.
1775-76.—Capt. John Wilson, Josiah Phelps.
1777.—Josiah Phelps, Cyprian Webster.
1778.—John Wilson, Daniel Catlin.
1779.—Joseph Cook, Daniel Catlin.
1780.—Josiah Phelps, Joseph Cook.
1781-84.—Josiah Phelps, Capt. George Catlin.
1785-86.—Mark Prindle, Joseph Cook.
1787.—Abner Wilson, Josiah Phelps.
1788.—Joseph Cook, Eli Wilson.
1789-91.—Josiah Phelps, Col. Abner Wilson.
1792-93.—Josiah Phelps, Daniel Catlin.
1794.—Josiah Phelps, Daniel Catlin, Jr.
1795.—Josiah Phelps, Abner Wilson.

1796.—Josiah Phelps, Daniel Catlin.
1797–1800.—Daniel Catlin, James Brace.
1801.—Daniel Catlin.
1802.—Daniel Catlin, James Brace.
1803–4.—James Brace, Timothy Clark, Jr.
1805–9.—James Brace, Benjamin Griswold.
1810–11.—Timothy Clark, Joel Bradley.
1812.—Timothy Clark, Benjamin Griswold.
1813.—James Brace, Benjamin Griswold.
1814.—James Brace, Cyprian Webster.
1815.—Cyprian Webster, Joel Bradley.
1816.—Cyprian Webster, William C. Abernethy.
1817–18.—William C. Abernethy, Uriah Hopkins.
1819.—William C. Abernethy, Enos Frisbie.
1820.—Uriah Hopkins, William C. Abernethy.
1821.—Eli Candee, Marvin Griswold.
1822.—Eli Candee, John S. Preston.
1823–24.—Uriah Hopkins, Marvin Griswold.
1825.—Uriah Hopkins, John S. Preston.
1826.—Marvin Griswold, Roswell Alford.
1827–28.—Phinehas W. Noble, Noah Welton.
1829.—David Wilson, Marvin Griswold.
1830.—David Wilson, Jeremiah Holt.
1831.—Jeremiah Holt, Marvin Griswold.
1832.—Gaylord Wells, Asahel Hooker.
1833.—Gaylord Wells, Abijah Webster.
1834.—Abijah Webster, Chester N. Case.
1835.—Augustus S. Johnson, Lyman Perkins.
1836.—Augustus S. Johnson, Andrew Abernethy.
1837.—Abijah Catlin, Andrew Abernethy.
1838–39.—Abijah Catlin, Sheldon Osborn.
1840.—Allen Birge, Abijah Catlin.
1841.—Allen Birge, Moses Beach.
1842.—Moses Beach, Asahel N. Barber.
1843.—Asahel N. Barber, John Bull.
1844.—John Bull, Phinehas W. Noble.
1845.—Phinehas W. Noble, Augustus S. Johnson.
1846.—Gardner Preston, Augustus S. Johnson.
1847.—Gardner Preston, Sheldon G. Catlin.
1848.—Jeremiah Holt, Sheldon G. Catlin.
1849.—Jeremiah Holt, Philo Hall.
1850.—Daniel Hinman, Phinehas W. Noble.
1851.—David A. Wilson, Abijah Catlin.
1852.—Lewis Catlin, Jr., Samuel S. Catlin.
1853.—James Alling, William Knox.
1854.—Charles Wilcox, Hart Barker.
1855.—Augustus S. Johnson, Alphonso Candee.
1856.—Lewis Catlin, Sr., Thomas R. Candee.
1857.—Horace Wilson, Addison Webster.
1858.—Wolcott Hinsdale, William Wilson.
1859.—Julius Catlin, Charles Hubert Barber.
1860.—Charles M. Wilson, George Gridley.
1861.—Abijah Catlin, Henry G. Birge.
1862.—Abijah Catlin, Lewis Catlin.
1863.—Henry E. Hinman, Carlis Sperry.
1864.—Joseph Fenn, Roswell Cook.
1865.—Abijah Catlin, Lewis Catlin.
1866.—I. B. Loomis, Willis Catlin.
1867.—Levi Curtis, Robert E. Ensign.
1868.—Cornelius Colt, Jerry B. Holt.
1869.—N. A. Wilson, Lyman Gridley.
1870.—Henry Catlin, David Birge.
1871.—Lucius H. Olmsted, Albro Ely.
1872.—George Curtiss, John D. Page.
1873.—M. L. Goodwin, H. S. Frisbie.
1874.—Abijah Catlin, Charles S. Barber.
1875.—Cyrus L. Barber, Delos Bristol.
1876.—Cyrus A. Wilson, George Alford.
1877.—Elijah G. Gibbs, George W. Davis.
1878.—Albert G. Wilson, John H. Scoville.
1879.—Abijah Catlin, George E. Cook.
1880.—Emerson M. Hayes, Martin Cook.
1881.—Virgil R. Barker, Ernest F. Gunn.

The probate business of Harwinton was formerly transacted at Litchfield. The probate district of Litchfield, established 1747, included, with Litchfield and Harwinton, Canaan, Cornwall, Goshen, Kent (of which Warren then was a part), Norfolk, Salisbury, Sharon, Torrington, and "the lands on the west side of the Housatonic River between New Fairfield and Sharon."

Harwinton was constituted a probate district in 1835.

HARWINTON MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

was organized July, 1856. Its first officers were: Phinehas W. Noble, President; Addison Webster, Secretary; Charles M. Wilson, Treasurer.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Henry H. Riggs, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. May 7, 1865.
Francis Owens, Co. C, 1st Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
H. C. Barrett, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
Joseph Edwards, 10th Regt.
J. Hinter, 11th Regt.; enl. March 11, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
H. F. Castle, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 12, 1861; disch. July 16, 1865.
S. Pratt, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
W. Scoville, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 23, 1861.
H. W. Sanford, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 22, 1862.
S. A. Woodruff, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861: pro. to 1st lieut.; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
George Rogers, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
P. Prinzle.
C. C. Newbery, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
J. W. Keloey, 20th Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1864.
H. O. Bogue, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
P. Dewire, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.
C. Quin, 27th Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. July 27, 1863.
E. Barber, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
G. W. Catlin, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
S. R. Kirkpatrick, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 5, 1864.
J. McGlouglin, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 7, 1864.
W. Patterson, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864.
M. J. Bronson, 1st Art.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. Oct. 30, 1861.
H. Hubbard, 1st Art.; enl. May 22, 1862; disch. May 21, 1864.
F. A. Riley, 1st Art.; enl. May 20, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
Chas. L. Barbour, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Dec. 16, 1861.
C. Colt, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 26, 1864.
L. A. Colt, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
L. E. Cooke, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
George E. Moran, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.

CHAPTER XXXVII.

KENT.

Geographical—Topographical—The Indians—The Moravians—The Grant—First Proprietors' Meeting—List of Proprietors—The First Settlements—Grand List, 1745—The First School—The Congregational Church—St. Andrew's Church—St. Luke's Lodge, No. 48, F. and A. M.—Civil History—Incorporation of Town—The First Town-Meeting—First Marriage, Births, etc.—Representatives from 1757 to 1881—Military Record.

THIS town lies on the west border of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Sharon and Cornwall, on the east by Warren and Washington, on the south by New Milford, and on the west by Dutchess County, N. Y. The scenery of Kent is charming and picturesque. The river winds through a deep and fertile valley, while the mountains rise on either side, presenting one of the finest views of

* For list of Nineteenth Regiment, see Chapter V.

mountain and vale to be found in rugged New England.

The town is watered by the Housatonic River, which crosses it in a southwesterly direction.

There is strong reason for believing that this town was the home of a race of beings that inhabited this country prior to the aborigines.

"There is in this town," says Dr. Trumbull, "convincing evidence that it was a grand seat of the native inhabitants of this country before Indians, who more lately inhabited it, had any residence in it. There are arrow-heads, stone pots, and a sort of knives, and various kinds of utensils, frequently found by the English, of such curious workmanship, as exceeds all the skill of any Indians since the English came into this country, and became acquainted with them. These were not only found when the town was first settled, but they are still found on the sides of the Housatonic River."

THE INDIANS.

The Indian history of this town is not that of the war-whoop and the scalping-knife, but of a quiet settlement of peace-loving and intelligent aborigines. It was the last home of the Schaghticoke tribe, they having removed from the town of Dover, N. Y.

"Gideon Mowehn, the king or sachem of the Schaghticoke tribe, was a Pequot Indian, and in one of his hunting expeditions came to the summit of the mountain which rises almost precipitously west of Schaghticoke, and, beholding the beautiful valley and river below, determined to make it the place of his future residence. It was indeed a lovely and desirable place; there were several hundred acres of excellent land, covered with grass like a prairie, with some few scattering trees interspersed. The river was well supplied with fish, and on the mountains on both sides was found an abundance of deer and other wild game. At this place Mauwehn collected the Indians and became their sachem, and here the Moravians had a flourishing mission."*

Dr. Trumbull, in speaking of the Indians, says,—

"Mowehn, a sachem, who a few years before had removed with his Indians from Newtown to New Milford, about the year 1728 built him a hunting-house at Schaghticoke, in the northwest part of Kent, on the west bank of the Housatonic River.

"He invited the Indians at New Milford, from the Oblong, in the province of New York, and from various other places, to settle with him at Schaghticoke; and it appears that he was a man of so much art and popularity among the Indians, that in about ten or eleven years, about the time when the town was settled, he could muster an hundred warriors. The whole number probably was about five or six hundred. These, like the other Indians in this State, and in most other States, have been greatly diminished. Their whole number at this time (1839) is not more than forty."

In 1744 and 1746 the Indians disposed of a portion of their land, and in 1775 the Legislature, at their request, assumed control of this estate, and appointed an agent to manage the affairs, which course has been pursued to the present time. The Indians still own about four hundred acres of land, which is occupied by half-breeds, as there is no pure Indian blood left among them.

THE MORAVIANS.

A Moravian mission was established among the Schaghticoke Indians about 1740, and a few years later, it is said, the sachem was baptized by them. Here they established a church or mission, and baptized one hundred and fifty of the Kent Indians. It is said that these missionaries were kindly treated by the people of the town, but the evidence of the missionaries themselves is that they were not only ill treated and persecuted, but imprisoned. Dr. Trumbull says, "But it could not be by the people of Connecticut."

Whither the Indians had flown who occupied this territory first before the advent of the English is unknown; but they doubtless joined Philip in his war against New England, and in the slaughter of Philip's warriors by Connecticut troops on the Housatonic, at the close of the war, were either slain or removed to Canada.

THE GRANT.

The first grant of the township of Kent was made to Joseph Fuller, Timothy Hatch, Daniel Comstock, Joseph Pratt, Ephraim Hubball, Nathaniel Berry, John Ransom, and others, in May, 1731, and enlarged and confirmed in the year 1747.

FIRST PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

The first proprietors' meeting was held at Windham, March 8, 1838, at which it was

"*Voted*, To lay out into lots a part of said Kent, and to appoint a committee for that purpose.

"*Voted*, Humphrey Avery as agent to prefer to the General Assembly to ascertain and establish the south line of the town.

"*Voted*, That Ebenezer Barnum shall have the 49th lot, upon condition that he build a saw-mill and a grist-mill.

"*Voted*, That Elisha Perry and Jonathan Morgan shall not build mills on Mill Brook, to the detriment of each other."

LIST OF PROPRIETORS.

The following is a list of the first proprietors, as taken from the proprietors' records: Humphrey Avery, John Beebe, Nathaniel Benjamin, Josiah Barse, Abel Barnum, Ebenezer Barnum, Nathaniel Barnum, Nathaniel Berry, Thomas Beman, Thomas Casson, Philip Coverly, Daniel Comstock, Jonathan Dunham, Francis Fenton, Joseph Hatch, Ephraim Peter, Richard and Jonathan Hubbel, Philip Judd, John Knapp, Noah Rockwell, Samuel Lewis, John Mitchel, John Mills, Jonathan and Jonathan Morgan, Jr., Mitchel Kenell, Samuel Miner, John Mills, Thomas Newcomb, John Porter, John Smith, Thomas Skeels, Nathaniel Sloson, Zepaniah Swift, John Seeley, Josiah Starr, Thomas Tozer, Abel Wright, Elisha Williams, Jacob Warner.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements were made in 1738, principally by settlers from Colchester, Fairfield, and Norwalk. The Slawsons, Canfields, and Bassetts were from Norwalk; the Comstocks from Fairfield; while Payne, Washburn, Wright, Ransom, and Platt were from Colchester. The settlement and improvement of the town generally was rapid, as evidenced by the following grand list of 1745:

* Barber.

GRAND LIST, 1745.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Isaac Benton	28	0	0	Thomas Morris	33	0	0
Nathaniel Berry	115	5	0	Benjamin Newcomb	59	0	0
Richard Barnum	18	0	0	Stephen Nolles	62	0	0
Benjamin Bronson	62	0	0	Jonathan Nolles	28	0	0
Samuel Bates	29	0	0	Jesse Pratt	53	0	0
Ebenezer Barnum	23	10	0	Azariah Pratt	52	12	0
Thomas Beman	66	0	0	Abram Raymond	40	14	0
Amos Barnum	24	0	0	John Ransom	40	0	0
Daniel Beman	21	0	0	Jeans Stewart	87	7	0
Gideon Barnum	88	11	0	N. Slosson	55	10	0
John Bentley	22	0	0	Samuel Skeal	18	0	0
E. Beman	21	0	0	Reuben Swift	31	0	0
Jehial Barnum	60	15	0	Daniel Thomson	37	0	0
Darien Comstock	73	0	0	J. Thomas	57	0	0
Abel Comstock	19	0	0	E. Washborn	88	10	0
Daniel Comstock	75	0	0	J. Walling	18	0	0
Samuel Canfield	89	8	6	M. Lathrop	23	0	0
Daniel Cross	25	0	0	Nathaniel Roberts	29	0	0
Nathan Delano	36	0	0	Moses Rowley	39	0	0
J. Fuller	83	0	0	Jacob Galusha	23	0	0
Barnabas Hatch	55	10	0	Ebenezer Park	22	0	0
Timothy Hatch	76	0	0	William Spooner	19	0	0
Jethro Hatch	21	0	0	Stephen Paris	25	0	0
Benjamin Hambleton	43	0	0	John Beebe	77	17	0
E. Hubbell	96	0	0	Nathaniel Swift	33	0	0
Philip Jidde	41	0	0	Jehial Benton	42	10	0
Samuel Latteau	24	0	0	J. Swift	8	0	0
J. Lassell	68	1	0	Alexander Keney	21	0	0
John Mills	99	10	0	John Massay	25	0	0
J. Morgan	47	0	0	Jesse Small	28	0	0

JEHIAL BARNUM,
SAMUEL HUBBELL,
Listers.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

At a town-meeting held Jan. 7, 1739, it was

"*Voted*, That we will Beueld a Schoole Hows Sixteen feet Square.

"*Voted*, That the Hows Shall be Built on y^e^ 12 Rod Highway between Fuller's and Morgan's.

"*Voted*, That John Porter, Joseph Fuller, and Samuel Lewis be a Committee for take Care of the bisness of s^d^ Hows and see that it is beuilt."

At the same meeting it was

"*Voted*, That wee will Beuild a Meeting hows, and also that we will not begin to git the timber untill october next."

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The first church in Kent was organized April 29, 1741, by the neighboring churches of New Milford and Sharon. The first members were Eben Barnum, Samuel Lewis, Abel Wright, Daniel Comstock, Nathaniel Berry, Azariah Pratt, Joseph Fuller, Eben Liman, Gideon Barnum, Samuel Bates. The first deacon was Joseph Benton. The present officers are Deacons John C. Berry, Levi W. Stone, and Samuel C. Conn.

The following is a list of the ministers: Cyrus Marsh, 1741; Joel Bordwell, Oct. 28, 1758; Asa Blair, May 26, 1813; Laurens Hickock, Dec. 10, 1823; Watson W. Andrews, May 21, 1834; W. W. Page, Dec. 7, 1853; Evarts Schudder, May 18, 1859; Edward Payson, Dec. 4, 1867; Arthur Crosby, Jan. 2, 1872.

The first church building we have any record of was built in 1774, one mile north of Kent plain. The present church building was erected, in 1849, on Kent plain. A church building was erected about 1741, but no record of it exists.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The Episcopal society in Kent was organized Feb. 22, 1808. The following is a copy of the "warning" issued for the purpose of organizing the society:

"To Moses Swift (2d), of Kent, in Litchfield County, in indifferent person, Greeting.

"By authority of the State of Connecticut you are hereby commanded to have Barzillia Swift, Asaph Swift, John Hopson, Reuben H. Booth, Moses Swift (1st), Timothy Hall, John Smith, James Beardsley, John Peet, James Peet, Hezekiah Lee, Garret Winegar, David Beardsley, Asher Spicer, Caleb Morgan, Daniel H. Morgan, H. Segar, Julius Peck, Lewis St. John, Lewis Root, Titus Hubbard, Joseph Brann, Philo F. Gregory, Jabez Beardsley, Jr., Jabez Beardsley, John Hurd, Aaron Payne, Daniel Hurd, Haman Sharpe, T. A. Chambelin, E. J. Beardsley, Levi Beardsley, Matthew Judd, Alpheus Fuller, Stephen Stuart, John Stuart, Emerson Cogswell, Elijah Stone, David Edwards, Eli Smith, Jr., Nathan Goodsell, C. Judd, Jesse Beardsley, Jos. Edwards, J. Church, Barzillia Thomson, David Morehouse, James Caldwell, Daniel Morehouse, George Peet, Abel Turvill, Jr., Isaac Bull, Stephen Edmonds, David Morey, Russell Judd, James Judd, Elijah Geer, John Hill, all of said Kent, and Samuel Peet, Eli Judd, and Lemuel Orton, of New Milford,—that is to say, you are to warn all the persons aforesaid to meet in lawful societies meeting at the Episcopal church on the Great Plain in Kent, aforesaid, on Monday, 22d day of February, A.D. 1808, at one o'clock afternoon, then and there to form and regularly organize themselves as an Ecclesiastical Society of the order and denomination called Episcopalians, and to choose the proper officers for said society, and to do any other business proper to be done at a society meeting. Hereof fail not, but make due service of this warning at least five days before said 22d day of February, A.D. 1808.

"Given under our hands this 15th day February, A.D. 1808.

"BARZILLIA SLOSSON,
"*Justice of Peace.*
"ASAPH SWIFT,
"BARZILLIA SWIFT,
"JOHN HOPSON."

In pursuance of the above warning, a meeting was held Feb. 22, 1808, when the following officers were chosen: Clerk, Lewis St. John; Moderator, Reuben H. Booth; Treasurer, John H. Swift; Societies' Committee, Matthew Judd, Asaph Swift, Ezekiel P. Beardsley, and Reuben H. Booth; Collector, Aaron Payne.

"*Voted*, To excuse Mr. Swift, and voted John Smith Treasurer."

"*Voted*, To excuse Asaph Swift.

"*Voted*, To raise money by subscription for the support of preaching in said society."

Dec. 29, 1808, it was

"*Voted*, That Zachariah Winegar be appointed to see that order is preserved in church during service.

"*Voted*, That James Peet and Moses Swift (1st) be appointed for the same purpose."

The first wardens were Barzillia Swift and Matthew Judd. The first vestrymen were Matthew Judd, Ezekiel P. Beardsley, and Reuben H. Booth. The rectors have been as follows: Sturges Gilbert, George B. Andrews, Ezra Jones, X. Alanson Welton, Elisha Whittlesey, and Isaac C. Sturges, present rector.

The following is a record of the sale of slips in the church, May 26, 1834:

No. 1, with a reservation of a part to the clergyman's family, for J. H. St. John	$14.00
" 22, Frederick Chittenden	15.00
" 23, Samuel H. Chamberlain	14.00
" 25, A. Fuller	10.00
" 27, John W. McRoy	14.00
Nos. 6 and 26, Alden Swift	14.00
" 8 and 28, William T. Hopson	14.00
" 10 and 30, John M. Hurd	14.00
No. 3, Erastus Chamberlain	8 00
" 5, Eber S. Peters	7.00
" 29, Samuel C. Conn	8.50
" 31, Jackson T. Bull	5.00
" 7, John M. Raymond	10.00
" 9, Osias Lewis	7.00
" 11, Sarah Booth and Delia Prate	6.00
" 13, Asa Mead (?)	2.00
" 33, Chas. Geer	5.00
Nos. 12 and 32, John Smith and Wells Beardsley	12.00
No. 35, Silas and Chas. Leonard	4.00



HON. RUFUS FULLER.

Hon. Rufus Fuller was born in Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn., Nov. 13, 1810. He was the second son of Rufus Fuller, of Easton, Mass. Rufus, Sr., had four children,—Linus F., Rufus, Julia A.; the fourth died in infancy.

The subject of this sketch received his education at Union College, and graduated in 1835, receiving the degrees of A.M. and A.B., Dr. Knott being president at that time. He studied law with Judge O. S. Seymour, of Litchfield, Conn., and was admitted to the bar in 1839. He practiced his profession about twenty-five years, when he retired from active business life in consequence of ill health.

March 10, 1857, he united in marriage with Matilda, daughter of Louis St. John, of Sharon. They have two children,—Clarence L. and Florence A. Clarence resides on the farm with his father; Florence is an artist and a member of the Art League in New York City. Mr. Fuller, politically, is a Democrat; has been judge of Probate and postmaster, and was a member of the Legislature in 1848, and subsequently was the nominee of his party for State senator.

Mr. Fuller discharged the duties of the various positions to which he was called with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of his constituents. Although having reached the age of threescore and ten, he still retains much of the vigor and elasticity of youth.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Wardens, E. S. Peters and J. F. Gibbs; Vestrymen, Wellington Watson, Sr., Linus B. Winegar, Perry Hufcut, Fitch R. Buckingham, and Wellington Watson, Jr.; Clerk, J. F. Gibbs.

ST. LUKE'S LODGE, No. 48, F. AND A. M.

The lodge was organized Dec. 1, 1806, with the following charter members: John Raymond, Nathaniel Berry, Jr., Philo Mills, Hopson Pratt, Abijah Berry, John H. Swift, Reuben H. Boothe, Lee Eaton, Jesse St. John, and Stiles Peck. The first Master was John Raymond; Nathaniel Berry, Jr., Senior Warden; Philo Mills, Junior Warden. The charter was revoked by the Grand Lodge in May, 1838, and was restored May 14, 1857.

INCORPORATION.

Kent was incorporated as a town in October, 1739.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held in Kent, Dec. 4, 1739, "at two of ye Clock in ye after noon, att which the people attended ye bissness of Sd Meeting." Mr. Abel Wright was chosen moderator, and Samuel Lewis clerk. The first selectmen were Ebenezer Barnum, Azariah Pratt, Timothy Hatch, John Porter, and Abel Wright; Constables, Mr. Slosson and John Beebe; Grand Jurors, John Mills and Gideon Barnum; Surveyors of Highways, Mathe Berry, Josiah Barnum, —— Robard; Fence-Viewers, Jonathan Morgan, Daniel Comstock, Jr.

MARRIAGES, FIRST BIRTHS, Etc.

"Isaac Tiknor and mary martin were joined in marriage April y^e^ 1st, A.D. 1756, by mr. white, pastor. Isaac tickno, Jun., Son to the above named persons, was born feb. y^e^ 8^th^, A.D. 1757."

"March y^e^ 29^th^, A.D. 1758, there was Isaac Chapman and —— Raimond joined together in marriage by Tim^th^ hatch, Justice of peace."

The old record also says that

"moses palmer and Phebe Brunson were joined together in marriage by Cyrus marsh, pastor, Jan. y^e^ 4^th^, A.D. 1753."

"Jehial Barnum and Marck Berry was married aprill, 1741."

"Ebenezer Barnum, sen., departed this life of action September y^e^ 17th, 1755."

EAR MARKS.

"Jonathan Skeel Mark Is a Whole in the Left Ear, February the 20, 1774–5."

"William Spooner mark is a half Cross on the under side of the Left Ear and a half penny the under side of the same Ear, April y^e^ 21, 1743."

Jan. 2, 1740, it was

"*Voted*, To give Mr. Silliman a Call for to be our Minister, and also voted to give the Gentleman one hundred pounds and twenty pounds salary, and also voted that a Comett be appointed to treat with Mr. Silliman and to se upon what teirms ye Jenteiman will be ower Minister."

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1757 TO 1881.

1757, Jabez Swift; 1758–59, Jabez Swift, Daniel Lee; 1760, Jabez Swift, Daniel Lee, Nathan Eliot; 1761, Cyrus Marsh, Nathan Eliot; 1762, Cyrus Marsh, Nathan Eliot, Eliphalet Comstock; 1763, Cyrus Marsh, Nathan Eliot, Capt. John Hitchcock; 1764–65, Cyrus Marsh, Ephraim Hubbel, Jr.; 1766, John Ransom, Eliphalet Comstock, Cyrus Marsh; 1767, John Ransom, Eliphalet Comstock; 1768, John Ransom, Elisha Swift, Daniel Lee; 1769, Ephraim Hubbel, Jr., Elisha Swift; 1770, John Ransom, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Elisha Swift, Capt. Moses Averill; 1771, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Capt. Justus Sackett, Ephraim Hubbel, Capt. Moses Averill; 1772–74, Ephraim Hubbell, Jr., Nathan Elliott, Capt. Justus Sackett; 1775, Ephraim Hubbell, Jr., Capt. Eliphalet Whittlesey, Capt. Jethro Hatch, Capt. Justus Sackett; 1776, Capt. Jethro Hatch, Capt. Moses Averill, Capt. Justus Sackett; 1777, Ephraim Hubbell, Jr., Capt. Justus Sackett, Maj. Jethro Hatch, Capt. Joseph Carter; 1778, Maj. Jethro Hatch, Capt. Joseph Carter, Capt. Jedediah Hubbell; 1779, Maj. Jethro Hatch, Capt. Justus Sackett, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Maj. Eleazer Curtiss; 1780, Maj. Jethro Hatch, Capt. Joseph Carter, Lewis Mills, Benjamin Ackley; 1781, Lewis Mills, Benjamin Ackley, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Capt. Justus Sackett; 1782, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Capt. Justus Sackett, Maj. Eleazer Curtis; 1783, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Capt. Joseph Carter, Nathaniel Berry, Nathan Elliott; 1784, Nathaniel Berry, Capt. Joseph Carter, Nathan Elliott; 1785–86, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Maj. Eleazer Curtiss; 1787, Nathan Elliott; 1788, Capt. Joseph Pratt, Nathan Elliott; 1789, Nathaniel Perry; 1790, Nathan Elliott; 1791, Joseph Pratt; 1792, Stephen Dodge, Nathaniel Berry; 1793, Peter Pratt, Peter Comstock; 1794, Joseph Pratt, John Elliott; 1795, Joseph Pratt; 1796, Joseph Pratt, John Elliott; 1797, John Elliott, Barzillai Slosson; 1798, Barzillai Slosson, Joseph Pratt; 1799, Joseph Pratt, David Comstock; 1800, David Comstock; 1801, Joseph Pratt, David Comstock; 1802–3, David Comstock, Barzillai Slosson; 1804, Nathaniel Berry, Jr.; 1805, Nathaniel Berry, Jr., Barzillai Slosson; 1806–7, Barzillai Slosson; 1808, Mathew Elliott; 1809, Barzillai Slosson; 1810–11, Barzillai Slosson, Hopson Pratt; 1812, Barzillai Slosson; 1813, Hopson Pratt; 1814, Hopson Pratt, Jesse St. John; 1815, Jesse St. John, Mathew Elliott; 1816, Nathan Elliott, Joseph Skiff; 1817, Philo Mills; 1818, Abel Beach; 1819–20, Lewis Mills; 1821, Nathan Slosson, Jr.; 1822, Nathaniel P. Perry; 1823, Russell Judd; 1824, John Mills; 1825, John S. Swift; 1826, Mills Bordwell; 1827, Alpheus Fuller; 1828, Abel Beach; 1829, Nathaniel P. Perry; 1830, Birdsey Beardsley; 1831, Philo Mills; 1832, Garrett Winnegar; 1833, Ira Eaton; 1834, Wells Beardsley; 1835, Daniel Dayton; 1836, Hiram Converse; 1837, William T. Hopson; 1838, Russell Judd; 1839, Hubbell Miller; 1840, Daniel P. Lane; 1841, John M. Raymond; 1842, no record; 1843, John L. Stuart; 1844, no record; 1845, Agur Beardsley; 1846, Nathan Terrills; 1847, John L. Stuart; 1848, Rufus Fuller, Jr.; 1849, Heman Segar; 1850, Eliada Osborn; 1851, Henry I. Fuller; 1852, Russell Stone; 1853, George Fenn; 1854, David Vincent; 1855, Pethuel Millspaugh; 1856, Luke I. Putnam; 1857, Edmund H. Mills; 1858, Charles J. Fuller; 1859, Austin Morehouse; 1860, John Spooner; 1861, William M. Judd; 1862, Reuben Eaton; 1863, Frederick A. Mallory; 1864, Austin St. John; 1865, Luther Eaton; 1866, Peter Skiff; 1867, Seth W. Hopson; 1868–69, F. A. Mallory; 1870, Charles Edwards; 1871, Walter B. Camp; 1872–73, Charles Edwards; 1874, Clark Page; 1875, Charles Edwards; 1876, Samuel R. Peet; 1877, Marshall C. Gibbs; 1878, Irwin J. Beardsley; 1879, Ira Segur; 1880, Charles S. Smith; 1881, Sherman Benedict.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Felix Dupont, 1st Art.; enl. December, 1864.
James McCabe, 5th Regt.; enl. 1863; disch. July 14, 1865.
J. Lee.
James Griffen, 7th Regt; enl. Nov. 29, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
A. Seymour, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 29, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
John White, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
William Brom, 8th Regt.
P. Stephenson, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 9, 1863.
E. Thayer, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 2, 1864.
T. Doyle, 10th Regt.
F. McArdle, 10th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
L. Murphy, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
S. C. Austin, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died May 8, 1862.
F. Friar, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. April 12, 1862.
O. Friar, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864.
A. L. Frink, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. April 12, 1862.
L. Hoag, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864.
H. F. Johnson, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
L. G. Lane, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died Feb. 20, 1862.
H. L. V. Marvel, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; killed April 2, 1865.
A. Murphy, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
G. O. D. Odell, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Sept. 30, 1864.
L. Rouslett, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.

* For list of Nineteenth Regiment, see Chapter V.

H. Sterry, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. July 11, 1862.
H. K. Walling, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 29, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
S. Wood, 10th Regt.; enl. Dec. 8, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
W. H. Murphy, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 22, 1865.
E. W. Pindar, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
O. Potter, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; killed Sept. 19, 1864.
Jos. H. Pratt, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died April 13, 1866.
F. Quain, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 31, 1862.
William H. Reynolds, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died May 14, 1862.
John Roach, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died Aug. 18, 1862.
E. P. Scott, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1862.
M. H. Scott, 13th Regt.
Orange Smith, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
V. Slowe, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 5, 1862.
F. Stuart, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. April 16, 1864.
H. Stuart, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. April 25, 1866.
W. H. Ten Eyck, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. May 13, 1863.
Daniel Thomson, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. April 25, 1866.
F. E. Waldron, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died June 19, 1863.
H. Brown, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. April 25, 1866.
John Carpenter, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 31, 1862.
John Clark, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; died Aug. 6, 1862.
James H. Dingee, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862.
R. H. Douglass, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died Sept. 4, 1862.
E. V. Dunbar, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to 2d lieut.; res. Aug. 16, 1865.
E. Evetts, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861.
H. Hall, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. March 9, 1864.
S. Hammond, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. April 25, 1866.
J. B. Hutchins, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 29, 1863.
Ezra Marshall, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Aug. 5, 1862.
Ira Marshall, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
Charles Mitchell, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; died Oct. 11, 1864.
H. Stowe, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864; died Dec. 9, 1864.
V. Stowe, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 13, 1864; killed May 9, 1864.
I. F. Nettleton, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 18, 1862; died Sept. 26, 1862.
J. N. Duncan, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 13, 1863.
S. Potter, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Sept. 7, 1862.
H. M. Welch, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; died Dec. 31, 1864.
W. H. Odell, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Feb. 14, 1863.
Benjamin Walker, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 10, 1862; disch. May 31, 1862.
H. J. Austin, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861.
W. Barnes, 13th Regt.; enl. June 22, 1862; died May 31, 1864.
H. H. Fitch, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Oct. 4, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

RUSSEL STONE.

This Stone family is of Welsh ancestry. Levi Stone married in Danbury, Conn., Mary Wildman, July 4, 1776, thus joyously celebrating the signing of the immortal "Declaration of American Independence." His father was William Stone. He had three sons, Daniel, Elon (?), and Levi, all of whom ultimately settled in Kent. Levi was a captain in the colonial army, and was detailed to take charge of a company of blacksmiths in Danbury, where he was captured by the British and confined in Danbury jail. Here he was taken violently ill, and begged for a drink of water, which was refused him. At last, after much suffering, he crawled into the jail-yard on his hands and knees, and from a spring there drank copious draughts which, no doubt, saved his life. He was an early settler of Kent, and settled finally on the place now owned and occupied by his grandson, Levi W. Mr. Stone had a large family, six children—Russell, Asa, Dolly, Samuel W., Nancy, and Ezra—living to maturity. He died Dec. 31, 1836, just as the clock was striking midnight, on the last day of the week, the last day of the month, and the last day of the year, at the age of eighty-two years. He was an active, industrious man, and the most of his life worked at his trade as a blacksmith. His wife survived him several years.

RUSSELL STONE was born in Kent, Conn., May 3, 1779. He received a common-school education, became a farmer, and held at various times the prominent offices of his town. He was interested in public affairs, and active and energetic in his advocacy for what seemed to him for the public good. He was for many years a member of the Congregational Church of Kent, and was held in high esteem by his fellows. He was of good judgment, was one of Kent's prominent citizens, and represented his town one year in the State Legislature, where he was the oldest member. In politics he was first a Federalist, next a Whig, lastly a Republican. His death occurred Oct. 5, 1864, at the age of eighty-five years. He was married four times, first to Jerusha Hurd, by whom he had four children,—Hiram, Mary A. (Mrs. Norman Hall), Betsy Minerva (Mrs. Jacob Shew, of Northampton, Mass.), and Jerusha (Mrs. David B. Fuller). His second wife was Mary Hurd, sister of his first. They had five children, one dying in infancy; those attaining maturity were Levi W., Fairchild W., Dolly (Mrs. John T. St. John), and Maria (Mrs. Edwin Skiff). His third wife was Rebecca Talcott, of Vernon, Conn. She only lived about a year. His fourth was Hannah Talcott, also of Vernon. They had no children, and she survived her husband two years. Of the eight children mentioned, only two have died, and all lived until the youngest was nearly fifty-six years of age.

CHAPTER XXXVIII.

MORRIS.

Geographical—Topographical—Pioneer Settlement—Parish of South Farms Incorporated—History of Congregational Church—The Advent Society—James Morris and Morris Academy—Incorporation of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Extracts from Societies' Records—Representatives from 1860 to 1882—Military Record.

THE town of Morris* lies south of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north and east by Litchfield, on the south by Watertown and Bethlehem, and on the west by Washington. Its surface is very hilly, the most elevated portion being twenty-five feet higher than the highest point of Litchfield Hill.

The town was early known as South Farms, in the southern part of Litchfield, and is believed to have

* Named in honor of James Morris.



Russell Stone

been settled prior to August, 1723. The parish of South Farms was incorporated in 1767.

The first birth in Litchfield was a son to Zebulon Gibbs, at South Farms.

In this part of the town, and on the spot occupied by the barn of Mr. David Benton, was one of the four forts built to protect the inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At first the people of South Farms worshiped with the people at Litchfield, but there was early manifested a tendency to draw asunder, and in 1743, twenty-one years after the organization of the church at Litchfield, it was voted to have an orthodox minister here for three months during the winter season. In October, 1748, the Legislature granted them winter privilege, for three months, which in 1761 were increased one month; and an act was passed authorizing the inhabitants of South Farms to build a meeting-house, and tax themselves for the purpose, and to exercise all the powers of an ecclesiastical society for this one-third of the year, at the same time being exempted from one-third of their tax for ecclesiastical purposes at Litchfield. About this time they secured from the town of Litchfield a separate burying-ground. From year to year they voted to improve, or hold up their winter privileges, beginning the services with January. The place of meeting was at first movable, sometimes in a school-house and sometimes in private houses.

In 1753 there were only thirty families in South Farms.

Rev. Mr. Bartlett was the first minister stationed here on record. Rev. Mr. Dickinson was here from 1755 to 1767. The following ministers seem to have been their winters' supply: Noah Wadhams, Stephen Heaton, Ebenezer Gauls, Andrew Rowland, John Richards, and Jonathan Bird.

In 1764 the first meeting-house was built. It was a small affair, only thirty-five by twenty-five feet, and nine-feet posts. It was located nearly opposite the blacksmith's shop at the Centre. With a new meeting-house and an increasing population, they finally succeeded in being set off, and organized themselves as a separate religious society in 1767, at which time they had seventy families. In 1768 a church was organized with thirteen male members. Rev. Peter Starr supplied the pulpit in 1772. The first settled pastor was Rev. George Beckwith, a graduate of Yale College in 1766. He was ordained Oct. 22, 1772. He married for his wife a Miss Merot, of this place. He was dismissed in 1781. Mr. Caleb Hotchkiss, a graduate of Yale in 1766, was employed here from May 7, 1781, to April 1, 1784. He died in 1784.

In 1785 a new meeting-house was built fifty-eight by forty-two and twenty-five feet high. It was located on the green opposite Mr. S. M. Ensign's house. Rev. Daniel Brimsmade supplied the pulpit during 1785. Rev. Amos Chase, of Cornish, N. H., a graduate of Dartmouth College, was ordained here June 27, 1787. He studied theology with Rev. Levi Hart, of Griswold, whose daughter Rebecca he married; she was a granddaughter of Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem. Mr. Chase was second cousin of the late Chief Justice Chase. He was dismissed June 15, 1814, after a pastorate of twenty-seven years. Rev. Asahel Nettleton, the revivalist, preached here for several months in 1814. Rev. William R. Week, a graduate of Princeton College, and former teacher in the academy here, received a call to settle in 1815, but declined. Rev. Amos Pettengill was installed here April 17, 1816; born in New Haven, a graduate of Harvard in 1807, he was cotemporary with Dr. Lyman Beecher, at Litchfield. He was dismissed January, 1822. Rev. Henry Robinson, a graduate of Yale in 1811, and of Anderson Theological Seminary in 1816, was ordained here April 30, 1823. He was dismissed Oct. 27, 1829. Rev. Vernon D. Taylor was installed here Jan. 26, 1831. During his brief ministry of two years seventy-five were added to the church. He was dismissed Feb. 7, 1833. He was succeeded by Rev. James F. Warner, who was ordained July 31, 1833, and dismissed Aug. 12, 1834. Rev. Ralph S. Crampton was installed here Dec. 3, 1834, and dismissed June 7, 1836. From June, 1836, to 1837, Rev. Stephen Hubbell supplied the pulpit here, and Rev. B. Y. Messenger from 1837 to 1838; Rev. Richard Woodruff supplied the pulpit here from 1838 to 1841; Rev. David L. Parmelee was installed here Aug. 25, 1841, where he remained pastor for twenty-four years, until the time of his death, which occurred June 27, 1865. In 1844 the present meeting-house was built at a cost of two thousand five hundred dollars, and in 1856 the Conference room at a cost of one thousand dollars.

South Farms was set off from Litchfield and incorporated as the town of Morris in 1859. Rev. H. H. McFarland, a graduate of Yale, supplied the pulpit here for two years from 1869, the church being without regular supply for two years, Rev. Mr. Parmelee occasionally officiating. Rev. Cyrus W. Pickett, a graduate of Yale, was employed two years. On May 1, 1867, Rev. Daniel D. Tompkins McLaughlin, a graduate of Yale in 1837, and of Union Theological Seminary, New York, 1842, was installed here. In the early part of his ministry here the parsonage was secured at a cost of three thousand one hundred and twenty dollars. He was dismissed in 1871. Rev. Richard Gidman supplied the pulpit here from June 9, 1872, to July 1, 1875. Rev. Edwin Leonard came here Jan. 1, 1876. He is a graduate of Bowdoin College in 1847, and of Bangor Theological Seminary in 1850.

THE ADVENT SOCIETY

erected a chapel in the western part of the town in 1871, and maintain weekly services. Joseph Curtiss was their first preacher.

Among the old inhabitants are the names of Gibbs, Ensign, Marsh, Harrison, Hull, Benton, Camp, Emmons, Ray, Pierpont, Woodruff, Farnham, and Whittlesey.

JAMES MORRIS AND MORRIS ACADEMY.

James Morris was born in Litchfield South Farms, Jan. 19, 1752, graduated at Yale College in 1775, and soon after commenced the study of divinity with Rev. Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Conn. In May, 1776, while preceptor of the grammar school in Litchfield, he received from Gov. Trumbull an ensign's commission in the Connecticut troops for a six-months campaign in New York, which he accepted. In 1777 he was promoted as first lieutenant. In May he joined the army at Peekskill, and from there he marched in September with the army, under the immediate command of Gen. Washington, to Philadelphia. He was captured at the battle of Germantown, and detained as a prisoner of war for a period of three and a quarter years. He was liberated Jan. 3, 1781. After this he accompanied the army under Washington to Yorktown. At the close of the war he returned to Litchfield South Farms, and here spent the remainder of his life. In 1795 he was elected deacon of the church. He was often elected as representative to the Legislature of the State, and held other important offices in the town. In 1790 he commenced a school in South Farms, which gradually extended its representation and influence until Morris Academy became celebrated throughout the country. While under his care more than sixty of his pupils entered college, and nearly fifteen hundred children and youth had been members of it, from twelve different States of the Union, and from the Islands of St. Thomas and Bermuda. The academy was incorporated in 1819, and between 1790 and 1812 had more than fourteen hundred pupils of both sexes. He was assisted by able instructors, and many men of mark graduated here, among whom were John Brown, of Ossawatomie and Virginia fame, Rev. Dr. Edward Beecher, Rev. John Pierpont.

President Dwight, of Yale College, in his "Travels," gives the following interesting facts relative to this parish and the academy:

"Immediately above Watertown lies South Farms, the southern part of Litchfield. This parish is principally a collection of hills, which are high, moist, and excellent grazing-ground. The surface is pleasant, the houses good farmers' dwellings, of which a little village is formed around the church. The inhabitants are industrious and thrifty, and distinguished for good morals, good order, and decency of deportment. A flourishing academy has been raised of late, almost solely by the efforts of James Morris, Esq., who is at once its founder and preceptor. This gentleman, soon after he had finished his education at Yale College, became an officer in the American army, in which he continued throughout the Revolutionary war. After the peace, his parents and his patrimony being in this place, he was induced to establish himself here for life. At his return he found the inhabitants less enlightened and less refined than those of many other parts of the State. What in this country is perhaps singular, they regarded him, both as a man liberally educated and as an officer, with suspicion and alienation. At the same time he perceived, with not a little mortification, that they were in many instances ignorant and vicious. As he had been absent from his early youth, his influence among them was to be created. With a disposition which cannot be enough commended, he determined to commence in form the work of a general reformation. After various experiments, sufficiently discouraging, among those who had arrived at middle age, he turned his attention to their children, and hoped, by communicating to them the advantages of a well-directed education, to furnish their minds with both knowledge and virtue, and thus to transform their character into amiableness and worth. For this benevolent purpose he founded the institution which I have mentioned. In this academy it has from the first been the commanding object to inculcate the best principles of morality and religion, and to require of the students unexceptionable deportment. The youths of both sexes usually assembled here, from various parts of the country, are in number from forty to seventy. Mr. Morris has had the satisfaction of seeing his expectations more than realized. Not only were the benefits of his design realized by the inhabitants of South Farms, but they are spread also through most parts of the country, and extensively through this and the neighboring States. This is one among the proofs furnished by experience of the power possessed by an individual of spreading around him, if properly disposed, the best blessing of society."

Morris has an underlying strata of rock, cropping out continually at the surface. It is almost entirely free from low, swampy land; the air is pure, and free from all malaria, with good soil and excellent water, and very healthy, as the following statistics, compiled for the last five years, indicate. During this time but 55 persons have died in town; average number per year, 11. During these five years but 6 persons have died of consumption contracted here. In five years deaths into which paralysis entered as a factor were 8; deaths from old age, or into which old age was a factor, 7; casualty, 4; cancer, 4; heart-disease, 3; dropsy, fever, diphtheria, and pneumonia, each 2; all other diseases, each only 1; average age at time of death, 55 years; 3 were over 90, viz., 91, 92, 93; 11 were 80 or over; 13 were 70 or over; 8 were 60 or over; 4 were 50 or over; 2 were 40 or over; 8 were 30 or over; 4 were 20 or over.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN—FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

Morris was incorporated in 1859, and the first town-meeting was held June 27, 1859, when the following officers were elected: Phineas McCary, Moderator; William H. Lawrence, Town Clerk; W. L. Smeddley, Treasurer; Alanson J. Pickett, David Benton, George A. Smith, Selectmen; Joseph C. Peck, Daniel W. Waggoner, Frederick B. Hand, Constables; Alvah Clark, David Benton, C. H. Alvord, Grand Jurors; William M. Ensign, Samuel W. S. Shelton, William B. Ames, School Visitors; Nelson Edmonds, Henry Steel, Assessors; Ezra Judd, Charles A. Ensign, Bateman Smith, Board of Relief; Newton Smith, Garry H. Miner, Henry R. Ray, Justices of the Peace; Alanson J. Pickett, First Representative.

EXTRACTS FROM RECORDS.

The following are extracts from the records of South Farms society: March 14, 1759, the society voted "to pay Charles Woodruff six shillings for bears, to carry ye dead." In 1769 it was voted, "that we think the sealing ordinances are equaly sacred, and any person that is qualified for one is qualified for both." In 1770, "voted that we approve of the church vote,



DAN THROOP.

Dan Throop was a son of Benjamin and grandson of Joseph Throop, who was one of the first settlers of Litchfield County. Joseph Throop was of Scotch descent; was born in 1715; married Deborah Buel, sister of John Buel, one of the original proprietors of Litchfield; they came from Lebanon, where he lived until 1747, when he purchased land in Litchfield (South Farms), now Morris, where he raised a large family, several of whom emigrated to the Western States. He was identified with many of the early improvements of Litchfield. Soon after he came he erected a saw-mill on a stream running through his land, which is said to have been the first in Morris. The present mill, which is the fourth on that site, is using the dam he built. Some time later he bought land on the Bantam River, near where the Morris station of the Shepaug Railroad now is, and built a grist-mill, which was also one of the first mills in the county. The first mill he built was on a stream running by his log house, where he put up a small water-wheel which furnished power to drive the flax spinning-wheel of his wife. This pioneer couple lived to a good old age. He died Oct. 4, 1799, aged eighty-four; and his wife Feb. 11, 1811, aged ninety-four. Their children were Deborah, born April 22, 1741; Joseph, born April 22, 1743; William, born Dec. 26, 1745; Elizabeth, born Jan. 10, 1747; Dan, born Nov. 18, 1748; Benjamin, born Sept. 13, 1752; Martha, born July 12, 1755; Rhoda, born June 10, 1758; Samuel, born Nov. 8, 1760.

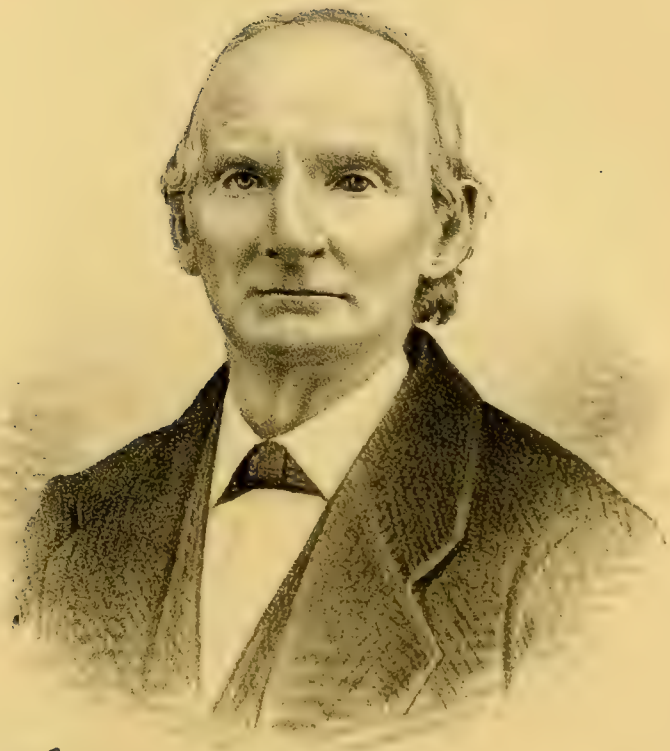
Benjamin married Mary Burgess, and remained on land given him by his father. He was a "Minute-Man," and was called to Danbury at the time that place was burned by the British. Their children were Samuel, born Aug. 12, 1776; Irena, born Jan. 14, 1778; Calvin, born Sept. 19, 1779; Polly, born Dec. 8, 1782; Benjamin, born Dec. 19, 1784; Joseph and Deborah, born April 8, 1788; James, born Jan. 19, 1791; Julina, born Nov. 29, 1793; Dan, born April 28, 1796; Abigail, born June 8, 1798.

Dan Throop, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, married Olive Smith, Jan. 1, 1818, daughter of David Smith. He served in the war of the Revolution; was brought home sick to his father's, in Litchfield. Dan Throop was a farmer, a man highly respected for his upright character and integrity. He lived and died upon the old homestead of his grandfather, and where his widow now resides with her son George. Monroe, the oldest son, lives upon the adjoining farm. They are carriage-makers and mill-wrights, and are among the most respected and reliable men of the town.

The children of Dan and Olive Smith Throop were Monroe, Altha, Elizabeth, Charles, George, Mary, Morris, and Amelia.



P. W. CAMP.



Lyman L Griswold

viz., that conversion should not be a term for admission for church communion." In 1776 the town granted to Thomas Waugh, and his heirs forever, the right to use a certain burying-ground in South Farms for pasturing, "provided he or they shall keep up and maintain convenient bars for the people to pass and repass for the purpose of burying their dead." In 1785 a new and commodious church was erected. In April of that year the society voted that "the meeting-house committee shall have good right to furnish rum, grindstones, and ropes sufficient for framing the meeting-house according to their best discretion;" and in June an overseer was appointed to direct the issue of liquor at the raising, and a vote at the same time was passed that said overseer "shall give two drams a day to the spectators, one a little before noon, and the other a little before night."

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1860–81.

1860-61, William B. Ames; 1862, A. J. Pickett; 1863, Horatio Benton; 1864, Garry H. Miner; 1865, Sidney Peck; 1866, Alvah Clark; 1867, Chauncey H. Alvord; 1868, William Deming; 1869, Sidney Peck; 1870, Samuel M. Ensign; 1871, Phineas B. Randel; 1872, D. W. Waggoner; 1873, Garry H. Miner; 1874, Andrew W. Marsh; 1875, Nelson Edwards; 1876, Homer Stoddard; 1877, Andrew W. Marsh; 1878, James M. Benton; 1879, Frank H. Turkington; 1880, Henry H. Waugh; 1881, Lucius E. Munson.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Barlow Marshall, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; died Aug. 2, 1864.
Elijah Marshall, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
Leander Marshall, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864; died Aug. 25, 1864.
P. Gray, 8th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864.
E. Gleason, 9th Regt.; enl. Feb. 17, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
A. Rueggur, 10th Regt.; enl. Dec. 18, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
W. Laughlin, 11th Regt.; enl. April 21, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
M. Laughlin, 11th Regt.; enl. April 21, 1864.
C. Foster, 11th Regt.; enl. April 22, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
E. L. Green, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1862; disch. Oct. 28, 1862.
J. M. Pierpont, 11th Regt.; com. Nov. 27, 1861, first lieutenant; pro. to captain; disch. Nov. 12, 1862.
J. L. Hine, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Jan. 26, 1863.
Charles Curtis, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
William Scofield, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; drowned March 8, 1863.
L. Smith, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.
A. K. Taylor, 23d Regt.; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

PHINEAS W. CAMP.

Phineas W. Camp was born June 9, 1809, on the farm where he now resides, in the town of Morris (formerly Litchfield South Farms). His father, Abel Camp, was born at the same place. This was the original settlement of the family in Litchfield, and was made by Abel Camp, the grandfather of Phineas W., who came from Waterbury, where he was born, July 11, 1748. He came to Litchfield when a young man; married Sabra Marsh. Their children were Rebecca, born March 24, 1769; Sabra, born June 6, 1771; John, born March 19, 1773; Eunice, born Jan. 30, 1775; Phineas, born June 11, 1777; Lydia, born June 9, 1780; Susan, born May 8, 1782; Abel, born Dec. 28, 1787. Mr. Camp was a carpenter by trade, a man of good judgment and strong common sense; he commenced poor; raised a large family. Phineas died when a young man. Mr. Camp lived to see all the other children married and well settled in life. He died May 8, 1825, leaving a good name and an ample competency for his family. His father's name was also Abel, and in his old age came to Litchfield to live with his son, where he died at an advanced age.

Abel, the youngest son of Abel Camp, received such educational advantages as were afforded by the common schools and Squire Morris' academy. When a young man he began teaching school winters; he became quite famous as a teacher. Was a member of the Congregational Church, and took an active part in all church work, and was a deacon for many years; a man highly respected for integrity and personal worth. He married Deziah Pease, Feb. 22, 1808. Their children were Phineas W., born June 9, 1809; Harriet Mariah, born April 15, 1811; Augustus P. P., born March 31, 1818. Abel Camp died Aug. 26, 1826, and his wife Aug. 26, 1876, on the farm where he was born, which has passed to the possession of their oldest son, Phineas W. Camp, who married Louisa B., daughter of Samuel McNeil, of Litchfield, March 18, 1835. The McNeils are of Scotch-Irish descent, and trace their genealogy to three brothers, —Archibald, Alexander, and Adam, who came to America previous to 1737. Archibald was a captain in the French war. He married Sarah Johnson, of Antrim, Ireland, of a noble family. They had four sons: the eldest was Archibald, born July 17, 1738 (as per town book of Litchfield); Isaac, the second son, was the father of Samuel, and grandfather of Mrs. Camp.

Phineas W. Camp is a farmer by occupation, an active and consistent member, a Sunday-school teacher, and deacon in the Congregational Church. His children are Lewis A., born April 15, 1836, married Lizzie James; Samuel P., born Sept. 18, 1839, married Mary E. Kenney; Cornelia L., born Feb. 14, 1841, married Virgil H. McEwen. All live in Seymour, Conn.

LYMAN L. GRISWOLD.

Lyman L. Griswold, son of Jonathan Griswold and Betsy Barnes, was born on the farm where he now resides, in the town of Morris, Litchfield Co., Conn., June 20, 1818. His grandfather, Jonathan Griswold, was a resident of Haddam, Conn., and came to Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., where he married Elizabeth Weeks, of that town. Soon after their marriage, and before the Revolutionary war, they settled in Litchfield, now known as Morris. They

* For list of Nineteenth Regiment, see Chapter V.

were farmers by occupation, as the most of their descendants have been. He was a teamster during the Revolutionary war, and his eldest son, Midian, was a soldier in the same. Mr. Griswold died in March, 1821, and his wife survived him some two years. Their children were as follows, viz.: Midian, Mary, Nabby, Adda, Lottie, and Jonathan, Jr.

Jonathan, Jr., was born in Morris, formerly Litchfield, Conn., June 10, 1775; married Betsy, daughter of Amos Barnes, and to them were born the following children, viz.: Mary A., wife of Samuel Catlin; George W., John O., Horace B., Lyman L., and Frederick A.; all are dead except three. Mr. Griswold was a farmer in limited circumstances; in politics he was a Whig and Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Griswold were members of the Congregational Church of South Farms. She died Sept. 7, 1846, and he died March 27, 1861.

Lyman L. Griswold, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the home boy. His advantages for an education were such as the common schools of his day afforded. Soon after the death of his father he came in possession of the home farm, which consisted of eighty-four acres, to which he has kept adding from time to time until to-day he owns some one hundred and eighty-eight acres. He married Rachel Prindle, daughter of Warren Prindle, of Cornwall, Conn., March 25, 1844. She was born Sept. 28, 1823. They have six children, viz.: Dwight, William (both farmers), Caroline M., Matilda, Phebe A., and Bertha E. In politics he has always been a strong defender of the old Democratic principles as taught by Jefferson and Jackson. He has held nearly all the offices in his town, with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He is a man of great energy and indomitable perseverance. He has always practiced the most rigid economy, and resides still on the farm of his ancestors. He is a man esteemed by all. As a citizen and farmer, he is regarded one of the leading men of Morris.

ABEL C. TRACY.

Abel C. Tracy was born in the town of Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Jan. 15, 1820; grandson of Capt. Silas Tracy, who kept a public-house at New Preston at an early day.

His father, Francis Tracy, married Clarissa, daughter of Abel Clemens, who lived and died on "Mount Tom," in Litchfield. Abel C. Tracy was the youngest of six children, and less than three years of age when his father died, leaving the family in limited circumstances. By the energy and courage of the widowed mother the children were kept together until they were old enough to earn their living.

At the age of eleven years Abel C. left the maternal home to earn a livelihood for himself, and from that time has been entirely upon his own resources. He has by industry and sagacity so managed his affairs as to take rank among the substantial and influential men of his town. The business of his life has been that of a farmer. He has a fine farm, with pleasant surroundings; this has been secured by his own exertions. His first money was earned by working at thirty dollars per year. When twenty-five years of age he had saved seven hundred and fifty dollars. At that time he purchased the farm where he now resides, and with that money made the first payment; has since added other lands, erecting fine buildings, etc.

Mr. Tracy has been twice married, first to Caroline M. Bowns. She died June 2, 1858, leaving six children,—Morton, George, Edward (who died at eleven years), Cornelia, Cornelius, and Frances. Mr. Tracy was again married, to Lucia E., sister of the first wife. They were daughters of Jerry Bowns, who was the son of Joseph Bowns, who came from England before the Revolution and settled in Torrington, where the family still reside.

Politically Mr. Tracy is a Republican; has held several offices of trust and honor in his town, among them assessor, selectman, etc. In all public matters he takes a deep interest; contributed liberally towards the construction of the Shepaug Railroad. During the war of the Rebellion he took an active part to sustain the government. He enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and served for one year; was honorably discharged with the regiment in 1863.

WILLIAM H. FARNHAM.

William H. Farnham is a lineal descendant of John Farnum (as the name was formerly spelled), who emigrated from England and settled in Dorchester, Mass., at an early day. The Farnum coat of arms is still in possession of the family. He was made a freeman in that town May 13, 1640. At the organization of the Second Church of Boston he was a member, and was made a deacon at that time. His children were Henry, Jonathan, Hannah, and Joanna. Henry Farnham was born 1636; he married Joanna Rutke; he came first to Windsor, then to Killingworth, Conn. Their children were Peter and Elizabeth. Peter married Hannah Wiliuxen; their children were Joanna, Peter, Hannah, Nathaniel, Josiah, Phebe, John, Graves, and Loftus Newell. John was the first of the family in Litchfield County. He married Hannah Crittenden; moved to Gilford, Conn., from there to Litchfield South Farms (now Morris), about 1740. His children were John, born Nov. 24, 1726; Lucy, born Aug. 1, 1727; Ruth, born Sept. 12, 1731; Seth, born Sept. 28, 1733; Gad, born Aug. 10, 1736; Nathan, born June 19, 1738; Joseph, born Sept. 10, 1740; Benjamin, born March 1, 1742; Hannah, born Jan. 4, 1746. Seth, fourth child of John Farnham, married Dinah Gibbs, Jan. 23, 1766. Their children were Louis, born Dec. 13, 1766; Benjamin, born March 31, 1768; John, born November, 1770;



Wm H. Hanchett



ABEL C. TRACY.

Joseph, born July 10, 1773; Leman, born May 8, 1775; Seth, born May 17, 1777; Joseph, born Aug. 10, 1779; Leman, born May 8, 1781; and Sally, born Oct. 10, 1786.

Seth, son of Seth Farnham, married Asenath Bradley, Nov. 25, 1802. Their children were Emily C., born Dec. 10, 1803; Phebe M., born Dec. 22, 1805; Harriet B., born Sept. 8, 1809; William H., born Aug. 22, 1811. William H., only son of Seth Farnham, married Marinda H., daughter of Rufus Pickett, Sept. 8, 1837. She was born Dec. 17, 1811. Her father came from Danbury to Litchfield in 1816, settled at South Farms, where he raised a family of eight children,—four sons and four daughters; all grew to adult age, and were respected and influential citizens.

Deacon Farnham is a farmer by occupation, and resides on the farm where he was born, and where his father settled soon after he was married. He received such educational advantages as were offered by the common schools and a boarding-school at Bethel, Conn. He united with the Congregational Church at Morris in 1831, and has been an active and consistent member since that time; has held several important offices in the church, among them clerk, treasurer, superintendent of Sunday-school, and deacon for many years. Deacon Farnham has always taken a deep interest in educational matters; was a member of the school board of education for several years. He has three children, all of whom have received liberal educations. The children are Rosetta M., Seth T., and Edwin P. The sons graduated at Brown University in 1876, and at Rochester Theological Seminary in 1877; both are Baptist ministers. Seth T. married Julia M. Austin, of Suffield, Conn. They have two children,—Mabel A. and Mary C. He is pastor of the First Baptist Church of Malone, N. Y. Edwin P. married J. Adelaide Mather, of Providence, R. I. They have one child, J. Alice. He is pastor of Friendship Street Church, Providence, R. I.

CHAPTER XXXIX.

NEW HARTFORD.*

INTRODUCTION.

In 1878 the writer of the following sketch became greatly interested in the early history of New Hartford, concerning which no compilation had ever been made. At that time proposals were received from a journal in the State to furnish for its columns a series of historical articles. With that object in view, careful study was given to the matter, and material collected for carrying the history of the town to the beginning of the present century. The pressure of other cares and duties prevented the completion of the articles for publication, though the matter collected received additions from time to time.

Since consenting to prepare the sketch for the Litchfield County compilation the material has been newly digested, and research carried down to the present time. That portion treating of the "Early Settlement of the Town" remains substantially as first written; in the others it has been the aim of the writer to condense the information given into the fewest possible words, with no attempt at elaboration or literary effect. A history of such limited proportions must necessarily be the bare skeleton of facts, with but little filling and embellishing of anecdotes and supplementary incident. Some material has been held in reserve, but nothing which could be ascertained has been omitted that was necessary to a reliable outline history of the town. Every care has been taken to verify dates and statements, that a *true* narrative might be presented.

The writer acknowledges courtesies and assistance received from Messrs. Charles J. Hoadley, State librarian, and Addison Van Name, assistant librarian of Yale College, from Rev. William H. Moore, of Memorial Hall, from Hon. John Boyd, of Winsted, and from the custodians of the Connecticut Historial Library. Much that is valuable concerning his native town has been gleamed from the MSS. of Rev. Frederick Marsh, late pastor of the Congregational Church at Winchester, kindly loaned by Messrs. Edward Marsh, of New Hartford, and George M. Carrington, of Winsted.

Grateful acknowledgments are due to those who have furnished church records, to Deacon J. C. Keach, the courteous town clerk of New Hartford, to Mr. Ashbel Marsh, whose recollections have been invaluable, to Messrs. Wait Garrett, Darius B. Smith, Edmund Watson, and to all others whose personal recollections or family records have in any way contributed to this history.

The public will pardon an acknowledgment to one within the writer's own family circle, to Capt. Henry R. Jones, without whose assistance and encouragement these pages could never have been compiled.

To the descendants of the pioneer settlers, to whom trust in God and love of country were vital principles of life and action, who with persevering industry planted the seeds of civilization on these rugged hills, and to all who are now reaping in the beautiful town of New Hartford the harvest sown in toil and privation a century and a half ago, this sketch is hereby dedicated. S. L. J.

New Hartford, April, 1881.

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE TOWN.

We were wandering one bright autumn day in the old cemetery on Town Hill, when a friend remarked, pointing to a moss-grown slab, "There is the grave of the first white person ever buried in New Hartford." Interest and curiosity were at once aroused, and kneeling before the ancient brown stone, which had

* By Sarah L. Jones.

preserved its perpendicular while others of more modern appearance had yielded to frost and storm, with but little difficulty the following inscription was deciphered:

Here
lies the
Body of Mr
Stephen Kelcy who
died April 2 1745 in
ye 71 Year of his Age
as you are so was we
as we are you must be.

The "we" in the couplet doubtless included "Mrs. Dorothy," his wife, who lay beside him, but upon whose tombstone the inscription was so nearly effaced that little was legible but the name and year of her death, 1746.

The adjoining plot of ground seemed to have been the family burying-place of the Kelcys, or Kelsey, as the spelling occasionally varied, for three generations of the name here repose side by side. Curiosity and interest deepened, and would not rest without some information concerning this pioneer tenant of the silent city. Who was he? Inquiry was made among the oldest inhabitants, but no one knew aught concerning him, and no representative of his name is now a resident of the town. Trumbull's "History of Connecticut" disclosed, among a few scanty bits of information, the name of Stephen Kelsey in a partial list of the first settlers of the town; meagre but encouraging was this, and the web which romance had begun to weave about the old man fastened on an ancient copy of the town records. On the very first page within the time-darkened parchment covers was the name of Stephen Kelsey as moderator of the first recorded town-meeting in New Hartford, Dec. 19, 1738, and the first business of the meeting constituted him one of three selectmen; the others were Deacons Martin Smith and Jonathan Marsh. Farther on, he was named, with others, a committee to secure a minister to settle in New Hartford,—church and town business went hand in hand in those days. The old manuscript held us with a spell, like a voice from the buried past; we read on and on, then, following out a train of investigation, we begged a sight of the old proprietors' book, a ponderous volume with the corners of its heavy pages thumbed into rags. One link led to another still farther back in the chain of events, until, to use a well-worn simile, Stephen Kelsey proved the pebble which we had at first somewhat aimlessly dropped into the stream of research, but around which the circles had widened and widened until they reached Plymouth colony and the "Mayflower," and, could we follow them so far, might have spread into the great ocean of history until they touched Christopher Columbus himself.

In 1686, when King James II. of England had determined to annul the colonial charters of New England, the General Assembly of Connecticut, fearing that Sir Edmund Andross would sequester all the unoccupied lands of the colony, made a hasty conveyance in trust to the proprietors of Hartford and Windsor of the lands "bounded north by the province of the Massachusetts Bay, east by Farmington and Simsbury, south by Woodbury and Mattatuck, and butting west on the Ousatunnack River." No need to repeat the familiar story of the "Charter Oak," where the charter of the colony was secreted when Sir Edmund came to Hartford in person to demand it, in 1687. In 1689, Andross was forced by the inhabitants of Boston to seek the safety in flight which had been forced upon his tyrannical master, King James, across the sea. The colonial government was again established, but, possession being nine points in law, after holding these western acres for a term of years, the Hartford and Windsor proprietors were loth to give them up, and after much litigation and trouble in the matter, in May, 1726, the General Assembly, wishing as far as possible to preserve the public peace, made a compromise, by which the lands in controversy were divided between the colony and the towns, the former to have the western portion and the latter the eastern portion. The eastern division had the advantage in location, and embraced the following towns, given in order of settlement: Harwinton, 1731; New Hartford, 1733; Torrington, 1737; Hartland, 1753; Barkhamsted, 1746; Winchester, 1758; Colebrook, 1765.

Deeds of partition between Hartford and Windsor, in 1732, gave to the former the territory now embraced in Winchester, New Hartford, Hartland, and the eastern part of Harwinton. At a meeting of the proprietors of these "four parcels of land, lying in that tract of land commonly known as the Western grant," at the State-house in Hartford, April 6, 1732, a valuation was placed upon them, as follows: The southeast portion, now New Hartford, containing by estimation twenty-three thousand nine hundred and forty-two acres, was placed in the list at fifteen shillings an acre; Winchester and East Harwinton were valued at ten shillings, and Hartland at only seven shillings and sixpence per acre. Each tax-payer of Hartford on the list of 1720, or his heirs, was proprietor of an undivided share in some one of these townships in proportion to his list. New Hartford fell to the share of one hundred and eighty-two proprietors. A committee was appointed to set off lands to such as wished to settle thereon, and all who entered their names for settling were obligated, "in two years next ensuing their agreement with the committee, to build a tenantable house of sixteen feet square on said land, and break up two or three acres of said land, and in one year more after said two years are expired personally to inhabit by themselves or family on said land, and to be obliged to continue inhabiting on said land for the space of three years longer after the first three years are expired."

A committee appointed to view the land in the southeast part of the four parcels and report how it would be best to lay it out to form a township, reported

that a "certain hilly piece of land, northerly of a mountain called the Yellow Mountain, which is about a mile in width and between two and three miles in length, was the most suitable land in the whole tract to lay out home-lots to accommodate the proprietors, and that what land might be wanted more than said hill contained to lay out home-lots was near said hill, enough to accommodate the whole of the proprietors." According to this recommendation, surveys were made, and home-lots laid out half a mile in length and twenty rods wide on the easterly and westerly sides of a highway sixteen rods wide; also short lots, eighty rods long, where suitable land could be found as near as possible to the hill. In May, 1733, a committee appeared for the proprietors before the General Assembly, praying for some action to encourage and promote the settling of the township, and that a name might be given it, when an act was passed calling it New Hartford. In December, 1733, the home-lots were drawn by the proprietors at the State-house in Hartford; the rest of the land was laid out in divisions, and the proprietors took up or located their second, third, or fourth pitches in the same way after the home-lots were appropriated, the last division being drawn in 1742.

According to the records, highways were laid out, taxes levied, and lands surveyed with as great dispatch as possible, considering that the country was an unbroken wilderness infested by wild beasts and Indians. The summer of 1734 probably saw the settlers busily at work breaking ground and building their "tenantable houses," six feet square. New Hartford was the only one of the four townships colonized by the original proprietors. The pioneers of the town were, with very few exceptions, either proprietors or sons of proprietors, members of respectable and well-to-do families in Hartford, hence the peculiar propriety of the name New Hartford. The first settlers, as accurately as can be ascertained, were sixteen heads of families, as follows: Stephen Kelsey, Jonathan Marsh, Martin Smith, Zebulon Shepherd, Samuel Douglass, Eleazer Goodwin, Cyprian Watson, his son Zachariah, John Watson, Thomas Olcott, Noah Merrill, Joseph Merrill, John Merrill, John Andrus, Israel Loomis, Matthew Gillet, John Seymour.*

These pathfinders were soon followed by Elijah Flower, Isaac Kellogg, Joseph Gilbert, Daniel Persons, Samuel Wells, John Spencer, Samuel Benham, Jonah Richards, David Ensign, William Steel, John Edgecomb, Thomas Bidwell, Daniel Shepherd, Jonathan Merrill, and others.

The proprietors in Hartford took a fatherly interest in the little colony. They gave them a very liberal highway grant, most of which was sold from time to time for the benefit of the town, or exchanged for more convenient highways; also eighty acres for the support of a "gospel minister," and eighty more for the support of a school; also twenty acres as a gift to the first minister who should settle in town, and a grist-mill privilege.

To return to Stephen Kelsey, he purchased property in the town to the value of one hundred and nineteen pounds, forty-five pounds right of which he deeded to his son Ebenezer, of Waterbury, who came to occupy it at an early day. During the few years of his stay with them all the settlers deferred to Stephen Kelsey; he was moderator of almost every town- and society-meeting, agent to present the town interests to the General Assembly, and member of all committees, whether to covenant with a minister or to settle the town boundary. In December, 1743, one pound was "voted to Stephen for perambelating the line between New Hartford and Farmington." This is the last mention of his name upon the town records. In March, 1745, the town voted "to purchase a decent cloth for a burying cloth;" and as Stephen Kelsey died on the 2d of April, we can but infer that it was in view of his approaching end that such an appropriation was made.

"Perambelating" the boundary line mentioned must have been too much for the old man of seventy in the severe weather of December, and for more than a year previous to his death he was laid aside from the service of his fellow-townsmen, in which he had been so active, and in which his zeal had overrated his powers of endurance. We have no record of his funeral, the first in the little settlement,† but we can picture the mournful procession, the coffin covered with the "decent burying cloth," followed by the bereaved colony, perhaps one hundred adults in all, to its final resting-place when the snows were beginning to melt on the thickly-wooded hillside.

INDIANS.

There are on record but few deeds or conveyances of lands from Indians to the first settlers of New Hartford. A portion of this territory was probably included in that sold by Sequassen, or Suncquasson, sachem of Suckiage, now Hartford, in a deed of sale to the English settlers, which embraced "the whole region westward, including the territories of the Tunxis, as far as the country of the Mohawks."‡ Prior to 1750 the territory now embraced in New Hartford was used rather as an occasional resort for fishing and hunting than a permanent dwelling-place by the Tunxis Indians.

* Trumbull's history gives Joseph Gillet; he was an original proprietor, father of Matthew, but the earliest town records indicate that he must very soon have returned to Hartford, while careful search makes it evident that Joseph and John Merrill, Israel Loomis, and John Seymour were pioneers. John Seymour brought with him four sons,—William, Uriah, Hezekiah, and Elias.

† Noah Merrill died in 1739; his descendants in town are of the opinion that his remains were carried to Hartford for burial, but that seems hardly probable in the state of the country at that time.

‡ The original deed is lost, but this sale is confirmed in a renewal deed given by the successors of Sequassen in 1670 to the white settlers of Hartford.

In a note-book of Rev. Jonathan Marsh is an entry to the effect that in 1739 there were but three families of Indians living in the town. These were probably families who were sufficiently civilized to come under Christian influences.

Among the Trumbull papers in Yale College library is a letter, bearing date 1813, from which Mr. Trumbull gained information for the sketch of this town contained in his "History of Connecticut." The writer, Asa Goodwin, Esq., long town clerk of New Hartford, says,—

"The Indians in New Hartford when it was settled were not numerous, probably eight or ten families; but from its being a frontier town apprehensions were entertained by the inhabitants of being surprised by other Indians, so much so that several houses were fortified with palisades, to which the inhabitants used to resort for safety in the night, particularly the houses of Rev. Mr. Marsh and Deacon Smith.* There are to be seen to this day several caverns or pits from which the Indians used to dig cotton-stone, with which they made dishes or pots, in which they used to boil succotash and other food."

The house of Cyprian Watson, in the southwestern part of the town, was also fortified, and the early settlers carried firearms when at work in the field during the day.

Historical reminiscence locates the earliest settlement of the Tunxis Indians in New Hartford about half a mile southeasterly from the present "Kingdom" bridge, on the west side of the Albany turnpike, at Indian Hill (formerly in New Hartford, set off to Canton in 1806), so called to this day. This village embraced at one time perhaps eighteen or twenty wigwams, the sites of some of them having been visible within the memory of the present generation; the meadows in the vicinity were cleared and planted with corn and other crops. Articles of aboriginal manufacture have been found here,—pots, arrows, and hatchets, all of stone.

Another Indian settlement also grew up on the west side of the river, not far from Indian Hill, and this, after a time, was so recruited by negroes and renegade whites that, tradition says, it was the most populous portion of the town about 1780, and an asylum for criminals and evil-doers of all grades. From the lawlessness of its population, who lived by hunting, fishing, and stealing, this locality was called "Satan's Kingdom," which name it still retains. Such a community, containing an indiscriminate mixture of the blood of three races, could not long thrive, and by deaths and removals it was so rapidly diminished that in 1800 but two or three wigwams were left, and a few years later nothing but the ruins of the village remained. De Forest, in his "History of the Indians of Connecticut," says, "At the present time (1850) they (the Tunxis) have all disappeared from their ancient home. One miserable creature, Mossock, still lives, perhaps the sole remnant of the tribe." This Henry Mossock, sentenced to imprisonment for life at Wethersfield for participation in the murder of Barnice White, of Colebrook, was a descendant of Solomon Mossock, a Farmington Indian, who married the daughter of Chogham, chief of the Kingdom clan, and with others formed a small settlement about a mile above the gorge, near the confluence of the east and west branches of the Tunxis. A few Mohegans and Pequots came hither also. Among the former was one Oliver Delvon, whose wife, Mary, died some thirty years since, aged one hundred years or more. Rev. Samson Occom occasionally preached to his brethren in New Hartford, and it is said that several were converted through his labors to the Christian faith.

Early in the present century the Indians began to disappear from this settlement also. Humphrey Quomone, the last of the tribe, died years ago, and a few negro and mulatto squatters later on gave the locality its present name of "Niggertown."

There are on record deeds of sale of a portion of this property, one, in 1844, to the town of New Hartford, by heirs of Huldah Delvon, of thirty acres, for the consideration of ten dollars; another, in 1850, by selectmen of New Hartford, to Wilson B. Spring, of sixty acres, including the above-mentioned thirty, the other thirty having been taken by the town for the support of Mary Delvon in her old age.

* Town Hill and Hotel Corner, North village.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

As soon as the town was organized sufficiently to proceed to any business, at the first recorded town-meeting, Dec. 19, 1738, a committee was appointed to secure a minister to settle in New Hartford in the work of the ministry, and four candidates were named to whom application should be made,—

"Mr. Baulden, and if the s^{d} Mr. Baulden refuse to except of their caul, then to Mr. Robords, and if y^{e} s^{d} Mr. Robords Refuse then to Mr. Marsh sun to y^{e} Rev. m^{r}. Marsh of Windsor, and if he refuse then to Mr. Tim^{o} Woodbridge."

At the second town-meeting an agent was appointed to apply to the General Assembly for a committee to settle the place "for building a meeting-house for divine worship." Immediately following came instructions to "treat further with Mr. Marsh concerning settling in the work of the ministry." So zealous were these pioneers to see a tabernacle arise in the wilderness that they could not wait the pleasure of the General Assembly, but voted, "It is needful to proceed, and we will proceed to build a meeting-house in the town of New Hartford for Divine worship;" and again an agent was appointed to petition the authorities to settle the place for the meeting-house.

We get some insight into the money matters of the little colony from the vote, after still further proposals to Mr. Marsh, that "if he accepts the caul, to give him one hundred pounds for his salary for four years, and then advance five pounds a year until it amounts to one hundred and forty pounds;" also, "To give Mr. Marsh two pounds five shillings for each Lord's day that he shall preach in said town until he serve us, he to board himself." Probably the reverend gentle-

man thought that the increase of salary might not keep pace with his increase of family, for soon after a resolution was passed to "give Mr. Marsh one hundred pounds a year for three years, then advance ten pounds a year until it amounts to one hundred and fifty pounds, then advance according to his necessity and our ability."

In July, 1739, the committee settled the question of a building-spot,* and it was immediately voted to "proceed to build a meeting-house, the length of said house to bee fifty foots and the bredth forty foots." But "by further and betor consideration," it was thought best to add "five foots" to the length of the building.

Mr. Marsh having accepted terms of settlement, the time for his ordination was fixed for October, 1739; an appropriation was made to defray expenses of the ordination, "to caul ministers and messengers," and a committee appointed to provide "liquer" for the occasion. An old manuscript in Mr. Marsh's own hand, now in Memorial Hall, Hartford, states that he was not ordained until December 5th of the same year, the church at that time numbering twenty-nine members, and the population of the town being about one hundred and fifty souls in all, who were comprised in twenty-four families, including three families of Indians. The early records of the church being lost, it is difficult to give the exact date of its formation, but from Rev. Cyrus Yale's MSS. it is known that Mr. Martyn Smith was chosen deacon in the latter part of 1738; probably the church was then organized.†

In February, 1740, it was voted "to hire a carpenter from out of town to frame the meeting-house, and that the timber be got so it may be framed by March." In May came the "raising," for which also "sutabel preparation of liquer" was made. There were not able-bodied men enough in town to raise the massive timbers, and a number of persons came from Hartford to assist at the raising.

During the year 1741 some calamity seems to have befallen the settlers; we know not whether they suffered from depredations of hostile Indians, or disease, or contentions among themselves, there is only the simple record that they applied to the neighboring ministers for advice, and to appoint a day for humiliation, fasting, and prayer "for deliverance from present circumstances."

Solomon's temple in all its magnificence was only seven years in building, but it was nearly ten years after the much-longed-for meeting-house in New Hartford was raised before it was completed. During those ten years the brave settlers worked perseveringly on, never losing sight of the end to be attained. They appointed committee after committee, they levied a tax to purchase laths, and another for glass,—a luxury dearly paid for in those days. They cut, scored, and hewed timber, and here we quote from the records an item as to wages:

"Persons who have worked scoring timber for the meeting-house shall have six shillings a day, those who have hewed shall have seven shillings, and those who have worked at framing, seven shillings."

Dissatisfaction with workmen sometimes arose, as the following record shows:

"If the committee cannot agree with Asa Hopkins about labor that he undertook to do towards the meeting house, we will defend said committee in the law against said Asa Hopkins."

It seems to have been a hard matter to raise ye Rev. Mr. Marsh's salary during this period, and numerous are the records of taxes levied and votes passed concerning the expense of the "ministerial charge." There was some discussion on the silver question also, and a committee had to settle the price of silver per ounce with Rev. Mr. Marsh.

In September, 1749, the meeting-house was so nearly completed that Rev. Mr. Marsh was given a choice of pews for his family to sit in on the Lord's day.

December, 1749, the town reluctantly granted "liberty for building a pue in the galery for the Indians to sit in, *provided* it be built on perticuler men's cost," and in 1751 the Indians were allowed to sit in the "pue" named "only during the town's pleasure."‡ These sturdy Puritans, as uncompromising in religion as in politics, classed the red men with the Moabite and Ammonite, who, their Bible declared, "should not come into the congregation of God forever."

In December, 1749, we may safely conclude that the rejoicing congregation were found worshiping under the roof which they had built at such cost of time, labor, and sacrifice; it is then recorded that ten shillings were paid to Joseph Merrill for sweeping the meeting-house, and a sexton's fees would imply that the house was in use at that time.

Mrs. Abijah Loomis, the oldest resident in town (1881), has in her possession a plan of the original meeting-house, drawn for the convenience of the seating committee. This house, the site of which cornered on that of the present structure, was farther south and west, and, consequently, nearer the angle made by the highways. It was set by the compass, and fronted the south, a door on that side opening directly

* The report of the committee to fix the spot for building the meeting-house is not in the records of New Hartford, but in 1735 the proprietors of the town purchased of Eleazer Goodwin five acres three roods of land, bounded west and south by highways on Town Hill, and sequestred it to the public use of the town. Two acres of this purchase was laid out for a burial-place, which survey is recorded; and on the same page (189) of the old proprietors' book is the following vote: "That the piece or parcel of land belonging to the proprietors of New Hartford be sequestred for commons forever," which would seem to indicate that the ground on which the old meeting-house stands, with the land adjoining, is a legacy to the town from the fathers, which, with the burial-place, should be cared for and kept from encroachment forever.

† In August, 1737, at the first society's meeting of which there is any record, it was voted to hold meetings at private houses on the Sabbath, one-half the time at Town Hill, the other half one Sabbath at Jonah Richards', the other at Jonathan Merrill's, these places to be changed at each society's meeting.

‡ Rev. Cyrus Yale says, in his centennial sermon, that the pews in the galleries were not made until the house had been used about thirty years; so the Indian pew was an isolated sitting for that length of time.

into the audience-room. There were three aisles, or alleys then called,—one in the centre and one each side, with a row of narrow pews next the wall. There were also doors,—one on the east and one on the west sides,—which led by short passages into the side-aisles. The high pulpit with its overhanging sounding-board fronted the south door; on the right of the pulpit was the pew for the minister's family, on the left the widows' pew, while the deacons sat just under the droppings of the gospel on the left of the centre aisle. Two immense square front pews, one on each side of the broad aisle, were occupied by prominent citizens and their families, while the rest of the congregation were accommodated in pews of various size and shapes. Two inclosed pews near the centre of the house, which could be reached only by narrow passages from the side-aisles, were irreverently called "eel-pots." The galleries were on the east, west, and south sides, the latter being the singers' gallery, and the stairs were in the southeast and southwest corners of the audience-room.

There was not lacking instrumental music to accompany the singing, for Isaac Kellogg, presumably the chorister, was given "permission to appoint Seth Smith to tune the psalm (probably with a pitch-pipe) when he playeth." The town had previously voted "that we will sing Dr. Watts' psalms on the Lord's day, and that David Ensign read the psalm in time of Deacon Martyn Smith's absence." Books being scarce, the deacon read two lines of the psalm, the choir singing it after him, and so on through all the stanzas. In 1751 appears the first record of a committee to seat the meeting-house, which seems to have been very precious in the eyes of the community, who did not intend that it should be destroyed by fire if precautionary measures could avert that catastrophe. An "inspector of stoves" was appointed among the public functionaries,—perhaps it should be explained that his duties were confined to *foot-stoves*,—and the following resolution was passed in town-meeting:

"If any person presume to leave any stove in the meeting-house with fire in it, or empty it within twenty feet of the meeting-house, he (or she) shall forfeit the stove to the inspector and pay a fine of 10 shillings."

Strict and punctual attendance on public worship was insisted on, and a fine rigorously enforced upon all delinquents. Some persons, however, appear to have produced sufficient excuse for absence, and the authorities occasionally passed a vote like the following:

"To abate Sam Douglass' fine for not attending publick worship on Lord's day."

In 1761 liberty was granted "any inhabitant to set up a Sabbath-day house not nearer to the meeting-house than ten rods," and a rough but comfortable building containing two rooms was soon erected by the joint contributions of several families who came from a distance, and needed a warm place to thaw feet and fingers after a long ride, and to spend the intermission between services. One room was arranged with conveniences for cooking; here lunch was eaten, tea made, children cared for, and a decorous sort of Sunday picnic held.* In 1762 one hundred pounds were expended on the meeting-house, and soon after fifty pounds more, and it was "voted to do something to secure the meeting-house from racking." The first appropriation for "colouring" the house was made in 1784, and persons who worshiped there some sixty years ago remember the prevailing interior color to have been green, and the outer a "brindle brown."

During the one hundred and twenty years from the ordination of the first minister to the disbanding of the church on Town Hill, it had but four settled pastors; these were Rev. Jonathan Marsh, from 1739 until his death, in July, 1794; Rev. Edward D. Griffin, DD., from June, 1795, to August, 1801, when, on account of failing health, he resigned the pastorate; Rev. Amasa Jerome, from August, 1802, to December, 1813, when he also resigned, his health being unequal to the labor of the parish, but continued to reside in New Hartford until his death, in 1832, at the age of fifty-seven. Mr. Jerome lived on the place now known as "Esperanza," the summer home of the authoress, Mrs. Julie P. Smith.

The fourth pastor was Rev. Cyrus Yale, who was settled over the church in October, 1814, and remained until December, 1834, when he resigned and preached in Ware, Mass., until 1837, when he was recalled to the scenes of his early labors, and died in office in May, 1854. During the interim of Mr. Yale's ministry the pulpit was supplied by different individuals, one by the name of Case remaining with the church a year. Mr. Yale, or "Father Yale," as he was often called, was a tall, portly man, of much dignity of manner and suavity of address. He lived in the house now occupied as a summer residence by his children, Cyrus Yale, of New York, and Mrs. H. Pitkin and Mrs. E. R. Beadle, of Philadelphia.

There is extant no sketch or memorial of the first minister, whose term of service extended over more than half a century, and the value of whose lifetime influence on the pioneer settlers of this town can never be measured. With gleaning here and there a scattered fragment, the following brief sketch has been woven together, that the fast-fading memory of a good and useful man may not be wholly lost.

Rev. Jonathan Marsh was the son of Rev. Jonathan Marsh, long the honored pastor of the church at Windsor, and of Margaret Whiting, his wife, who came of an eminent colonial family. He was born at Windsor, 1714. He graduated at Yale College in 1735. After completing his theological studies he ac-

* Before the old church was taken down there were no less than *three* of these structures adjacent to it, one of which was moved to the North cross-road, on Town Hill, and is occupied as a dwelling-house by Hiram Harris, having been renovated and somewhat enlarged by its present owner. A chimney was never built in the old church, but a few years before it was removed two box-stoves were put in to warm the congregation, and the pipes were conducted out of doors in an improvised fashion.

cepted the call to New Hartford, where he was ordained, December, 1739, where he spent his life, and where he died, in 1794, aged eighty years. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Sheldon, of Hartford, Feb. 26, 1740–41, who died, after bearing him six children, May 20, 1749. On May 27, 1751, he married Mariana Keith, a young widow with two daughters, sister of John Lawrence, treasurer of the colony, a lady of many accomplishments, whose friends opposed her burying her graces in the wilderness of New Hartford. This wife, who survived her husband, was always called "Madame Marsh" by his parishioners; she also bore him six children. From MSS. of Mr. Marsh, the inference is that he was of an affectionate nature, fond of home, and charitable towards all men. The stricter tenets of the Calvinistic theology were too harsh for his gentle soul, and that may be the reason why he mingled no more freely with his ministerial brethren in those times of religious controversy between old and new divinity. The records of Hartford North Consociation during the fifty-five years of his ministry show that he never attended any meetings of that body. The following pen-portrait of him is from Rev. Frederic Marsh's recollections:

"Mr. Marsh was above the medium height and size of men, well proportioned, grave and venerable in appearance, of a social turn of mind, and accustomed to wear a large wig. He was settled on the half-way* plan; was Arminian in his theological views. In his preaching, as I remember him when about fourteen years old, was not animated, and, as it seemed to me, never earnest and rousing. I remember to have been seriously affected on seeing and hearing him address the people on funeral occasions."

Of Mr. Marsh's twelve children, seven daughters and five sons, all but one, Jonathan, lived to attain maturity. The daughters all married, only one of whom, Elizabeth, wife of Jerijah Merrill, settled permanently in New Hartford. The oldest son, Joseph Whiting Marsh, was the first graduate of Yale College from New Hartford. He died at the West Indies, aged twenty-one. Daniel settled in New Hartford; Isaac, at Tyringham, Mass. It is not known to the writer where John Lawrence, the youngest son, located. So far as can be ascertained, none of Mr. Marsh's descendants are now living in New Hartford. In 1761 Mr. Marsh's note-book gives the number of church-members as 85, and in 1793 chronicles that 17 were admitted to the church and 52 baptized.

At the commencement of Dr. Griffin's ministry, in 1795, there were 92 members of the church, and in the powerful revivals which attended his earnest labors there were 153 additions to the number. Under the pastorates of Mr. Jerome and Mr. Yale there were also, from time to time, seasons of special religious interest; under the latter, large additions to the membership of the church.

As the facilities for manufacturing began to be developed along the Tunxis, the dwellers in the northern part of the town became more numerous, and felt the need of a place of worship nearer home than the old meeting-house on the hill, and in December, 1828, a colony of 62 members from the mother-church organized the North Congregational Church of New Hartford. The ground for the new building was given by Capt. Sylvester Seymour, and the present brick church was built the same year. This was a serious blow to the society on the hill, but, taking heart from Rev. Mr. Yale's encouragement, they laid plans for a new house of worship, which resulted, in 1829, in the building of the church now standing on Town Hill.

The old meeting-house was, at the expense of the town, moved farther back on the green, repaired, and used as a town-house for the transaction of public business until November, 1848, when it was voted in town-meeting to sell it and put the avails in the treasury. It was purchased for fifty dollars by John C. Smith and Maj. Sanford Brown. Its massive white-oak timbers, seasoned by the suns and storms of more than a hundred years, were used in the building of looms for the Greenwoods' cotton-mill; and it is said that portions of its frame-work are still in existence among the outbuildings appertaining to the late residence of Maj. Sanford Brown.

Much dissatisfaction with the location of the new Town Hill church was felt by the members resident at South End, who naturally wished to have it placed midway between the two settlements, waiving all attachment for the old site. This discontent gradually increased until, in 1848, the South Congregational Church of New Hartford was organized and the present church edifice built at Nepaug.

A second time depleted in numbers and strength, the old church organization struggled on until the death of Mr. Yale, in 1854, when public worship was suspended, and it disbanded in October, 1859, after an existence of one hundred and twenty-one years.

The deacons of this church were Messrs. Martyn Smith, Noah Kellogg, Joseph Merrill, Aaron Austin, Stephen Pitkin, John Brown, John Marsh, Elijah Goodwin, George Adams, James D. Thorp, James Merrill.

Religious services have been occasionally held in the church since that time. In 1860, Messrs. Cyrus and Richard Yale, sons of the former pastor, purchased the building from the surviving members of the old ecclesiastical society, and regard it as a filial duty to keep it in repair,—a fitting monument to their father's faithful and earnest life-work in New Hartford.

THE NORTH CHURCH,

organized in 1828 with sixty-two members, has now, in 1881, a membership of one hundred and eighty. The fluctuations of a manufacturing population prevent many who are regular attendants on public worship from joining themselves to any religious organization, hence, in part, the disproportion of membership to

* Half-way covenant, which allowed baptism to children of non-communicants.

attendance in all the churches of New Hartford village. This church has had ten settled pastors, viz.: Revs. Burr Baldwin, 1829–33; Wyllis Lord, D.D., 1834–38; J. Woodbridge, D.D., 1839–42; Alexander Leadbetter, 1844–49; J. A. Saxton, 1850–52; F. A. Spencer, 1853–63; J. B. Cleaveland, 1863–67; Alpheus Winter, 1868–69; S. S. Martyn, 1870–74; F. H. Adams, 1875, present pastor.

At different times since the building of the church, repairs and renovations have been made at an expenditure, in all, of about three thousand dollars. It is now a substantial brick building, with bell-tower, in thorough order, capable of seating four hundred persons. Five deacons have been ordained, as follows: John Brown, 1829; Charles B. Richards, 1833; Roger H. Mills, 1849; Jason C. Keach, 1849; Howell W. Brown, 1859. The semi-centennial was celebrated Dec. 25, 1878, by a memorial sermon by the pastor, Rev. F. H. Adams, addresses, music, and a collation in the portion of the adjoining building known as Academy Hall, now handsomely fitted up by the ladies of the society as lecture-room and church parlors, for religious, social, and literary gathering.

THE SOUTH CHURCH,

organized in 1848 with fifty-six members, has now on its rolls a membership of one hundred and twenty-one. It has been served by the following pastors: Revs. J. C. Houghton, 1851–54; Edwin Hall, Jr., 1854–69; J. Woodruff, 1870–71; Stephen A. Loper, 1872–74; Merrick Knight, 1875–79; Richard Scoles, April 21, 1880. The church edifice is of wood, with a tower and bell. It has a basement containing a lecture-room, where town-meetings have been held on alternate years. During the year 1880 about six hundred dollars were expended on the building, which is now in thorough repair. It will seat about two hundred and fifty persons. The deacons of this church have been Messrs. Selah Woodruff, George Adams, Edmund Watson, Andrew Clark, and James Lyman.

BAPTIST AND METHODIST.

The Baptists organized in the southwestern part of the town, and built the church in Bakerville as early as 1830. It was used by them, with the interior in a rough state, until about 1835, when, with the assistance of the Baker brothers, Methodists, and members of the Watson family, Congregationalists, it was neatly finished and called a union church, being open to religious services by clergymen of all denominations. Some years after, Mr. Anthony Baker repaired and thoroughly renovated it at his own expense, since which time services have been held with more or less regularity by ministers of the Methodist Conference.

THE NEW HARTFORD (NORTH) BAPTIST CHURCH

was organized in August, 1859, by twenty-two members resident in this town, formerly belonging to the Pleasant Valley Church. Until 1862 meetings were held on the Sabbath in the Greenwoods District school-house, but, objections having been made to that arrangement by persons in the district, the society soon after purchased the Baptist meeting-house in Pleasant Valley (then unused), brought it in sections to New Hartford, and rebuilt it on the hill overlooking the village, on the east bank of the river. This was done by the efficient aid of the late Rev. William Dennison, Baptist State missionary, himself a practical builder. The house was dedicated Jan. 30, 1867. It is pleasantly furnished in the interior, and has a tower and a bell. The church now numbers about forty members. Of the original membership, one, B. G. Loomis, alone remains; nine have been dismissed to other churches, and twelve are dead. The pastors have been Revs. S. S. Carter, installed August, 1859; N. R. Bennett, August, 1861; C. N. Nichols, August, 1862; L. H. Wakeman, January, 1867; Joseph Burnett, December, 1869; Ralph H. Bowles, May, 1878.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

In November, 1849, Rev. J. H. Betts was sent by Bishop Brownell to take charge of a Protestant Episcopal mission in Pine Meadow. For lack of a suitable place of meeting, services were not held on the Sabbath until June 9, 1850, after which time they were regularly held in Chapin's Hall until the completion of the church. St. John's parish was organized Nov. 20, 1850. The corner-stone of a house of worship was laid the following day, and the finished edifice consecrated as St. John's church, by Bishop Brownell, June 4, 1851. This church, which stood at the southern extremity of Church Street, was destroyed by fire Dec. 23, 1859, and with it a valuable pipe-organ, the gift of Herman Chapin, Esq. Services were again held in Chapin's Hall until the present church, which fronts the triangular park at the northern end of Church Street, was completed. Divine service was first held in the new edifice Christmas Eve, 1861. The church is of wood, in the Gothic style of architecture, with a bell-tower and spire; the interior is neatly and tastefully furnished. The rectors of the church have been Revs. John H. Betts, from Easter, 1851, to July, 1857; Enoch Huntington, from April, 1858, to May, 1860; Myron A. Johnson, from November, 1861, to October, 1862; T. S. Judd, from November, 1862, to March, 1863; De Lancy G. Rice, from May, 1863, to April, 1865; J. C. Heald, from 1866 to July, 1868; John H. Betts, recalled April, 1869, to May, 1880; Theodore Porter, ordained December, 1880, now pastor of the church.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Roman Catholic form of worship was first observed in New Hartford in March, 1849, when Rev. Luke Daly, of New Britain, was sent by the bishop of this diocese to hold services among the members of that communion. For a period of two years, Rev. Father Daly came once in three months to celebrate mass, after which time he was succeeded by Rev.

Thomas Quinn, Rev. Fathers Gilleck, Gorman, and Thomas Hendrickon, pastors at Winsted.

The church was then placed under the care of the resident priest at Collinsville, since which time it has been attended by Revs. P. J. O'Dwyer, John Fagan, Lawrence Walsh, and the present pastor, Rev. Bernard O'R. Sheridan, who has presided over the parish since 1870, with the following assistants: Revs. Michael O'Brien, John Russell, John Creadon, Thomas Mulvany, and the present associate, Rev. Luke Fitzsimmons.

The places of meeting were first at private houses, then at the brick machine-shop and Chapin's Hall, Pine Meadow, and then in the upper village, at the school-house now occupied by Miss Chloe Lankton, and at Academy Hall. The "Church of the Immaculate Conception," at the North village, was commenced in 1868, during the pastorate of Rev. John Fagan, and finished during the pastorate of Rev. Lawrence Walsh. It is the largest church edifice in town. There has never been a priest resident in New Hartford, but mass is celebrated every Sunday morning by one of the reverend fathers from Collinsville. The Roman Catholic population in town is estimated by the present pastor at one thousand souls.

SCHOOLS.

The school-house followed closely upon the meeting-house. In December, 1753, it was voted in town-meeting to build a school-house twenty-five feet long, sixteen feet wide, and seven and a half feet between joints, to be set within twenty rods of the meeting-house. A second vote of the same meeting provided for two school-houses,—one at the south part of the town,—which vote was afterwards revoked. The school-house on Town Hill was not completed until 1756, and the one at the south part of the town was delayed some years longer. It stood about a half-mile southwest of Judge Wait Garrett's present residence.

Previous to this time appropriation had been made year by year for "scooling" the children in New Hartford; at one time twenty-four pounds were voted "to hire a master." The schools were taught in different private houses designated by a committee appointed for the purpose.

Those who smile at the peculiar spelling of the old records, and the primitive manner of keeping account-books, should consider the limited advantages of the schools in those early days, and admire rather than wonder.

An old citizen, whose memory goes back to the beginning of the present century, says there were no arithmetics introduced into the schools of New Hartford until 1812, when Harold Wyllys came from Hartford to teach a grammar school on the Moody place, now owned by the heirs of Timothy Buckley, where the town poor are kept. Slates and blackboards were unknown; the multiplication-table was orally drilled into the children, who were taught to make figures in their copy-books; Dillsworth's speller, Dwight's geography, the "Columbian Orator," and the "New England Primer" were the text-books. The school-houses were warmed (?) by open fireplaces, supplied with wood furnished by the parents of the children in proportion to the number sent. The wages of male teachers averaged not more than ten dollars a month, and those of female teachers from three to six dollars per month, besides board, which was furnished by the parents, like the wood, in proportion to the number of children, the teacher going from house to house, or, as it was commonly phrased, "boarded around." The female teachers also gave instruction in needle-work.

In 1770 the town was divided into five school districts,—two at South End, and one each at North End, West Hill, and Town Hill. Mr. Goodwin's letter of 1813, before mentioned, says, "There are nine district schools, and for several seasons past there has been a school where the higher branches of literature have been taught," probably referring to Mr. Wyllys' school at the Moody place. In this connection another quotation from Mr. Goodwin's letter may be in order: "There are at present but two public libraries, containing from one hundred to one hundred and fifty volumes each." In the annual report of the Connecticut Board of Education for 1868 is published a letter from Prof. William C. Fowler, of Durham, from which the following is a short extract:

> "In reply to your favor, in which you request me to furnish some information concerning the town and village libraries, which in various parts of the State were the educators of our fathers, I have to say . . . these libraries are now numbered with the things that were, but for fifty or a hundred years they were a living power in the commonwealth, as we may still learn in the fast-fading light of tradition. Books were for a long time scarce in Connecticut, as elsewhere in New England, except in the libraries of some of the eminent clergymen. . . .
>
> "These book companies were voluntary associations of persons in the several towns who were desirous of establishing a library. A number of the intelligent men of the town would meet together, appoint a committee of four or five persons and a clerk, who was often the library-keeper. Each member contributed a certain sum, say twenty shillings, as an entrance fee, and an annual tax, say one shilling. The books were drawn out by the members, or by some of their families, to be returned in a fortnight or at some longer time. The question what books should be purchased was considered to be a very important one. . . . 'The Universal History,' Josephus' 'History of the Jews,' Watts' works, some of the poetical works of Milton, Pope, Thomson, Goldsmith, the sermons of some of the ablest English divines, some of the works of President Edwards, 'The Spectator,' 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and many others, became familiarly known to more or less readers in many towns. The good influence of these libraries upon every class of the population, from the highest to the lowest, cannot be measured."

There are now three public libraries in town, largely composed of works of fiction, from which books may be drawn on yearly subscription or by payment of a small fee at each drawing. The Pine Meadow Library Association has a collection of some six hundred volumes, the Greenwoods Company Library has four hundred and fifty volumes in constant circulation, and the Roman Catholic society also sustains a small but well-selected library.

There are in New Hartford at the present time no schools of a higher grade than district school, where

are taught the ordinary English branches. There have been efforts from time to time among the citizens to support academies and private schools, but such enterprises have never been for any length of time successful. In 1837 a number of gentlemen in the North village interested in the education of youth erected at private expense the building adjoining the Congregational church, long known as the "Academy," and sustained for a number of years a most excellent select school therein. The second floor of the building was used by the Congregational society for religious meetings, and was also leased for entertainments and town-meetings, hence the name Academy Hall. Subsequently the North End School District enlarged the building one-half, the Academy association taking the entire upper half, or hall, and the district taking the two school-rooms on the first floor. The gentlemen who composed the Academy association are nearly all dead, and the hall has come, partly by gifts of shares, partly by tacit consent, into the custody of the Congregational society.

An academy once sustained at Nepaug was years ago converted into a dwelling-house, and one built by subscription at Bakerville about 1835 is now used for a district school.

Efforts, so far unsuccessful, have been made to secure the establishment of a good high school, which is greatly needed in the town.

There are now nine school districts in New Hartford, designated as follows, with the number of pupils in attendance on each in 1880: North End (2 teachers), 105; Pine Meadow (2 teachers), 174; Greenwoods (4 teachers), 375; West Hill, 23; Southeast, 20; Bakerville, 26; Henderson, 26; Town Hill, 27; Merrill or Nepaug, 32. The second school-house on Town Hill was built in 1785. The first school-house at North End village stood about ten rods above the house now occupied by H. H. Stone. The second was the house formerly owned by old Mrs. Simons. In 1815 this was too small to accommodate the growing district. It was therefore sold, and the house now occupied by Miss Chloe Lankton* was built and used for a school-house until the rooms under Academy Hall were fitted up for the purpose.

The Greenwoods District school-house was built about 1850. A few years ago it was raised and otherwise enlarged and improved, making it the best school building in the town.

HIGHWAYS.

The home-lots for the first settlers of New Hartford were laid out on the east and west sides of a highway sixteen rods wide and three miles in length, running north from the foot of Yellow Mountain over Town Hill. Tradition relates that when Rev. Jonathan Marsh's house was raised, about 1740, he told his parishioners before they had anything to eat or drink they must cut down the white birches in this highway, so that he could see Mr. Loomis' house.† This first highway has been encroached upon from time to time, and its former generous width is constantly narrowing. Rev. Mr. Marsh's house stood on the line of the original highway, a little to the south and in the rear of Daniel Royce's present residence. About the year 1800 the town took action in the matter of highway encroachments, and gave those who had robbed the public the choice of paying for the land or removing their fences; but for some reason the money was never all collected, nor is there a probability that many fences were removed.

The necessities of the town demanded cross-highways, of which there were at first three, eight rods wide, running from Town Hill towards East Mountain. Two of these still remain,—the one running east from Town Hill Street, near the meeting-house and burial-place (which, continued, was the South country road), the other, farther north, intersecting the Steele road near the residence of Grove S. Marsh. The third came into Town Hill Street nearly opposite the residence of the late Isaac P. Steele, and was of great convenience to the farmers going to and from their lands at East Mountain.

In September and October, 1734, a survey was made of two country roads in New Hartford. The South road ran from Town Hill south-southeast until it intersected "the path leading to Litchfield," near the southeastern boundary of the town. The North road ran towards the river, and then mainly followed its course to the Simsbury boundary; the road, "so far north from the meeting-house as there are any inhabitants," was made passable in 1742.‡

The present line of highway from Town Hill to Spruce Brook was purchased of Pelatiah Allyn and Sarah (Moody) Allyn, his wife, in 1757. It runs through what was once the Moody farm. This road was again altered, within the memory of old inhabitants, from the house of H. H. Stone. It formerly described a southerly curve, avoiding the steep hill above the brook. In 1738 application was made to the County Court for a convenient country road from the town of Simsbury to the two country roads in New Hartford, which the appointment of a surveyor to keep it in order in 1742 indicates was granted. In 1744 the town "voted to view to see if we can have a road at the south end of Wongsunkmaug§ pond, to come

* Miss Lankton has been an invalid for nearly fifty years. A sketch of her life, written by Miss Harriet Atwell, of Pleasant Valley, has been widely read, and brings her correspondence and visitors from all over the country.

† This stood where the present Loomis house now stands on Town Hill, fast crumbling to decay, its stone chimney rising like a tower among the ruins. The "L" portion of this house, built by the pioneer Israel Loomis, is said to be the first building ever erected on Town Hill.

‡ This was probably as far as the hotel corner at the North village, where settled Deacon Martyn Smith. Matthew Gillet also lived in this part of the town: his house stood west of Mrs. Howard P. Marsh's house, on a highway now discontinued.

§ Wonksunkmunk, as the spelling varies, was the Indian name for West Hill pond, long known as Shepherd's pond, from Daniel Shepherd, the first settler on its banks in 1748, when he sold his Town Hill property and removed thither.

into the Town Hill road in that highway on the north side of Israel Loomis' lot." There is on record no report of this committee, but the highway "north of Israel Loomis' lot" was sold in 1756, and the one which comes into Town Hill road south of Mrs. Julie P. Smith's farm was purchased in its stead. An old resident remembers that this was formerly the only way for the "West Hill folks to come to meeting."

The year 1756 shows quite a highway record. Votes were passed to clear a road from the river to Jonathan Merrill's house (now Mr. Abram Chidsey's), also one in the Pine Meadow, and a road to Barkhamsted, the latter with the proviso, "if they can do it with pooting the town of New Hartford to but a little caust." This road was made the following year from "the east side of the river, by Deacon Martyn Smith's, to the highway in Barkhamsted, near the dwelling-house of Pelatiah Allyn." In 1758 highways were opened to Torrington and Harwinton, and also a highway to Kellogg's mill, on the Nepash, South End.

In May, 1758, the General Assembly having been advised of the great need of such action, appointed a committee to examine the country and report on a new and better road or way through Simsbury, New Hartford, Norfolk, and Canaan, on towards Albany. In May, 1759, a new line of road from the court-house in Hartford to Col. Whitney's, in Canaan, was reported. The result of this report was that the committee were directed "to lay out and make plain and certain the said new country road from the mansion-house of Samuel Humphrey, in Simsbury, to Col. David Whitney's, in Canaan." In May, 1760, the survey having been made, the road was ordered cleared and made passable for traveling before Nov. 20, 1761, by the proprietors of the towns through which it ran. This rugged thoroughfare, known as the "old North country road," entered the town at the Simsbury line, crossed the river at "Satan's Kingdom," ran through Pine Meadow and North End, about on the line of the present road, and at the corner near the hotel it ran westerly up the steep hill, past the residence of William Cook, and crossed the Greenwoods turnpike a little west of the old toll-gate, then on over Wallen's Hill, through Winchester, Colebrook, Norfolk, and Canaan, to Albany. Until 1800 this road was the great thoroughfare of the colony in the direction of Albany. Over it passed the troops and munitions of war of the Continental army, and the captured detachments of Burgoyne's soldiers, who encamped at New Hartford, near Charles Maxfield's new residence. The first mail from Hartford to Albany is said to have been carried over this road, on horseback, by Jacob Balcom, of Winchester.

The first turnpike through New Hartford ran "from the dwelling-house of Capt. Dudley Case (who kept tavern where Mrs. Olive Pike now lives) to the Massachusetts line, on the east side of the river," and was called the Farmington River turnpike. The company was incorporated May, 1780, and their first meeting was held at "the house of Aaron Richards, innholder in New Hartford," he being a member of the corporation. The act of incorporation authorizes a toll-gate within fifty rods southward of the house of Aaron Richards,* and specifies the rates of toll, from which were exempted "persons traveling on the Lord's day, and other public days, to attend public worship, society-, town-, and freemen's-meeting, funerals, people in town attending to farm business, also going to mill with horse, and militia going to attend reviews and exercises."

The town records show that in 1771–72, by a memorial to the General Assembly, the town vigorously opposed the report of a committee who had been appointed to view the land on the east side of the river with reference to a highway between New Hartford and Colebrook, and the probabilities are that this turnpike was the final outcome of the matter agitated at that time.

The Talcott Mountain Turnpike Company was incorporated in 1798, the road to run "from the west line of the city of Hartford to the house of Eldad Shepherd, in New Hartford." This was the hotel at North End, purchased of Seth Smith's heirs about this time. The most ancient part of this hotel, as it now stands, was built by Deacon Martyn Smith, who lived here at an early period in the history of the town. In 1799 the Greenwoods turnpike, a continuation of the same route, was opened from Eldad Shepherd's house, in New Hartford, to Sheffield, Mass., by a new route which followed, as far as practicable, the courses of the streams and avoided the high hills. Starting from the hotel, it diverged from the present road near the scythe-shop, and passed through the swamp near the old Jopp house, some rods to the east of the present thoroughfare.

In May, 1801, the Torrington Turnpike Company was incorporated, and the first meeting was held at the house of Moses Kellogg, innholder of New Hartford, in July of that year. This road passed through the villages of Bakerville and New Hartford Centre, now Nepaug, and followed, for the most part, the line of the old Torrington country road. It was generally called by New Hartford residents the Litchfield road, because used in going to and from the county-seat. Moses Kellogg, and afterwards his son, Col. Norman Kellogg, were for many years keepers of the tavern at the south part of the town, and the building so long kept by them as a public-house is still in good repair, and occupied by their descendants as a dwelling.

About a mile west of Bakerville, on the Torrington road, Levi Watson, son of Cyprian Watson, a pioneer settler of the town, kept tavern in the old colonial days. Two of his sons did brave service in the Revolutionary struggle, and one of his descendants relates that during the years of the war his house was often

* Now known as the Miles Richards place, on the corner of Barkhamsted and Richards' roads.

so filled with officers and soldiers traveling to and fro on duty that it was impossible to give them other accommodations than the floors, where they were glad to stretch their wearied limbs for a night's repose.

The highway from the North village to South End, known as the "Steele road," was opened about 1808. The "New road," from the forks of the West Hill and Town Hill roads to the stone grist-mill at Stub Hollow, was laid out by county commissioners in 1830, costing the town a tax of five cents on a dollar. In 1848 the road was opened from the highway, past the Greenwoods Company's saw-mill and grist-mill, and in 1850 that running from Marquis Richards' place to Pine Meadow, known as "Black Bridge road." In 1853 it was voted to build a road through "Satan's Kingdom," one-half to be at the expense of individuals. In 1870 the road was opened from the bridge at the lower end of North village to the Steele road, coming out near the residence of E. R. Carter, and in 1871 the road over the hill, past the house of Henry M. Gates. In 1871 a sidewalk was made between North village and Pine Meadow.

In 1878 a new road was made to Barkhamsted town line, west of the river, the old one being dangerous by proximity to the Connecticut Western Railway track.

Keeping the highways in order has always been a great expense to New Hartford on account of the roughness of the country. In 1806 scrapers were first purchased by the town for use on the highways, and in October, 1843, keeping the roads in repair was first let out to the lowest bidder for five years. Previous to that time the town was divided into districts, and surveyors appointed for each district, who were responsible for the actual labor performed, or its equivalent in money, of each citizen's road-tax.

BRIDGES

have also been a great item of expense to New Hartford. The first mention of any bridge in the town records is a vote passed in 1756 to build a bridge across the Nepash near Samuel Douglass' (southeast part of town). There is on file at the State Library a memorial from citizens of New Hartford, dated May, 1763, presented by Capt. Isaac Kellogg, praying for a lottery to assist them in building a bridge across the "Great River," in said town. This memorial sets forth that this river is a swift stream, about twelve rods wide, with a very rocky bottom, that it is at times impossible to cross this river at the place where the new road has recently been laid out at the expense of the colony, and that, as the traveling yearly increases on said road, persons have been from time to time drowned in attempting to cross for want of a bridge. The memorial also states that the petitioners are a poor people, very unable to pay their public taxes, that they have recently borne half the expense of erecting a bridge across the river at Suffrage, in Simsbury, and pray for a lottery to raise one hundred and twenty pounds to build the desired bridge. This was negatived by the Assembly, but another petition praying for a land-tax for the same purpose was granted, and the bridge was built, the first across the Farmington in the town. This bridge, and another built by the aid of a lottery in 1778, were probably carried away by freshets, and for a time there was a ferry at the "Kingdom" crossing. In 1784 the town applied to the General Assembly for aid in building a third bridge, and in 1796 it was substantially built with stone piers, but not until the matter had been considered of opening a road to Suffrage, on the west side of the river, and an effort made to turn over to the Talcott Mountain Turnpike Company the building of the bridge. In 1799 this bridge was repaired. An old citizen, Mr. Ashbel Marsh, remembers that his father carted timbers for a new bridge built in 1803–4, and the town voted in 1812 to repair the hard-worn structure and give it a new top and cover of plank. In 1832 another was built, and in 1856 the present one, which, repaired in 1880, has thus far withstood the destructive elements. The first bridge across the Farmington at the North village was built in 1786, the second in 1799, the third in 1810, and the fourth in 1823. A double-track bridge was built in 1850, to which a footwalk was added in 1871. The present riveted iron bridge, with a track twenty feet wide, and a footwalk six feet in width, was put up in 1878, at a cost to the town of ten thousand dollars. The Farmington was bridged at a third place when the highway was opened from Pine Meadow to the Marquis Richards place, in 1850. The first bridge did service until 1873, when the one was built which is yet in substantial order.

In 1783 five bridges were built in the town, four across the Nepash, which are not located in the records, and one across Spruce Brook near its outlet (between North village and Pine Meadow). This is the first mention of a bridge at this place. In 1802 two bridges were built across the Nepash, "one on the turnpike at the southeast part of the town, near a grist-mill formerly owned by Zebulon Merrill, the other on the turnpike in the east part of the town, near Uriah Edgecomb's."

In the spring freshet of 1866 much damage was done to the bridges in town, the one between North Village and Pine Meadow being carried away.

The flood of December, 1878, unequaled on the Farmington for forty years, carried before it the Canal railroad-bridge, piers, abutments, and spans, the temporary structure and trestle at North village, where work had commenced preparatory to building the new iron bridge, and the bridge over the East Branch, besides other lesser damages. It was only by the continued exertions of a large force of workmen, who were on guard one whole night, that the Greenwoods Company's dam was kept from giving way, the road along the side of the pond being four feet under water, and the top of the abutments nearly reached by the flood.

RAILROADS.

In 1870 the Collinsville branch of the Canal Railroad was extended as far as Pine Meadow, a temporary depot being fitted up near the entrance to the dugway, at the upper end of that village. In 1877 the road was again extended as far as the Greenwoods Company's mills, and commodious brick passenger- and freight-depots built on the east side of the river a little below the factory village. The Farmington was first crossed on a trestle-work, which gave place to a handsome iron bridge, carried away by the flood of 1878. A temporary trestle was again put up, and used until the present fine iron bridge was completed in 1879. The old station-house in Pine Meadow has been moved away, and a brick depot built at the south end of Church Street. The Connecticut Western Railway, which passes through the villages of New Hartford and Pine Meadow, was built in 1871, and the first engine passed over the road December 21st of that year.* The upper depot is located near the foot of Cemetery Hill, where the track crosses the Town Hill road, with freight-depots, coal-sheds, and water-tank farther south. The lower depot is opposite the residence of C. W. Gilman, in Pine Meadow. The track of this road runs on an elevated embankment above the highway between the two villages, entering the upper on a substantial wooden trestle some thirty feet in height. The Connecticut Western Railway has an iron bridge across the Farmington at "Satan's Kingdom" crossing, and the appearance of the gorge has been materially changed by tunneling for the road-beds of the two lines (Canal and Connecticut Western), one on each side of the stream.

TOWN-HALL.

After the removal of the old town-house on the hill, in 1848, the voters of the town were without a home on town-meeting days. They met one-half the time at the basement of the church at Nepaug, and the other half sometimes in the school-house, sometimes at Academy Hall, at North village. The "lock-up" of the town was a tumble-down, mouldy old building, formerly used by Wilson B. Spring as a carriage-shop, which stood just west of the Connecticut Western Railroad track, on the Town Hill road, an eyesore to the public, torn down the present year (1881).

From time to time the subject of building a town-hall was agitated, but every project had opponents, as was natural in a town where there are several little villages, with the principal business and manufacturing interests in one corner, instead of at a common centre. In 1872 it was voted in town-meeting to build, buy, or hire a suitable building or rooms for a lock-up and court-room for the trial of criminals and other cases before a justice of the peace, to be located in the North village. The site of the present building (a little above the hotel corner, on the east side of the Greenwoods turnpike) was purchased, and the substantial foundation laid, when, in June, 1873, other counsels prevailed, and the selectmen were instructed to sell the building lot and foundations, with the brick and building materials already purchased. The consequence was that the cellar and building materials lay exposed on the main street of the village for more than two years, until, in October, 1875, a vote was barely carried to instruct the selectmen to build a town-hall at a cost not to exceed ten thousand dollars. The present building, one of the chief ornaments of the town, was immediately erected on the foundations laid three years before. The building is of brick, with granite foundations and brownstone cappings and trimmings, forty feet front by seventy feet deep, two stories and a basement, with gables and a clock-tower. The basement-floor has a court-room, two cells, and a room now rented for a tailor's work-shop. The first floor has a handsome store in front, entrance-hall, ticket-office, town clerk, and probate offices, with vault, and two offices for rent. The town-hall, fitted up with stage and dressing-rooms, occupies the entire second floor.

The building was dedicated, with a grand centennial celebration, July 4, 1876, when the town records were removed in state to their new depository. A special feature of the occasion was the singing of the "Star-Spangled Banner" by Clara Louisa Kellogg; Judge J. B. Foster and others delivered addresses, and Capt. H. R. Jones read the Declaration of Independence.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

The town of New Hartford was incorporated by act of the General Court, October, 1738. At the May session of the General Assembly in 1751 an act was passed removing seventeen towns in the northwesterly part of the colony from the counties of Hartford, New Haven, and Fairfield, and constituting them a separate county, to be called the county of Litchfield, with the town of Litchfield as the county-seat. This was a grievous affliction to the inhabitants of New Hartford, who could not become reconciled to being set off from Hartford County, and there is something pathetic in the language of the petitions which year after year they presented to the General Assembly, praying to be released from Litchfield County. That august body continued unmoved by the oft-repeated appeals setting forth the difficulties to the town by reason of the "roughness of the way" to Litchfield, and that, "as trade was mainly in Hartford, when any person went to court, other business could be transacted at the same time," which was no small consideration in those days of poor roads and unbridged streams. Col. Aaron Austin, of New Hartford, was judge of Litchfield County Court for many years—

* The town of New Hartford had just been heavily taxed by liberal subscriptions to the Canal Railway extension when the Connecticut Western was projected, and for that reason did not subscribe to the stock of the latter road, which occasioned much feeling for a time among those interested in the Connecticut Western enterprise, so much so that it was proposed to "go around" New Hartford, until surveyors found that impracticable.

family history says for twenty-five years—previous to his disqualification by age in 1816. The County Court, now a thing of the past, is in some part superseded by the District Court of Litchfield County. The judgeship of this district was held by Jared B. Foster, of New Hartford, from 1874 to 1877.

Col. Aaron Austin was for twenty-three years (1795 to 1818) one of the twelve assistants to the Governor of Connecticut, a body corresponding to the present Senate. Other senators from the town have been Roger H. Mills, in 1848; Henry Jones, in 1861; Edward M. Chapin, in 1872. Roger H. Mills was Secretary of State in 1849, and candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the first Prohibition ticket put forward in the State. He removed to Beloit, Wis., in 1853, where he died in 1880.

The first justice of the peace in New Hartford was Capt. Isaac Kellogg, appointed by the General Assembly, on petition of the town, in 1745.

The town was first represented in the General Assembly in 1776; the representatives were Capt. Isaac Kellogg and Capt. Matthew Gillet. The town had previously been too poor to send deputies to the General Assembly,—all expenses of such representation being then borne by the towns,—but during the war of the Revolution, when the safety of this and sister-colonies was at stake, patriotism demanded representation in council at any cost.

Previous to 1808, New Hartford belonged to Farmington probate district, from which it was taken at that time and annexed to Simsbury district. Col. Aaron Austin, of New Hartford, was appointed judge of Simsbury probate district in October, 1813, and continued in office until disqualified by age, May, 1816. In 1825 the towns of New Hartford and Barkhamstead were taken from Simsbury district and constituted the probate district of New Hartford. Capt. Isaac Kellogg* was appointed judge, and served until 1833, when Launcelot Phelps, of Barkhamsted, succeeded him. The same year, 1833, New Hartford was constituted a separate district at its own request. The list of probate judges since 1833 is as follows:

Isaac Kellogg, 1834–35; Tertius Wadsworth, 1835–38; Roger H. Mills, 1838–42; Wait Garrett, 1842–44; Roger H. Mills, 1847–53; Jared B. Foster, 1853–57; Henry Jones, 1857–63; Orrin Goodwin, 1863–66; Fitch W. Burwell, 1866–78; Jason C. Keach, 1878–80; Henry R. Jones took office January, 1881.

Judges Henry Jones and Orrin Goodwin died in office, and F. W. Burwell and Jason C. Keach were disqualified by age before the expiration of their official terms of service.

TOWN CLERKS.

The first proprietors' clerk was John Austin, of Hartford, chosen in 1732, who served a year, when Nathaniel Hooker was chosen, and served from 1733 to 1739. Noah Merrill, of New Hartford, was the first town clerk appointed, but died before taking the oath of office. The proprietors then appointed Matthew Gillett, who served the town faithfully in that capacity for nearly forty years, from April, 1739, until 1778. His successors have been:

Joseph Merrill (2d), 1778–83; James Steel, 1783–86; Joseph Loomis, 1789–1805; Asa Goodwin, 1806–48; J. C. Keach, 1848–81, exclusive of 1854, when the office was held by Dr. Jerry Burwell, and 1855–58, when it was held by Norman B. Merrill.

The military history of New Hartford begins with a vote of the town in 1743 to expend twelve pounds to purchase colors (and a brand). In 1744 twelve shillings were paid to Matthew Gillett for warning a training, and in 1745 it was voted to purchase a town stock of ammunition. In May, 1752, the General Assembly confirmed Mr. Matthew Gillett, who seems to have been a knight of the sword as well as of the pen, captain of the company or train-band in New Hartford, and ordered that he be commissioned accordingly. The town records of this period, punctilious in giving titles, show that Israel Loomis was lieutenant and Thomas Olcott ensign of this company. Military organizations were kept up in New Hartford until the disbanding of the Lafayette Guards, not long since. Great pride was taken in the drill and appearance of these troops on parade- and training-days. A history of these military companies, from Capt. Matthew Gillet's time, would be of great interest to New Hartford readers; at some future time it may be written, but it would be too extended for these pages.

In 1739, New Hartford was designated as one of the towns in which the First Regiment of militia should be located. In 1774 the troops from New Hartford, Simsbury, Hartland, Barkhamsted, and Colebrook constituted the Eighteenth Regiment of militia, of which Abel Merrill, of New Hartford, was commissioned major. In 1820 the New Hartford troops belonged to the Twenty-first Regiment of militia.

The first record pointing to active service by New Hartford troops is a reference to powder taken from the town stock by Israel Loomis at the time of the expedition against "the fort at Lake George," from which it is gathered that a detachment of men under Lieut. Loomis were at the attack on Ticonderoga in 1758. The town records also mention the death of Nathaniel Seymour at Crown Point, Oct. 20, 1760; there were probably others who served at the same time who lived to return.

A detachment of sixteen young men from New Hartford went in the expedition against Havana, under Gen. Lyman, in 1762, only one of whom, Benjamin Merrill, lived to return. The records at the State Department of Capt. John Patterson's (afterwards Roger Enos') company, in which these men served, are incomplete, so that only a portion of the names can be found; these are Michael Merrill,† Eliakim

* Great-grandson of the original settler of that name.

† Michael Merrill was the eldest son of Joseph Merrill, a pioneer of the town, who afterwards married the widow of David Chapins. Joseph Merrill gave to another son, born about this time, the name of Michael; he was a physician in New Hartford, familiarly called "Dr. Michael."

Merrill, David Chapins, Zebulon Shepard, Joseph Watson, Nathaniel Wilcox, Gideon Smith, John Miller, Joseph Whiting Marsh.*

This expedition, which reached Havana in the month of August, was fatal to more than two-thirds of the men who composed it, chiefly by reason of sickness incident to the climate at that season. Of a regiment numbering August 10th eight hundred and two men, but thirty-four were reported fit for duty October 2d, and part of those who lived to embark for home died on the voyage or suffered shipwreck.

In May, 1774, after the issue of the Boston Port Bill, and other hostile demonstrations of Great Britain, Governor Trumbull, of Connecticut, in view of the general peril which threatened the colonies, issued a proclamation enjoining a day of fasting and prayer. This was soon followed by an order to all towns to double their quantity of powder, ball, and flints.

At a town-meeting of the inhabitants of New Hartford, held Sept. 5, 1774, it was "voted to purchase two hundred pounds of powder, and flints answerable." Joseph Cowles, Capt. Seth Smith, Eldad Merrill, and Aaron Austin were appointed "a committee of correspondence to open subscription for the poor people of Boston and Charlestown," and spirited resolutions were passed, which were entered in the town records and published in the *Connecticut Courant.* These resolutions, after declaring that late acts of Parliament "were of dangerous tendency, and strike immediately at the foundation of the civil and religious rights and privileges of all British colonies in North America, and directly contrary to the English constitution," also expressing sympathy with the inhabitants of Boston, "now suffering under the cruel hand of tireny and oppression," and resolving to contribute to their relief, and to concur with and approve all measures adopted by the Congress at Philadelphia, close with the following sentiment:

"Also it is the opinion of this meeting that if any person shall, from any sinister views whatsoever, counteract the foregoing resolves, he shall be treated, not with open violence on his person or propperty, but with all the neglect, disesteem, and contempt which his character deserves and his conduct shall merret."

New Hartford at this trying season contributed her full share to the glorious record of Connecticut, which, out of a population of one hundred and ninety-eight thousand, furnished nearly forty thousand troops and militia for service during the war of the Revolution,—more in number than any other State except Massachusetts. Though the fifth in size of the original thirteen, she furnished more salt beef, pork, and cattle for the army than any sister-State. It was to her that Washington looked for help in the disheartening winter of 1778, when ten thousand soldiers lay naked and hungry at Valley Forge. Nor did the "Provision State" fail him then, but sent her commissary, in the dead of winter, through unbroken forests, to the relief of the suffering army. Capt. Phineas Merrill, of New Hartford, was with Col. Jeremiah Wadsworth, commissary of the State, in this branch of the service, and underwent many hardships while traveling with supplies from Connecticut to the army at different stations.

The following are but a few of the recorded votes of the town during the eight years' struggle:

March, 1777.—"*Voted*, That we will give ten pounds lawful money to each soldier belonging to New Hartford that shall inlist into the Continental Battalions."

September, 1777.—"*Voted*, That we will provide clothing for the soldiers that are inlisted and gone into the Continental army that belong to New Hartford."

"*Voted*, That the committee appointed by the town to make provision for soldiers' families that are gone into the Continental army, agreeable to the law of this State, do make *ample* provision for said families, and that the town of said New Hartford pay the overplus."

Jan. 7, 1777.—"*Voted*, That we do except of the articles of confederation and perpetual union between the states of New hampshire, Massachusetts bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia."

The taxes levied at this time, which called for money, were mostly paid in cloth, stockings, beef, pork, corn, and oats.

Beside those who enlisted for a term of service in the Continental army, the militia were repeatedly called out from Litchfield County to the frontier and sea-coast of Connecticut, and to Horse Neck, Peekskill, and other points on the Hudson, during the long and tedious struggle for the possession of the Highlands. Probably not an able-bodied man in town but was called out, some of them many times on this service.

Owing to scanty and incomplete records, it is impossible to ascertain the names of all New Hartford men who served during the Revolutionary struggle. Among the State archives at Hartford is a pay-roll of eighty-two men who marched under Capt. Seth Smith at the Lexington alarm, in April, 1775, and also five mounted men under Lieut. Uriah Seymour. Probably most of these saw other service.

The following are known to have served in the Continental army or State troops for a longer or shorter period:

Col. Aaron Austin, entered the service as a subaltern, and rose to the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Col. Seth Smith, appointed by the General Assembly lieutenant-colonel of one of the battalions raised for the defense of the State, or sea-coast and frontier, in 1777; also again commissioned for the same service in 1778. Col. Smith also marched with troops to Peekskill at the call of Gen. Washington in 1777.

Capt. Abram Pettibone, served on frontier and in New York.

Capt. Phineas Merrill, conductor of commissary teams under Col. Wadsworth.

Lieut. Charles Goodwin.

Capt. Elijah Flower, entered as a private; was imprisoned at Halifax; promoted for good service.

Cyrenius Austin, died in service.

John Garrett, Levi Watson, Isaac Watson, Thomas Watson, Cyprian Merrill, Jesse Steel, Joseph Gilbert, Theodore Gilbert, Aaron Stephens, Elisha Roberts, Ezra Andrus, Cyprian Merrill, Aaron Merrill, John Taylor, Daniel Marsh, Jesse Steel, William Cook, Ashbel Marsh, Caleb Watson.

* The last-named young man was eldest son of Rev. Jonathan Marsh. His connection with this expedition is gathered from manuscript family history.

WAR OF 1812.

During the last war with England, in response to a call for troops for the defense of the State, a company was organized in New Hartford and Barkhamsted, of about equal numbers from each town. They left New Hartford in July, 1813, under orders for New London, where they served until September, 1814. The Sunday before their departure the company, dressed in uniform, attended church on Town Hill, where Rev. Mr. Jerome delivered to them an appropriate address.

The records of this company are lost, and the following facts concerning it were furnished by Judge Wait Garrett, of New Hartford, the sole survivor, now in failing health and memory. The captain of the company was Moses Hayden, of Barkhamsted. The names of New Hartford men, as far as can be ascertained, were:

Lieut. George McNary, Ensign —— Merrill, Riverius Douglass, Ira Seymour, Jesse Markham, Samuel Markham, Schuyler Holcomb, Jesse Steel, Segur Steel, Hezekiah Woodruff, Asa Woodruff, Martin Goodwin.

Maj. John Meigs, of New Hartford, also saw service during this war and the war of the Revolution, though not a resident of New Hartford until 1794.

THE WAR OF THE REBELLION.

On Saturday, April 5, 1861, news of the bombardment of Sumter flew over the electric wires, and loyal hearts were stirred to action, as were the Revolutionary fathers at the tidings of Bunker Hill. New Hartford rose to the emergency. The first of her sons to respond to the call for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months enrolled themselves, with recruits from Winchester and other adjoining towns, as Company B, Second Connecticut Infantry. The officers were Abram G. Kellogg, captain; Charles W. Morse, first lieutenant; Charles Warren, second lieutenant; all of New Hartford. The company left for New Haven April 21st, where they were encamped and drilled until May 27th, when they left for Washington and the scene of action. They were at Fairfax Court-house and Bull Run, but lost no member by death.

April 29th a special town-meeting was held to make provision for the families of soldiers who had or should enlist for the support of the government.

In July, 1861, in response to a second call for men to defend the government, Company C, Eighth Connecticut Infantry, was organized, composed almost wholly of New Hartford men. The officers who first commanded it were Charles W. Nash, captain, Samuel Glasson, first lieutenant, Robert Burnside, second lieutenant. This company, during their three years' service, were in twelve hard-fought battles. At the battle of Antietam they went into action with nearly fifty men, and came out with less than twenty, thirty having been killed, disabled, or taken prisoners.

Aug. 2, 1862, after Litchfield County had determined to raise an entire regiment in response to Lincoln's call for "three hundred thousand more," the town of New Hartford, at a special meeting, offered a bounty of one hundred and twenty-five dollars "to all who may volunteer from this town to crush the existing wicked rebellion." New Hartford's offering to the "Mountain County Regiment" (the Nineteenth Infantry, afterwards Second Heavy Artillery) was a squad of thirty men, who were consolidated with recruits from Canaan and Colebrook to form Company F, of which Edward W. Jones, of New Hartford, was appointed captain, and afterwards promoted major of the regiment, and breveted lieutenant-colonel for bravery in action. This regiment also saw hard and bloody fighting; they were in thirteen engagements, and lost heavily in killed and wounded. Beside these companies, there were New Hartford men in almost every regiment from the State,—some thirty being distributed among the different companies of the Thirteenth Infantry,—in all, two hundred and sixty-seven.

In September, 1863, the selectmen of the town were authorized to pay a bounty of three hundred dollars to men drafted into the army, and the following was passed by the citizens:

"*Resolved*, That we, the citizens of New Hartford, will spend our money, and our lives if necessary, for the support of our government."

When the call came in August, 1864, for five hundred thousand men, when the patriots who were willing to risk their lives were already in the field, and volunteers were few and hard to find, yet the quota of the town was fifty-two, and must be raised, the authorities voted "a bounty of four hundred dollars to every volunteer or man drafted under said call."

At the close of the war, in 1865, came the return of the volunteers to their homes, to take up again the peaceful avocations left at the country's call. But not all returned: New Hartford's list of "killed in action or died in service" was forty-two; and who shall number those who came to their homes wounded or diseased, to find an early grave, or to carry through life the scars of the conflict?

MANUFACTURING AND BUSINESS INTERESTS.

In 1733 the proprietors of New Hartford sequestred for the benefit of the town two water-privileges, one for a grist-mill, the other for a saw-mill. The grist-mill privilege was at what is now known as "Stub Hollow,"* on or near the site of the present stone grist-mill, which was built by Lot Seymour about 1825. The saw-mill privilege was on Spruce Brook, on the southern slope of Cemetery Hill; but this was found to interfere with property already chosen by a proprietor, and was relinquished, with an injunction upon the inhabitants of the town that they should provide a suitable place for a saw-mill.

The first water privileges (except grist-mill above mentioned) improved were at "Satan's Kingdom" and Nepaug. There were both grist- and saw-mills at the

* First so called by the workmen who cleared the ground for Royal I. Watson's house in 1822, from the stumps of the trees left in the clearing.

"Kingdom" very soon after the settlement of the town. The date of building the dam is not known, but in 1751 Thomas Walling purchased of Jonathan Merrill both mills, with property adjoining; and the list of 1753 taxes Thomas Walling with a saw-mill valued at twenty pounds, and a grist-mill valued at fifteen pounds. The gorge at the "Kingdom" is about three-eighths of a mile in length, and the banks at the highest points are one hundred and twenty feet above the water, and in some places perpendicular or overhanging. The river flowing through this gorge, before it was obstructed by the two railroads which have narrowed its channel, was some twelve rods wide. The dam was near the Connecticut Western Railway bridge, and the mills were on the west bank of the river. Capt. Dudley Case, who came from Simsbury in 1784 and kept tavern on Mrs. Olive Pike's place, was the next proprietor of these mills. In 1753, Pelatiah Richards, and later Col. William Goodwin and his son, Caleb C. Goodwin, had a fulling-mill near Case's grist-mill, and a shop near by where they dressed the cloth spun and woven by the housewives of New Hartford.

Until 1832 the "Kingdom" bridge is mentioned in the town records as "the bridge near Case's mills," when the designation is changed to "near Salmon Merrill's." About this time Col. Salmon Merrill purchased the grist- and saw-mills, with property adjoining, and carried them on until the great flood in the winter of 1839–40 swept away the grist-mill, which was never rebuilt. The clothing-mill was carried away by the same freshet. In addition to the mills, Col. Merrill also had a turning-shop and bed-post-factory near the bank of the river. The saw-mill, with an occasional change of hands, continued in operation until it was carried away by flood, about the year 1869, after which the dam was demolished. The property at this time was owned by D. B. Smith, of Pine Meadow, who sold the right of way to the Canal Railroad, which destroyed the water-privilege.

In 1847, Messrs. Darius Camp and Caius C. Manchester built a puddling-furnace, for making cast iron into wrought iron, just above Wilcox's tavern, about three-quarters of a mile north of the "Kingdom" bridge, with a dam of but slight elevation on the river above the works. Tenement-houses were put up for the employees of the company, forming a little village, which has since borne the name of "Puddletown." The Connecticut Western Railroad track is laid in what was once the street through this settlement. The expense of transporting iron from Salisbury was so great that the business was not successful, and in 1852 C. C. Manchester, who had become sole proprietor, made an assignment for the benefit of creditors, and the property passed into the hands of Herman Chapin, who conducted the business until 1863, when the furnace was burned. The business was never revived, as the improvement of the water-privilege had caused extensive litigation between the owner and D. B. Smith, whose large manufacturing interests lay farther up the river.

About 1845, W. McNary, a wheelwright by trade, had a turning-shop and melodeon manufactory on the east bank of the river, near the "Kingdom" bridge. These works were afterwards purchased by Caleb C. Goodwin, who fitted them up for a blacksmith's shop, which purpose they served for a number of years.

INTERESTS AT NEPAUG.

The first mention of the Nepash water-power being utilized for the benefit of the town is on the tax-list of 1753, when Zebulon Merrill is rated at fifty pounds for a grist-mill and one-third of a saw-mill. The other owners of the saw-mill were Ephraim Andrus, Abram Kellogg, Elijah and Abel Merrill, each one-sixth, valued at five pounds. These mills were not far from the site of the Henderson Manufacturing Company's works, near the place where the turnpike-bridge crosses the Nepash. They were kept up for many years; an old resident remembers that Noah Seymour owned the grist-mill about 1800. The primitive saw-mills often had, as accessories, rude facilities for making wooden bowls and trenchers, which utilized the slabs of the logs. New Hartford kitchens were no doubt supplied in the olden time with these and kindred articles of wooden-ware from the saw-mill manufactory.

In 1850, A. S. Atkins & Co. were running the Nepaug Wood-Turning Works, and J. V. Green a lock-factory, near the site of the old mills; and about a quarter of a mile to the east, where the turnpike again crosses the stream, L. H. & L. Burnham carried on an iron foundry, in which they were successors to Bates Brothers, who built the dam and started the business in 1832. All of these are now discontinued. About a mile to the southeast, on a tributary of the river, was J. M. Clements' turning-shop, near which Elbridge Curtis now has a saw-mill. Still farther on the Nepash was a saw-mill, now owned by John Healey, who has recently built a new dam and a small grist-mill.

In 1869 the Henderson Manufacturing Company, James F. Henderson president, was organized for the manufacture of furniture-casters, bed-fastenings, and general hardware, having purchased and enlarged the buildings and water-privilege of the Atkins' Nepaug Works. This business was afterwards purchased by Forbes & Clark (Rev. S. B. Forbes and Edward Clark), of Winsted, who carried it on a short time, when the shops of the company were burned, September, 1875, and the personal property and interest of the concern purchased by D. B. Smith, who removed them to his own establishment in Pine Meadow. Thus passed away the last manufacturing interest of Nepaug, which one hundred years ago was the business centre of the town.*

* Until a recent date the post-office at this place was New Hartford Centre, now changed to Nepaug.

The first store of any note in New Hartford was opened at Nepaug, or South End, by Col. Aaron Austin, who took as partner Elias Kellogg, in 1789. The store was connected with Col. Austin's house, which stood a little west of the Congregational church, and directly opposite Col. Norman Kellogg's tavern.

In connection with the mercantile business, they also carried on a potash manufactory. Successors to Austin & Kellogg were Nelson Brothers, who did not remain long in the business. In 1824, Messrs. Tertius Wadsworth and Harvey B. Elmore built a store somewhat to the west of Col. Austin's old stand, and carried on mercantile business until 1826, when they sold out to James F. Henderson, who continued for many years a prosperous merchant. At his death the business was taken by his son, James M. Henderson, who carried it on until the store was burned in 1866. Since that time different individuals have done trading in a small way, and the present postmaster, E. R. Merrill, keeps a few groceries and articles of household necessity to accommodate the neighboring families, who are mostly farmers or persons of independent means of living.

PINE MEADOW.

In April, 1806, Roger Sheldon, who kept tavern in what is now the "old boarding-house," bought of Chauncey Sadd a water-privilege in Pine Meadow, and built the dam across the Farmington River at that place. Mr. Sheldon also dug the raceway about half its present width, and built a grist-mill on the site of the building now occupied by A. N. Bragg & Co. Through pecuniary embarrassments, Mr. Sheldon was unable to hold the property. He left town in 1809, and it passed into the hands of Isaac and George C. Kellogg, who purchased of his creditors four hundred acres of land, comprising all of what is now Pine Meadow, from C. W. Gilman's farm (formerly Col. Wells') to the old carriage-shop, and from the top of the mountain on the west to the hills on the east, including the "Forks," which they cultivated. The Kellogg brothers added to the buildings, and put in machinery for the manufacture of woolen goods, and also an iron foundry. Previous to these purchases the brothers had been engaged with their father, Ebenezer Kellogg, in the manufacture of carding-machines; their shop is said to be now a part of Mrs. Lemley's house. In 1833 the Kellogg brothers divided their property, Isaac taking the foundry and the southern portion, and George C. the northern portion, and sold out one-half of their water-right to the New Hartford Manufacturing Company, who built a new mill for manufacturing woolen goods. In this business the Kelloggs retained a controlling interest, George C. Kellogg being president of the new corporation. The woolen business was carried on until 1844, when the factory was burned, after which George C. Kellogg built a machine-shop for the manufacture of cotton-pickers principally, and carried it on successfully, associating his son Edward with him in business, under the firm-name of E. Kellogg & Co.

After the fire of 1844, Smiths & Brown (John C. and Darius B. Smith and Sanford Brown) bought out the woolen-works property, rebuilt, and put in a cotton-mill. This firm was dissolved at the death of Maj. Sanford Brown, in 1857, and succeeded by D. B. Smith & Co., D. B. Smith eventually buying out the other partners (J. C. Smith and T. Polhemus) and becoming sole proprietor. In May, 1875, the cotton-mill of D. B. Smith was burned, but immediately rebuilt on a more extensive scale. In the latter part of 1875, his factories being then partially rebuilt, Mr. Smith purchased the personal property of the Henderson Manufacturing Company's Caster-Works, removing them to Pine Meadow, and carried on this business until 1877, when, having completed his building arrangements, cotton machinery was again put in, and his son, George W. Smith, associated with him, under the firm-name of D. B. Smith & Co.

The business now embraces the manufacture of cotton-duck, furniture, hardware, brass and iron foundry, and saw- and grist-mills. The firm employ about one hundred and seventy-five hands in all branches of business, and in the cotton factory three thousand spindles are in operation.

About 1845, Freeman Graham, formerly an apprentice to the Kelloggs, and for a short time engaged in the manufacture of pistols both at the North village and in the old Kellogg machine-shop, bought out the iron foundry of Isaac Kellogg's heirs, and carried on machine and foundry business in Pine Meadow until 1851, when he failed in business, and in 1852 his property was purchased by Herman Chapin.

After the death of George C. Kellogg, in 1847, his son, Hiram B. Kellogg, took his father's share of the machine business, which continued under the same name until May, 1865, when Edward Kellogg, the senior partner, sold his interest to Philip E. Chapin, when the firm became H. B. Kellogg & Co. In 1866, H. B. Kellogg sold his interest to Philip E. Chapin, who became sole proprietor, and so continued until the Chapin Machine Company, a joint-stock corporation, was organized in 1870 for the manufacture of knitting-machines, machinery, and all branches of foundry business. This company, of which P. E. Chapin was president and held controlling interest, enlarged the brick machine-shops formerly occupied by Freeman Graham, using the Kellogg foundry, and continued in operation until 1878, when they went into bankruptcy. In April, 1878, the Chapin Manufacturing Company, P. E. Chapin principal stockholder, was organized, taking the buildings and machinery of the original concern. This soon went into insolvency, and the buildings, purchased by Edward M. Chapin, are at present writing unoccupied.

In 1826, Messrs. Copeland & Chapin purchased a water-privilege and building in Pine Meadow of the Kellogg brothers, and opened an establishment for the

manufacture of planes, rules, levels, etc. The senior partner remained in Hartford to attend to the sales of the planes, which were at first their sole products, Herman Chapin, the junior member of the concern, locating in Pine Meadow to superintend the business. In 1828, Mr. Chapin bought out his partner's interest, and soon after erected the present factory, which was then ninety feet front, with a one-story "L" twenty feet long. Extensions have been built from time to time until the building has now a frontage of two hundred feet, with three hundred feet in "L's," all two stories high, with all modern improvements as to heating, fire-pumps, etc.

In 1835, Mr. Chapin commenced the manufacture of rules, and was the first manufacturer who applied machinery to the making of these articles, by which improved facilities they are now sold for less than was paid the workmen for their labor forty years ago.

The present proprietor, Edwin M. Chapin, came into the ownership of the property and business in 1860, when the firm became H. Chapin's Son. After an exceptionally successful business career, Herman Chapin died in 1866 at Savannah, Ga., whither he had gone for the benefit of his health. About eighty hands are now employed, and about three thousand dozen rules per month are manufactured, besides planes, hand-screws, levels, gauges, handles, etc.

About the year 1848 a brass foundry was started by Philemon Allen in a frame building which stood near the Kellogg foundry. After carrying on the business a short time, Mr. Allen sold out his interest to his brother Samuel, who continued the foundry in operation about fifteen years, when the firm became Allen Brothers, Anson J. Allen having become a partner. This firm continued in business some four years, when their foundry was discontinued.

In 1854, L. C. Stephens & Co. commenced the rule business in Pine Meadow. In 1859 the business was removed to the North village, to a building erected for the purpose on the west bank of the river, to which power was carried from the lower Greenwoods mill by a cotton-rope band. In 1864 the business was removed to Riverton, where it is still in successful operation.

The firm of A. N. Bragg and Co., manufacturers of saddlery hardware,—snaps, bits, buckles, etc.,—was organized in 1878. The business, which now gives employment to thirty hands, male and female, began with two, and rooms were rented in a wooden building belonging to D. B. Smith. In May, 1880, the firm purchased a water-privilege and the old Kellogg machine-shop, fitted it up, and removed thither August, 1880. Trading interests were established at Pine Meadow some thirty years ago. The village now has two stores, kept by Allen Brothers and George Chapin.

NORTH VILLAGE.

Water-power was first used at the North village for a tannery in 1772, and a bark-mill in 1774, located near the outlet of Spruce Brook by Messrs. Webb & Denney, formerly of Wethersfield, who were by vote of the town exempted from taxes for seven years, or until their business should pay the cost of building. The inhabitants had heretofore been obliged to carry skins out of town to be dressed, and were pleased in this way to encourage the business of tanning in their midst. In 1797, Joseph Webb, who had returned to Wethersfield, sold the property; after passing through several hands, it was purchased in 1805 by Elisha Case, of Simsbury, who set up the business of tanning in the buildings erected by Mr. Webb, and carried it on until a short time before his death in 1824. Mr. Case's tannery was said to be the best establishment of the kind in the State. It had connected with it a large currying-room, which is now the dwelling-house of his daughter, Mrs. Maria Jones. It was purchased and removed about 1840 by H. H. Bartlett, who fitted it up for a pistol manufactory, and used it for that purpose a number of years; it was renovated for a dwelling-house by Deacon John Brown. The tannery, a large building, was used as a livery stable and barn until about 1850, when it was burned.

In 1786, Messrs. Ashbel Marsh, Sr., and Roger Sheldon built a grist-mill on Spruce Brook, on the southern slope of Cemetery Hill, a little west of the house now owned by Martin Driggs. The miller was Benjamin Skinner, who lived where William Cook now does. The mill continued grinding until it fell into decay. In after-years the water-privilege was used to run a turning-lathe by Whitehead Howd, who was thought by the last generation of boys to owe his name to the hoary locks which crowned his head.

In 1808 there stood a turning- and cooper-shop under the bank nearly opposite the junction of Brook Street and the Steele road. This was built and used by Mr. Howd, above mentioned. Here, also, Guy Miner, who built the first house on the Steele road, made tubs, pails, and other articles. In 1809 a blacksmith's shop stood on the site of Mrs. John C. Smith's present residence. In the rear of this was a lumber-yard, and still farther back a cider-mill and distillery, which furnished liquor for the hotel bar, of which Theodore Cowles was proprietor. Gordon W. Cook, who built the house now occupied by Dr. E. D. Curtis, had a blacksmith's shop just south of his house. A potash manufactory and a shoe-shop stood on the site of the Roman Catholic church, and Maj. John Meigs, who lived where Mrs. Dr. Hazen now does and made hats for the town, had his hatter's shop just south of his residence.

In March, 1816, Martin Driggs sold to Michael Kellogg the privilege of taking the water from Farmington River, "at or near the riffles in said river, about thirty rods above Mast Swamp Hill, so called," and of erecting a dam sufficient to carry a saw-mill, grist-mill, and any other water-works he should choose to erect, also land for buildings. This property extended from the old dam, which was about eighty

rods above the present one, to "Sheep Rock," on which the lower cotton-mill of the Greenwoods Company now stands. Mr. Driggs reserved a right to put in a bark-mill, which he did. His tanneries were located near the iron bridge across the Farmington at North village. With his sons Andrew and Hiram, he carried on the business of tanning and shoemaking* successfully until 1844, when Archibald Ralston bought out the establishment. In 1844, Hiram Driggs again took the tannery, and, assisted by his son Martin, carried it on until 1850, when it was discontinued. The old tan-house was used as a barn until 1878, when it was torn down by Thomas C. Wilber, the present owner of the property.

Michael Kellogg erected the first dam on the river, at the upper village, on the privilege purchased of Mr. Driggs, and built grist- and saw-mills, but appears to have soon failed, for Kellogg, Brown & Chapin (George C. Kellogg, Sanford Brown, Herman Chapin) bought out the property, except bark- and grist-mills, and had a large machine-shop thereon until 1833, when the New Hartford Manufacturing Company succeeded to their interest and built a cotton-factory. This corporation failed, and the business went into the hands of the New Hartford Joint-Stock Company, organized in April, 1839, under the same management, viz.: George C. Kellogg, president; H. Chapin, Isaac Kellogg, directors. This company also failed, and in 1841 leased the cotton-factory to Smiths & Brown, who carried on the cotton manufactory until April, 1845, when the mill was destroyed by fire. After this fire Maj. Brown sold his interest in the concern to John C. and Darius B. Smith, who sold the property to the Greenwoods Company, in October, 1845, which was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, Edmund G. Howe, of Hartford, president; David F. Robinson, of Hartford, and John C. Smith, of New Hartford, directors; and John C. Smith, resident agent. This company made extensive purchases of real estate on the east side of the river, and immediately rebuilt the cotton-factory, and commenced the manufacture of cotton duck. In 1848 they received a special charter from the Legislature. In 1849 the present dam and new mill were built. The buildings then consisted of a brick mill, one hundred and fifty by fifty feet, five stories high, known as the sheeting-mill, and the lower mill, a frame building, one hundred and thirty-five by thirty-five feet, three stories high, with attic; also a saw-mill, since burned, and about twenty-five tenement-houses. Additions and improvements to the buildings of the company have been made from time to time. Another saw-mill has been erected, and the number of tenement-houses is now increased to seventy-five. In 1878 the dam was raised six feet. The number of persons employed varies from six hundred and fifty to seven hundred, and the number of spindles in operation is twenty thousand. The capital stock of the company is now three hundred thousand dollars. The president is J. E. Turner; treasurer, Elbert Brinkerhoff, both of New York. Robert R. Smith, son of John C. Smith, to whose energetic management for twenty-five years much of the success of the company is due, succeeded his father as agent in 1871. Howell W. Brown, of New Hartford, has been for thirty years secretary of the company.

Space will permit but a brief mention of the different manufacturing and industrial interests which have sprung up in the North village of New Hartford during the last fifty years. The manufacture of tinware has been carried on continuously since it was begun by Tertius Wadsworth, some sixty years ago. His successor was Henry Jones, whose shop was just south of Mrs. Frazier's present dwelling-house. He carried on an extensive business, and sent peddlers South with goods. Virgil S. Abbott and Henry T. Smith in turn succeeded to the business, the latter commencing as apprentice for Mr. Abbott, then as journeyman manager for the tinning-works of the Greenwoods Company, and finally proprietor of the establishment which he now manages, which embraces, besides the manufacture of tinware, plumbing and dealing in general hardware.

Carriages and wagons were made forty years ago by Wilson B. Spring, first near the lower end of the village, and afterwards in a shop, torn down this year, which stood at the foot of Cemetery Hill, on the Town Hill road. The New Hartford Carriage Company was organized in 1867, William Steele, president; Watson Giddings, H. M. Gates, directors. Their manufactory was on the south bank of Spruce Brook, where it enters the Farmington River. This business was in operation but a short time before it went into the hands of a receiver. Henry M. Gates, who has been a prosperous blacksmith in town for fifteen years, has a carriage manufactory in connection with his smithy, and employs a number of workmen. His shops are at the lower end of the village, directly opposite the New Hartford Carriage Company's works.

About 1840, Henry Jones and Isaac P. Frisbie (of Harwinton) started a clock manufactory near the dam built by Webb & Denney on Spruce Brook, and made clocks for the Southern market. Owing to heavy losses the business proved unprofitable, and was given up after about four years. In 1845, H. B. & S. Alvord, who came to town to keep store, rented the clock-shop, and carried on a wood-turning business. It was afterwards rented to different parties, burned, and rebuilt, and used in turn for a sash- and blind-factory, and for the manufacture of planes and gauges. It was a second time burned, and never rebuilt.

* The shoemaker, as distinguished from the cobbler, was also a tanner. The cobbler in town at this time was Thomas Gleason, who, with his bench and tools, went from house to house, making, mending, and repairing. He built the first house on Greenwoods turnpike above the hotel, now owned by Mrs. Howard P. Marsh.

A broom-factory and shook-shop for making sugar-hogsheads for the West Indies was started by William Steele, E. E. Clark & Co. in 1866, in the old clock-shop building. In 1867, Mr. Clark retired from the business, the shook manufacture was discontinued, and in 1874, on the death of Mr. Steele, George B. Bancroft, previously in the employ of the concern, became sole proprietor. Mr. Bancroft built a factory, fronting on a road opened in 1870, near his own residence. This was burned in 1876, but immediately rebuilt on the same site. The business gives employment to ten persons, and one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five dozen brooms are made per week, besides brushes, etc.

The manufacture of corset-springs was carried on from 1865 to 1869 by Messrs. Thompson & Purinton, in the building previously used by L. Stephens & Co., opposite the Greenwoods lower mill.

The Greenwoods Scythe Company was organized in 1864 for the manufacture of scythes, edged tools, and agricultural implements. The works of the establishment were at the upper end of the village, near the western abutment of the Greenwoods Company's dam. This continued in operation until the company was dissolved, in 1871–72, the water-power proving insufficient for the necessities of two large manufacturing establishments. The tools, machinery, and real estate of the concern were purchased by the Greenwoods Company.

On Trout Brook, a tributary of the East Branch of the Farmington, is a saw-mill, built by Capt. Aaron Richards about the year 1800; this has been enlarged, kept in excellent repair, and continuously running since that time. It is now owned and used for general sawing by John Richards, a grandson of the original proprietor.

West of the village were two old water-privileges, one, formerly used for a saw-mill, about ten feet above the bridge over Spruce Brook, where the new road diverges from the West Hill road; the other, just below the same bridge, where the site of a dam is still plainly visible. This dam, and a shop for the manufacture of saw-handles, were built by Samuel Judd about 1835, and used for that purpose some fifteen years. On East Brook was a good water-privilege, improved as early as 1800 by Jonathan Marsh (3d) for the manufacture of cider-mill screws. After this Edward Strong built a shop at the same place, where he made saw-handles. In 1849, Jeremiah Hallock bought the property and started a shingle-mill, which he ran for twenty years or more. A few years since, this privilege, with the grounds adjoining, were purchased by Mr. Nicholas S. Seleninoff, who has erected a residence upon it, and has an ornamental cascade in the old wheel-pit.

The first store at the North village was kept by Eliphalet Austin, probably built by him about 1780. This store stood on the site of the brick house at the cross-roads of the village, and was moved off when that house was built in 1818. Eliphalet Austin was succeeded in business by his nephew Montgomery, son of Col. Aaron Austin. Montgomery Austin was unsuccessful in business, and the property passed into the hands of the Seymour family.

Messrs. Thomas Lee and David Lusk came from Farmington about 1798, and set up the dry goods and grocery trade in a wooden building where the "brick store" now stands. They continued in business for many years.

The "brick store" was built by Tertius Wadsworth in 1823. This has been a trading stand since that time, and is now occupied by the firm of Smith & Spencer. There are at present in this village three stores for the sale of general merchandise, two drug-stores, a tailoring establishment, a harness-shop, two jewelry-stores, a meat-market, a fish-market, a livery stable, three millinery establishments, and four shoemakers' shops.

BAKERVILLE.

In January, 1752, the following vote was passed in town-meeting:

"*Voted*, That Datis Ensign may build a dam for a fulling-mill on his own land."

This has not been located with certainty, but, previous to 1752, Eliphalet Ensign, the father of Datis, purchased land on both sides of the brook, corresponding to the site which tradition gives to an old fulling-mill in Bakerville, near the building now occupied by Asa Goodwin as a dwelling-house, which was used some fifty years ago as a clothier's shop, where cloth was dressed by —— Lyman.

Bakerville, at one time a prosperous manufacturing village, in the southwestern part of the town, may be said to have been founded by Scott Baker, who came from Bridgeport in 1804. On coming to town he lived for a short time near the Harwinton line, then moved to what is now known as the "Spencer place," where he worked at his trade of shoemaking, and commenced the business of tanning in a tub. About 1812 he settled permanently on the bank of the stream, in what is now the village of Bakerville, in a house built by Cyprian Watson, a pioneer of the town, which was inclosed by a log fort, a relic of Indian incursions in the early history of the place. Here Mr. Baker built a tannery, and carried on the tanning and shoemaking business for the remainder of his life. His sons—Beach N., Anthony, and Garrison Baker—enlarged their father's tanneries, built a turning-shop and a clothing manufactory, opened a store, and built up a prosperous village at Bakerville. John S. Baker, the son of Anthony, put up a steam saw-mill and turning-shop in 1859. A condensed-milk manufactory was for a time in operation at Bakerville, of which the proprietor was Julius R. Pond. With the death of Anthony Baker, in 1855, the manufacturing interest of the place declined; the tannery was burned in 1856, and only the turning-shop and saw-mill are now in operation.

About a half-mile northeast of Bakerville, in what is locally called "Stub Hollow," the brothers Edmund and Royal I. Watson erected a paper-mill about 1830. This establishment for the manufacture of printing-paper employed about thirty hands, and the machinery and buildings were valued at ten thousand dollars. After it had been in successful operation for about three years the mill was burned, but immediately rebuilt. After running for two years longer the mill was again burned, when the business was discontinued.

A clock manufactory was started in this locality about the same time by Deacon Elisha Neal, of the Baptist Church in Bakerville, who sold out to one of his workmen by the name of Matthewson, afterwards an Advent preacher. About 1845 this business was given up, and the buildings rented to John S. Burwell, who made baby-carriages and hand-sleds. It is now used by Orvis Griggs as a turning-shop.

In 1850 there were two saw-mills in this part of the town, and members of the Watson family had a brick-yard near the Torrington line.

In the year 1800, Michael Kellogg built a saw-mill nearly opposite the present residence of Frederic Merrill, on what is now the "New road;" this was reached by a cart-path from the West Hill road, and afterwards owned by Capt. Norman Merrill. In 1832, Ashbel Marsh built a saw-mill on the Steele road above the residence of Grove S. Marsh. Both of these are now gone to decay, but are still traceable.

Besides the twenty-two manufacturing establishments, there were in town in 1880 one hundred and ninety-nine improved farms. The soil of New Hartford is well adapted for grazing, and in some sections it produces very superior crops of wheat, corn, potatoes, and tobacco.

In addition to those who represent the professional, agricultural, and industrial interests, there are many persons of leisure who, attracted by the beauty and healthfulness of the town, have located within its limits, whose beautiful homes contribute much to the attractiveness of its streets.

GROWTH OF THE TOWN AND MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

New Hartford lies twenty miles northeast of Hartford; it is six miles in length, and about the same in average breadth. Its eastern boundary was originally determined by Kimberly's line, but when the town of Canton was incorporated, in 1806, a strip about three miles in length and something over a mile in width, north and east of the Farmington River, was taken from New Hartford, and, with the western part of Simsbury, now forms the town of Canton. This strip, which is called in the old records "the east tier of lots," was annexed to the ecclesiastical parish of West Simsbury in 1762, for the convenience of the settlers, to whom the crossing of the river was a great barrier to attendance on public worship. The Simsbury boundary was always a matter of trouble to the early settlers of New Hartford, and numerous are the records of appeal to State authority, "perambulations," and "actions at law" in regard to it. Simsbury, which was settled some seventy years before New Hartford, did not take kindly to a well-defined limitation of privileges on her western border.

The town is hilly and mountainous, containing a mountain range of considerable elevation, of granite and other primitive formations. Ratlan Mountain, on the eastern boundary, Town Hill, in the centre of the town, West Hill, Yellow Mountain, and East Mountain are a few of the most important elevations. The Greenwoods, or evergreen region of Connecticut, begins in the northern part of the town; these forests are now mostly cleared by the march of civilization, but some of the highways in the sparsely-settled portions of the town are still bordered with the original growth of hemlock, beech, ash, and chestnut, with a dense undergrowth of kalmia or mountain laurel. White-oak and pine-trees have here attained enormous size. The natural scenery of the town is of romantic beauty and diversity. The Farmington or Tunxis River waters the northern portion of the town, and turns the huge wheels of its manufacturing interests. The Nepash or Nepaug, with its tributaries, flows through the southern part of the town. In the northwestern corner is a beautiful lake, called by the Indians "Wonkjunkmunk," now generally known as Shepherd's or West Hill pond. The northern shores of this lake, which is a little more than a mile in length, and a quarter of a mile in average width, lie in the town of Barkhamsted. Its banks are bordered with picnic groves, and it is a favorite fishing-resort for parties from this town and elsewhere. The Greenwoods Company have recently put in a bulkhead at the northern end of this lake, and raised the water for a reserve to draw from when the Farmington River and Otis pond reservoir are not sufficient for their manufacturing necessities.

The Greenwoods pond, at the upper end of the North village, one-half mile long and nearly one-quarter of a mile wide, overflowing the lower portion of what was formerly Mast Swamp, is an ornamental sheet of water, much frequented by the angler and the boating-club.

In the southeastern part of the town is a sulphur spring, said to possess excellent medicinal qualities, and visited every year by invalids, who drink the water at the original fountain or carry it away in bottles for future use.

The gorge at "Satan's Kingdom," referred to in a former chapter, is one of the natural curiosities of the place, where the scenery is wild and grand in the extreme. The town, though curtailed in its original geographical limits, has been of steady growth, and has colonized two other towns. New Hartford, Oneida Co., N. Y., was settled by Phineas and Solomon Kellogg, who emigrated thither with their families in

1788–89. They were soon followed by others from this town, and the new home was named for the native place of its settlers.

Austinburg, Ohio, received its name from Eliphalet Austin, of New Hartford, who removed there with his numerous family in 1800. Many others from New Hartford followed him to Austinburg, and were among the influential citizens of the new town. From 1780 to 1820, New Hartford, like other towns in Litchfield County, was retarded in its growth by the emigration of its citizens to the more fertile lands of New York and Ohio. The records of some of the old families—Kellogg, Watson, Marsh, and Austin—are a continued history of emigration to these then Western States.

In 1756 there were in New Hartford 260 white inhabitants. In 1761 the population was 674. In 1774 it was 1001. In 1870 it had increased to 3078, and in 1880 to 3303. Of these, 1670 are residents of the North village and 514 of Pine Meadow. The tax-list of 1739, the first on record, rates the taxable property and polls of the inhabitants at £1564 12*s*. An extract from this list may be of interest:

"Matthew Gillet.

	£	*s*.
1 head	18	
2 oxen	8	
2 horses	6	
3 swine	3	
2 acres and a half of pastur land	1	
2 acres and a half of bush pastur		5
Total	36	5"

In 1799 the tax-list had increased to $44,334, and in 1880 the amount of property in the town was entered on the grand list as $1,042,976.

In 1809 there were only fourteen dwelling-houses in North village, two of which were taverns, and ten in Pine Meadow, from the pine-tree to the "Kingdom" bridge. On the east side of the river there was but one house between the bridge and the Miles Richards place. Matthew Gillet, Jr., had a house on the hill where Carlos Holcomb now lives. Cottage Street was a military parade-ground. In 1807 there was a regimental training in Pine Meadow, when all the fences were taken down from Carleton Seymour's present residence to C. W. Gilman's farm. In 1776 there were but two ox-carts in town, owned by Jonathan and Ashbel Marsh. The son of the latter, of the same name, relates that his father was offered twenty-five acres of land lying on the north cross-road on Town Hill for his cart, which he refused. About the year 1800 wagons were first brought into town; for a number of years there were but two of these, owned by Capt. Wm. Cook and David Lusk, which were rented far and near to the citizens for a consideration.

The first mention of a physician in New Hartford is in the town records of 1766, when an "account for doctoring" is allowed to Dr. Eldad Merrill. Dr. Michael Merrill also practiced in town at some time during the last century. The practicing physicians in town since 1790 have been Drs. Thomas Brinsmade, Roswell and Andrew Abernethy, Adam Kasson, J. P. Root, Calvin Cook, Sylvester Willard, Myron Hubbard, Geo. B. Elliot, Jerry Burwell, John H. Welch, and Thomas G. Hazen.

Dr. Burwell is still, and has been a practitioner in town since 1847. Besides these gentlemen, who were all regular practitioners of the old school, there have practiced in New Hartford the following eclectic physicians: Drs. Sidney Newton, Belden, E. D. Curtis, Theodore Brockway, Philip Chouinnard. The three latter are now practitioners in town.

The first practicing attorney in New Hartford of whom the writer has any knowledge was Uriel Holmes, Esq., in 1786. Mr. Holmes remained in town about eleven years, when he removed to Litchfield, and Joshua Henshaw, Esq., succeeded to his practice in 1797. Calvin Pease, Esq., was a lawyer here in 1800. Roger Mills came to New Hartford and commenced the practice of law in 1801. He died in 1844. His partner was Wm. G. Williams, who came in 1809; died 1837. Roger H. Mills was born in town, and succeeded to his father's practice; removed to Beloit, Wis., in 1853. Jared B. Foster came to town and commenced the practice of law in 1849. Nathan Morse, who came in 1875, and John B. Betts, a native of the town, are, with Judge Foster, the present representatives of the legal profession.

The veteran soldiers and sailors resident in town sustain an organization called the "New Hartford Veteran Association," which takes charge of Decoration-Day ceremonies and soldiers' reunions.

The Masonic order is represented in New Hartford by the "Northern Star Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons." There are also in town a "Temple of Honor," a temperance organization, and St. Mary's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society, the purpose of which is indicated by its name. For lists of Revolutionary soldiers, soldiers who volunteered during the Southern Rebellion, and representatives from New Hartford, see below.

There are four post-offices in town,—New Hartford (at North village), Pine Meadow, Nepaug, and Bakerville. For many years after the settlement of the town, bears, panthers, catamounts, wolves, and deer were killed within its bounds. The old records show that frequent rewards were paid for the killing of wolves, and fines imposed for killing deer contrary to law.

The following is a list of those who marched from New Hartford for the relief of Boston in the Lexington alarm, April, 1775:

"*Men's Names and Quality.*

"Captain, Seth Smith; lieutenant, Amasa Mills; ensign, Thomas Bidwell; clerk, Aaron Austin; sergeants, Benjamin Adams, Asher Hinman, Benjamin Mills, Elijah Case, Moses Shepard, Reuben Burnham; privates, Stephen Barnes, Ashbel Spencer, Elias Benham, Zechariah Watson, David Corille, Timothy Barnes, Jr., Jonas Webb, Jerijah Merrill, Phinehas Merrill, Elijah Merrill, Jehiel Benham, Caleb Pitkin, Moses Kellogg, Ehakim Merrill, Jr., Abraham Case, Jr., Gideon Mills, James Andrews, William Case 2d, Ephraim Mills, Oliver Humphrey, Jr., George Northway, Daniel Dwyer, Solomon Humphrey, Jr., Zac-

cheus Case, Isaac Tuller, Jr., Theophilus Humphrey, George Humphrey, Daniel Hill, Jr., Joseph Shepard, Jr., William Steele, Jr., William Pease, Thomas Olcott, Jr., Asa Wilcox, Daniel Fisher, Leverett Kellogg, Roderick Hopkins, John Gilbert, Daniel Marsh, Solomon Merrill, Josiah Hurlburt, Eli Andruss, Jesse Payne, Joseph Gilbert, Nathan Webster, Roderick Steele, Cyprian Merrill, Asa Gilbert, Joshua Elwell, James Austin, Jonathan King, Nathaniel Collins, William Rexford, Ebenezer Crane, Thomas Goss, John Ives, John Wilder, Gamaliel Wilder, Phineas Bates, Ephraim Wilder, John Treat, Timothy Tiffany, Obed Crosby, Child Taylor, Nathan Barr, Francis Griswold, Samuel Mills, John Rockwell, David Pinney, William Simon, Levi Hull, Charles Wright, Ebenezer Shepard.

"NEW HARTFORD, 19th Aug., 1775, certified.

"THOMAS BALDWING,
"BENJ. MERRILL, } *Per Selectmen.*
"NOAH KELLOGG,

"Uriah Seymour, Lieutenant.
"Elijah Seymour, Corporal.
"Stephen Chubb,
"Eliphalet Austin,
"Gabriel Flowers, } Privates.
"Isaac Steele,

"£	*s.*	*d.*
"4.	9.	3.

"NEW HARTFORD, Aug. 29, 1775.

"This may certify that Uriah Seymour, with five men, and each a horse, marched in the Lexington Alarm as far as Turkey Hills, Twenty miles on their way to Boston, and were absent three days.* Certified.

"SETH SMITH, } *Selectmen,*
"NOAH KELLOGG, } *New Hfd.*

"Sept. 6, 1775. Received an order in full of this account.

"URIAH SEYMOUR."

REPRESENTATIVES TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1776.—Capt. Mathew Gillett, Capt. Isaac Kellogg.
1777.—Capt. Aaron Austin, Col. Seth Smith.
1778.—Col. Seth Smith, Maj. Aaron Austin.
1779.—Col. Seth Smith, Maj. Aaron Austin, Capt. Mathew Gillett, Capt. Noah Kellogg.
1780.—Capt. Mathew Gillett, Levi Watson, Maj. Aaron Austin.
1781.—Josiah Moore, Elijah Merrill, Col. Seth Smith, Col. Aaron Austin.
1782.—Capt. Mathew Gillett, Josiah Moore, Col. Aaron Austin.
1783.—Capt. Mathew Gillett, Amos Miller, Ebenezer Moody.
1784.—Amos Miller, Ebenezer Moody, Col. Aaron Austin, Josiah Moore.
1785.—Col. Aaron Austin, Capt. Thomas Bidwell.
1786.—Josiah Moore. John Henderson, Col. Seth Smith, Capt. James Steele.
1787.—Josiah Moore, Col. Seth Smith.
1788–90.—Col. Aaron Austin, Josiah Moore.
1791.—Aaron Austin, Ebenezer Moody, John Henderson.
1792.—Aaron Austin, John Henderson, Uriel Holmes.
1793.—Aaron Austin, Uriel Holmes, Jr., Seth Spencer.
1794.—Aaron Austin, Seth Spencer, John Henderson.
1795–96.—Seth Spencer, John Henderson.
1797.—Jonathan Marsh, Jr., Abram Kellogg, Jr., Seth Spencer.
1798.—Seth Spencer, Jonathan Marsh, John Henderson.
1799–1800.—Seth Spencer, John Henderson.
1801.—Seth Spencer, John Henderson, Chauncey Seymour.
1802.—Seth Spencer, John Henderson.
1803.—Seth Spencer, John Henderson, Riverius Bidwell.
1804.—Riverius Bidwell, John Henderson, Jonathan Marsh.
1805.—Riverius Bidwell, Jonathan Marsh.
1806.—Riverius Bidwell, Jonathan Marsh, Asa Cowles.
1807–9.—Jonathan Marsh, Asa Cowles.
1810.—Jonathan Marsh, Chauncey Seymour, Asa Goodwin, Joseph Wells.
1811.—Asa Goodwin, Elias Kellogg, Plato King.
1812.—Asa Goodwin, Chauncey Seymour, James Lee.
1813.—Chauncey Seymour, James Lee, William Cook.
1814.—William Cook, Levi Watson.
1815.—William Cook, Levi Watson, Amasa Jerome.
1816.—William Cook, Thomas Lee.
1817.—Asa Goodwin, William Cook, Jonathan Marsh.
1818–20.—Aaron Austin, Asa Goodwin.†
1821.—Asa Goodwin, James Henderson.
1822.—Roger Mills, Asa Goodwin.
1823.—Asa Goodwin, James Henderson.
1824–25.—Asa Goodwin, Isaac Kellogg.
1826–27.—Absalom Wells, Jr., George C. Kellogg.
1828.—Absalom Wells, Norman Merrill.
1829.—John Spencer, Elizur Curtiss.
1830.—John Spencer, Norman Merrill.
1831.—John Spencer, George C. Kellogg.
1832.—James D. Thorp, George C. Kellogg.
1833.—James D. Thorp, Joseph Wells.
1834.—James D. Thorp, George C. Kellogg.
1835.—Norman Merrill, Henry Jones.
1836.—Richard B. Cowles, Benadam Kasson.
1837.—Isaac Kellogg, Thomas Watson, Jr.
1838.—James Merrills, Harvey B. Elmore.
1839.—Roger H. Mills, James F. Henderson.
1840.—Samuel S. Bates, Abiram Wilcox.
1841.—Orrin Goodwin, Norman Kellogg.
1842.—Riverius Douglass, Freeman Graham.
1843.—Isaac Kellogg, Gordon Henderson.
1844.—Gordon Henderson, Sanford Brown.
1845.—Henry Jones, Norman Merrill.
1846.—Ira Merrill, Edward Gaines.
1847.—Roger H. Mills, Timothy G. Jerome.
1848.—Truman Curtiss, Maldin Marshall.
1849.—Samuel Hotchkiss, George R. Adams.
1850.—William S. Bates, Orrin Goodwin.
1851.—James Trowbridge, Gordon W. Henderson.
1852.—James Merrill, J. B. Foster.
1853.—Dr. Jerry Burwell, Edward Kellogg.
1854.—Roswell M. Seymour, Orrin Goodwin.
1855.—Joseph P. Root, Samuel Allen.
1856.—Fitch W. Burwell, S. D. Hurlbut.
1857.—James Trowbridge, Luman Catlin.
1858.—H. H. Stone, Roman M. Butler.
1859.—Hezekiah H. Stone, David S. Miller.
1860.—David S. Miller, William Warner.
1861.—Fitch W. Burwell, Andrew Clark.
1862.—Hiram B. Kellogg, Andrew Clark.
1863.—Oliver P. Mills, Edmund Watson.
1864.—Wait Garrett, Richard Pratt.
1865.—Richard H. Wheeler, William Watson.
1866.—Edward Kellogg, J. B. Foster.
1867.—William Steele, H. Curtis.
1868.—Edward M. Chapin, James F. Henderson.
1869.—S. K. Priest, Frederick Merrill.
1870.—Edward M. Chapin, S. N. Pettibone.
1871.—Norman B. Merrill, James H. Ryder.
1872.—Chester W. Gillman, Norman B. Merrill.
1873.—Jason C. Keach, Warren N. Jones.
1874.—Charles W. Nash, Chester H. Barber.
1875.—William E. Thompson, Stephen H. Mason.
1876.—Carleton Seymour, W. H. Henderson.
1877.—Shubael H. Henderson, O. S. Thompson.
1878.—John Richards, Orvis Griggs.
1879.—O. L. Thompson, Elijah C. Spencer.
1880.—Geo. W. Smith, Franklin Watson.
1881.—John F. Smith, George F. Douglass.

NEW HARTFORD VOLUNTEERS.

Loomis, Benjamin G., drum-major, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; afterwards in 13th Regt.
Cruess, John, Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; also Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.
Dowd, Marshall W., Co. D, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Kellogg, Abram G., captain, Co. B, 2d Regt.; com. May 7, 1861; captured June 21.

* It is probable that these men were met by couriers who informed them that the British had retreated, and the necessity for immediate action had passed, and that most of them returned home after three or four days' absence. The names indicate that Capt. Smith's company had a few volunteers from adjoining towns,—Wilder, Tiffany, and Goss from Barkhamsted, possibly two or three from Farmington.—ED.

† After the adoption of the constitution, in 1818, the regular October session was discontinued.

Morse, Charles W., first lieutenant, Co. B, 2d Regt.; com. May 7, 1861; pro. to captain 16th Regt.
Warren, Charles, second lieutenant, Co. B, 2d Regt.; com. May 7, 1861.
Goodwin, Frank, musician, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Alford, Joseph W., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Bailey, Frank, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Birney, Robert, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Burnside, Robert H., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant 8th Regt.
Cone, William H., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; also 8th and 16th Regts.
Gerald, Guy C., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Glasson, Frederick, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Graham, Thomas H., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
McCabe, Luke, Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; also 13th Regt.
Morrison, Joseph F., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Mygatt, Henry N., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Perry, Joseph S., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Robinson, George W., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; also 8th Regt.
Smith, William C., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Strong, William H., Co. B, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861.
Gragen, Conrade, Co. B, 3d Regt.
Wright, John E., Co. E, 3d Regt.
Hemmingway, Howard, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 9, 1861.
White, George W., Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861.
Jones, Leroy W., Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861.
Brown, Nelson, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; re-enl. in a New York company, Jan. 1, 1864.
Moses, William A., Co. C, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 14, 1861.
Campbell, Alexander, Co. B, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 1, 1864.
Gilbert, Wilbur F., Co. G, 1st Cav.; enl. Sept. 20, 1864; killed at Cedar Creek, Va., Nov. 12, 1864.
Brown, John, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Cook, James, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 22, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Davis, John, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Dickinson, John, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Foley, Francis, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Forrest, John, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Graham, William, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
King, John, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Murray, James, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 19, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Miller, John, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
McCann, William, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
O'Brien, John, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 22, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Olliver, Charles, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Ryan, Charles, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 28, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Tweed, Samuel, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 8, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Wilson, William, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 19, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Roberts, John, 3d Independent Bat.; enl. Sept. 15, 1864; must. out June 23, 1865.
Goodwin, Jas. W., musician, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out.
Hart, Leonard, musician, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. July 22, 1861.
Martin, Judah S., musician, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. July 22, 1861.
Osborn, Burton S., musician, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. July 22, 1861.
Dean, Lewis, Co. A, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
Gorman, John, Co. A, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Sept. 5, 1864; drafted.
Fanning, Lucius M., musician, Co. B, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1861.
O'Brian, Patrick, Co. B, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Tuttle, Earl, Co. B, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Tyler, John, Co. B, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Thayer, Nathan P., Co. B, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Royce, Peter, Co. C, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 4, 1864.
Eggleston, Philander, Co. E, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; also Co. F, 2d Heavy Art.
Barrett, George, Co. H, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1861.
Lynch, Patrick H., Co. K, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant U. S. C. T.
Hollin, Thomas H., Co. K, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 23, 1861.
Andrews, Leroy, Co. L, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Nov. 18, 1863.
Holcomb, Benajah E., Co. L, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Nov. 18, 1863.
Carter, Chas., Co. A, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863; wounded June 1, 1864.
McDonough, John, Co. E, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; killed in action Oct. 19, 1864.
Jones, Edward W., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to major and brevet lieutenant-colonel.
Alford, Warren, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant; wounded June 1, 1864.
Seymour, Carleton, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant U. S. C. T.
Wheeler, John E., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant; wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
Benham, Roswell G., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Rust, Norman M., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; U. S. C. T.
Merrill, John L., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862.
Baker, C. Abernathy, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Bancroft, Elisha L., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
Barrett, Augustus E., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died Dec. 30, 1862, near Alexandria.
Beckwith, Albert, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; died Jan. 1, 1863, near Alexandria.
Benham, Hopkins J., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Butler, Henry C., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Colt, William H., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; killed near Petersburg, Va., June 22, 1864.
Dowd, Alfred M., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Eggleston, Horatio G., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died March 7, 1864, at Fort Ellsworth, Va.
Fairchild, George L., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862.
Henderson, Algernon G., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Henderson, William G., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; died May 4, 1863, at Fort Worth, Va.
Jones, Ira D., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; wounded; disch. June 4, 1865.
Marsh, Joseph M., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
McManus, Joseph, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 19, 1862.
Merrill, Henry C., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862.
Munger, Morris E., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
Ryan, Patrick, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.
Tucker, Ephraim, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
Tucker, Harvey, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Turner, Jesse, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
Warren, George W., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Weeks, John C., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Belden, Stanton S., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Cruess, John, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 22, 1863.
Case, Dwight, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; wounded Oct. 19, 1864.
Cleveland, John R. M., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. for disability Feb. 8, 1864.
Eggleston, Philander, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; died Sept. 10, 1864, Blackwell's Island.
Kelley, Timothy F., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; wounded Sept. 19, 1864.
Kelley, John, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Mitchell, Oscar M., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
McNary, George F., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
McMahon, Thomas, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
McMahon, Michael (1st), Co. F, 2d Art; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; wounded Aug. 2, 1864.
Rust, Robert H., Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Wilcox, Martin, Co. F, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Cook, Addison, Co. I, 2d Art.; enl. Dec. 20, 1863; killed in action Oct. 19, 1864, near Strasburg.
Keegan, Bernard C., Co. K, 2d Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; wounded June 1, 1864.
Chapin, Philip E., com. first lieutenant, Co. L, 2d Art.; enl. March 5, 1864
Lyons, Thomas, 2d Art.; enl. Nov. 19, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Lane, David F., com. captain, Co. D, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; pro. to major; wounded Aug. 7, 1862.
Graham, Thomas, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; wounded; disch. for disability Sept. 8, 1864.
McMahon, Michael, Co. I, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.
Woodall, Edward, Co. K, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps Jan. 2, 1864.
Ostrum, Willard, Co. D, 7th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1863; died at St. Helena S. C., Oct. 28, 1864.
Stodard, Albert H., Co. F, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861.
Nicole, Charles, Co. F, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 3, 1863; trans. to U. S. navy April 24, 1864.
Marsh, Wolcott P., second lieutenant, Co. A, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to captain Co. F.
Pyrom, Frederick, Co. A, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864; captured Sept. 18, 1864.

Birney, William, Co. B, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 2, 1864: died at Fort Monroe, Feb. 25, 1864.
Nash, Charles W., captain, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Glasson, Samuel, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to captain.
Burnside, Robert, second lieutenant, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Jones, Henry R., first sergeant, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; wounded at Antietam; captain Veteran Reserve Corps and U. S. army.
Strickland, Henry E., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed at Antietam.
Cone, William H., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant.
Rust, Cyprian H., sergeant, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed at Antietam.
Seber, Frederick, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Andrews, Charles F., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant.
Buch, Seba, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded.
Clapp, George W., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Elmore E. Harvey, sergeant, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed at Antietam.
Jones, Julius C., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Brockway, Theodore, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Bancroft, George C., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Baker, Albert H., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; died May 21, 1862.
Birney, James, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps.
Bulkley, John, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died at Hatteras Jan. 31, 1862.
Burns, Patrick, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Antietam.
Caghaus, Wm., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; wounded at Antietam.
Case, Dwight, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Carpenter, Edward D., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died of wounds Oct. 1864.
Castle, Wilburn, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 5, 1861.
Clark, Henry, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded May 24, 1864.
Clark, Thomas C., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died at Hatteras Jan. 28, 1862.
Cooley, Samuel M., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Cooley, Zadoc F., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Foster, John, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; trans. to Signal Corps, U. S. A.
Hackney, Ebenezer, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Hackney, Joseph, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Hart, Samuel B., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861.
Hodge, Chauncey, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C., March 29, 1862.
Holcomb, Hubert F., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Kenney, Patrick, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Antietam.
Knight, William H., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed at Antietam.
McWilliams, Henry, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; rejected.
Nighting, John, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 7, 1861; killed at Antietam.
Remington, Napoleon B., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Antietam.
Rice, Robert, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Fredericksburg; died Dec. 11, 1862.
Randall, Henry, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded.
Robinson, George W., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; killed at Antietam.
Root, Orlow, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Seymour, Albert A., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant.
Skinner, Charles A., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; died July 17, 1864.
Smith, William A., Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded.
Spellman, James, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Antietam.
Taylor, Jonas, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Wentworth, Jonas, Co. C, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Dougherty, John, Co. E, 8th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1864; died at Bermuda Hundred, Aug. 2, 1864.
Duffy, Edward, Co. I, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861.
Roberts, John F., Co. I, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 30, 1861; died at Carrolton, La., Sept. 29, 1862.
Smith, John, Co. I, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; died at New Orleans, La., Sept. 7, 1862.
McLaughlin, John, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1864; not taken up on rolls.
Stephenson, James, Co. E, 10th Regt.; enl. Sept. 30, 1861.
Hicox, John H., Co. E, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 20, 1863.
Smith, Henry, Co. E, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 22, 1864.
Cleveland, James J., Co. K, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; wounded.
Edwards, Eaton, Co. K, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; wounded.
Jones, Thomas, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 22, 1864.
Coe, Francis E., Co. D, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 12, 1861.
Forbes, James, Co. A, 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1861.
Hackney, George, Co. F, 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861.
Green, William F., Co. F, 12th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1861.
Gray, William D., Co. F, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; died July 28, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
Sullivan, Hugh, Co. I, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861.
Smith, Jas. T., Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; trans. to 1st La. Regt.
Mooney, John, Co. C, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1864.
Owen, Lester E., sergeant, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862.
Strong, William H., sergeant, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862.
Loomis, Benjamin G., musician, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1862; trans. to 1st La. Regt.
Barber, Henry M., Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 1, 1862.
Bragg, William B., Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861.
Donnivan, James, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
French, Ephraim L, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861.
Gilmore, William, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; died July 6, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
Geer, James, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861.
Hopkins, Roswell E., Co. D., 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Kibbee, Seth M., Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Martin, Frank, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
McCabe, Luke, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 22, 1862.
McManus, Edward, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Quinn, Mathew, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Root, Watson R., Co D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Tyler, Martin W., Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 28, 1862.
Welch, Patrick, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; died March 7, 1862.
Weldon, Edward J., Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 5, 1862.
Wilcox, George D., Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Welch, John, Co. D, 13th Regt.; enl. Feb. 10, 1862.
Beaton, Charles H., Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant.
Beaton, Norman W., Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
McMann, Mark, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; wounded April 23, 1864.
Mahome, John, Co. E, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Bailey, Marvin, Co. F, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862.
Begley, Patrick, Co G, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; musician.
Horan, Mathew, Co. G, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
McGrath, Walter, Co. G, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Moore, Daniel, Co. G, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Lyman, Merritt, Co. H, 13th Regt.; enl Sept. 23, 1864; died July 20, 1865, at Savannah.
Brown, Roland C., Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1864.
Barber, Elam, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl Sept. 23, 1864.
Hayes, William R., Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 23, 1864.
Pawlik, Andrew, Co. K, 13th Regt.; enl. Sept. 24, 1864.
Case, Orville J., Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died Oct. 22, 1862, near Antietam, Md.
Hook, John B., Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.
White, John J., Co. A, 16th Regt.; enl. July 14, 1862; died Feb. 13, 1863, at Baltimore, Md.
Clark, John, Co. B, 16th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
Glasson, Theodore, Co. B, 16th Regt.; enl. July 17, 1862.
Goodwin, Frank, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862; died May 25, 1863, at Newark, N. J.
Beatty, John, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. July 24, 1862; died July 20, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Cowan, William, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. July 19, 1862; died Oct. 22, 1862, of wounds received at Antietam.
Hull, Martin, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. July 25, 1862; died Aug. 27, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.
Bailey, Frank, Co. E, 16th Regt.; enl. Feb. 22, 1864; died Sept. 2, 1864, at Andersonville, Ga.



Jno. L. Smith



Perry, Joseph S., Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862.
Fanning, Grove, Co. I, 16th Regt.; enl. July 18, 1862.
Clark, Gustavus, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 19, 1864.
Johnson, William H. H., Co. C, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant.
Colton, Henry C., Co. A, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863.
Smith, George, Co. C, 29th Regt.; enl. Nov. 26, 1863.
Adams, Henry E., Co. F, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863; died June 9, 1864, at Beaufort, S. C.
Adams, James B., Co. F, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 24, 1863.
Rogers, William H., Co. F, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 19, 1863; died Aug. 20, 1864, on James River, Va.
Percy, William, Co. G, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 26, 1863.

NATIVES OF NEW HARTFORD NOT ACCREDITED.

Charles M. Jones, ensign, U. S. navy.
Hubert S. Brown, captain, and assistant adjutant-general.
Hiram C. Cook, Co. D, 2d Iowa Regt.; died in service, March 25, 1862.
Andrew M. Driggs, 71st N. Y. Regt.
Isaac Newton Steele, Co. G, 1st Illinois Cav.; died at Nashville, Tenn.

[The article contributed by Mrs. Jones ends here.]

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN COTTON SMITH.

John Cotton Smith, one of the prominent business men and manufacturers of New Hartford, was born at East Haddam, Conn., March 12, 1810. Was of a family of fourteen children,—seven sons and seven daughters. All of the sons and six of the daughters lived to adult age. His father being a cotton manufacturer, John C. was trained to the same business. In early manhood he left his native place to reside at Housatonic, in Great Barrington, Mass., where he engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods. From this place, in the spring of 1841, he removed to New Hartford, entering into partnership with Maj. Brown, who was proprietor of a small cotton-factory.

In less than a year this structure was destroyed by fire, robbing Mr. Smith of nearly all his earnings; but by dint of self-reliance and courage he set out anew with a brother at Pine Meadow, where they established a prosperous business.

In 1845, Mr. Smith conceived the plan of organizing a large manufacturing company and erecting spacious buildings on the site owned by him and Maj. Brown at the North village. Capitalists of New York and Hartford, at his solicitation, incorporated themselves into the "Greenwoods Manufacturing Company," with a capital of two hundred and eight thousand dollars, making him their agent. He managed the affairs of the company with signal ability and unswerving integrity. On one occasion the directors manifested their appreciation of his services by presenting him a thousand-dollar silver set. Subsequently they elected him president of the company, and re-elected him agent on a salary of five thousand dollars a year. This position Mr. Smith occupied to the day of his death, which occurred Jan. 7, 1870. He was married at East Haddam, Nov. 11, 1832, to Ellen C. Fox, youngest of nine children of Capt. Aaron Fox, of that place. She is now in her seventieth year, has raised a family of seven children, five of whom are now living, and is a lady of rare excellence and personal worth.

Mr. Smith was a man of fixed principles and marked character. All the public local enterprises of his day have felt the influence of his capital and the benefit of his advice. His employees were his wards, and in devising plans to get through the "dry times" and the "dull times," their best interests were taken into account. He was charitable to the poor, and foremost in all enterprises that looked to the improvement of the village.

HON. HENRY JONES.

The subject of this sketch was born in Barkhamsted on the 24th of May, 1800. He was the second child of Col. Israel Jones, of Barkhamsted, and his second wife, Lois Wadsworth, of Farmington. On both sides his lineage was of pioneer Puritan stock. His grandfather, Capt. Israel Jones, came from Enfield to Barkhamsted in 1759, and was the second white man to make permanent settlement in that town. He was the son of Thomas Jones, whose father, Benjamin Jones, went from Enfield to Somers in 1706, and was the first settler of that town.

His mother was the daughter of Hezekiah Wadsworth, Esq., of Farmington, a descendant of William Wadsworth and Timothy Stanley, who were among the first English settlers and land-holders of Hartford. William Wadsworth had two sons,—John and Joseph. John, the grandfather of Hezekiah, settled in Farmington. He was a member of what is now the senate when his brother, the daring Capt. Joseph, secreted the charter of Connecticut in the historic oak.

Col. Israel Jones was eighteen times elected representative to the General Assembly. He was also town clerk and justice of the peace for a series of years, and for several years lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Militia. He died Sept. 1, 1812, at the family homestead in Barkhamsted, which is still standing, and located very near the geographical centre of the town. His wife kept the family together for a year, until her death in 1813, when the children, Milo, Henry, Israel, Louisa, and Edward, found homes in Farmington among their mother's relatives.

It was necessary that Henry should earn his own livelihood, and after attending school a few terms he was apprenticed by his guardian, Mr. Thomas Youngs, to a jeweler in Farmington. That trade being distasteful to him the indentures were canceled, and he was apprenticed to a tinner in the same town, with whom he remained until nearly of age, when, with money earned by working over-hours, he purchased his time and started out for himself. At first he engaged in business, tinning and mercantile, at Colebrook River, but not liking that locality, after about

a year he removed to New Hartford, where he established himself in business in 1821. Jan. 25, 1826, he married Catherine, the oldest child of Roger Mills, Esq., a lawyer who came to New Hartford from his native town of Norfolk in 1800. Mrs. Jones' mother was the daughter of Capt. Phineas Merrill, son of Joseph Merrill, a pioneer settler of New Hartford.

Mr. Jones and his wife Catherine had five children,—Charles Mills, Ann Eliza, Henry and Harriet Louisa (who died in infancy), and Henry Roger. The eldest son, Charles, for many years followed the sea. He served as ensign in the navy during the Southern Rebellion, and is now in the postal service of the government in New York City. Ann Eliza married Mr. James B. Crowe, who was a merchant both in New Hartford and Hartford. Mr. Crowe died in 1864, and his widow and daughter now reside in New Hartford. Henry R. left the study of law in 1861 to enlist in the volunteer army; he was promoted through the various grades to the rank of captain. In 1866 he was appointed in the regular army, and is now an officer on the retired list for wounds received in battle. His residence is New Hartford, where he holds the offices of justice of the peace and judge of the Probate Court of that district.

From the time of Mr. Jones' first arrival in New Hartford he was a prominent figure in the business interests of the town. As sole proprietor of a large tinning business, he sent out peddlers to the West and South. As a buyer and seller of real estate scarcely a name is more frequently to be found upon the land records of the town. He was for a number of years, in addition to his other interests, one of the mercantile firm of Brown, Jones & Elmore, whose place of business was in the store now occupied by Woodruff & Betts, near the corner leading from Main Street to the Congregational church. In the autumn of 1840 he organized in New Hartford a clock manufactory, in a shop owned by him on the south bank of Spruce Brook, in the lower end of the village. This concern—Jones & Frisbie—employed a large number of hands, carried on a prosperous business, but owing to heavy losses at the South, after a career of nearly five years, was discontinued. In 1841 he purchased a farm of thirty acres on the east side of the river. This farm, in addition to a large tract on the north side of Bare-spot Mountain, in sight of the village, and other tracts, he continued to cultivate until his death, and whenever called upon to state his occupation gave it as that of a farmer.

In 1829 he purchased the house and lot just above the hill in the south end of the North village, nearly opposite the house which his son, Capt. Henry R. Jones, built in 1874 and now occupies. Here he continued to dwell until 1853, when he purchased of his brother-in-law, Hon. Roger H. Mills, the Mills homestead, immediately north of Capt. Jones' residence. Into this larger house he removed with his family, where he resided until his death

April 4, 1837, an overwhelming loss befell him,—the death of Catherine, the wife of his youth, leaving to his care three young children, one an infant eleven days old.

Feb. 5, 1839, he was married to Aurelia, daughter of William G. Williams, Esq., a lawyer, and partner of the father of his former wife. Esquire Williams was grandson of Col. Thomas Williams, a distinguished officer of the Revolution, and grandnephew of Col. Ephraim Williams, founder of Williams College. By his second wife Mr. Jones had two sons,—Edward Wadsworth and Frank Williams. The former served as major of the Second Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and brevetted lieutenant-colonel during the war of the Rebellion, and is now engaged in mining operations in Idaho. The latter is superintendent of the Telephone Company of Brazil, and resides at Rio de Janeiro.

Although a successful mechanic, manufacturer, merchant, and farmer, Mr. Jones was chiefly known among his fellow-men as a public officer. From the year 1822, when he was first admitted to the freeman's oath, until his death his name was continuously identified with the interests of the town. He was for many years judge of the Probate Court of his district. As justice of the peace he tried most of the cases in town during a long term of office. He was repeatedly sent to the Legislature, and in 1861 was senator from the Fifteenth District. To him his fellow-citizens applied for advice on all questions, and through his arbitration many family and neighborhood difficulties were settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. He died very suddenly of angina pectoris, on the 14th of February, 1863, beloved and lamented by all who knew him.

A fitting close to this sketch will be an editorial notice of his death published in the *Winsted Herald* of Feb. 20, 1863. Similar notices were printed in Hartford papers and journals throughout the county and State:

"We chronicle to-day with sincere sorrow the death of Henry Jones, Esq., of New Hartford. He died suddenly on Saturday last without a moment of illness, or the slightest warning of the approaching change. He had been in usual good health during the winter, as he had been through the day on which he died. Previously to retiring on Saturday evening he wound his clock as usual, and then put wood into the stove; while engaged in this he was observed to fall over upon the floor, and before aid could be called almost in the same moment he ceased to breathe. Mr. Jones was widely known through the county, and was one of its best men. Modest and retiring in his manners, he was observant and shrewd; seeking no public position, he was rarely allowed by a community which knew his worth an interval out of its service. Either as selectman, justice, judge, member of the Legislature, county or court commissioner, or in some other capacity, he has almost always been in the public service. He filled every position honorably and well. He was a man of rigid integrity; in politics, when the severest morality too often relaxes, he was a man of the same firm convictions and unalterable purposes. His private life was equally amiable and exemplary, and from the school-boy to the patriarch, all the community in which he lived mourn his decease almost as a personal affliction. His loss is irreparable in New Hartford. Mr. Jones' funeral, on Wednesday last, was one of the most numerously attended in the town for several years, attracting as it did many from a distance, who gathered to pay their last tribute of respect to one they loved. His age was sixty-two."



E. M. Chapin



CALEB CROSWELL GOODWIN.

THE GOODWIN FAMILY.

Ebenezer Goodwin was the son of Isaac Goodwin, and born in Hartford (now West Hartford) about 1743; died May 18, 1810, aged sixty-seven. His widow survived him some twenty-five years. He is supposed to be the descendant of Ozias (Hosea) Goodwin, who came with his brother, William Goodwin, from Braintree (other authority says Essex), England, in the ship "Sion" (Zion), Sept. 16, 1632, to Newtown (Cambridge), Mass. In 1635-36 they came to Suckiaug(e), the Indian name of Hartford, Conn. William had but one child, Elizabeth, who married John Crow. Ozias was born in 1596, and the numerous family of Goodwins in Hartford and vicinity and in the country are supposed to have descended chiefly from him; in fact, some families trace their lineage direct from him. The children of Ebenezer Goodwin were Ruth, born June 3, 1764. Ebenezer, born June 10, 1766; he married Ruth Goodwin, sister of Asa Goodwin, of New Hartford. Lucy, born July 18, 1768. James, born Sept 4, 1770. Seth, born Aug. 12, 1772. William (1st), born Jan. 5, 1775; died in infancy. Col. William Goodwin, the father of the writer (Rev. William Goodwin), born Oct. 15, 1776. Norman, born Jan. 16, 1778. Pitts, born Jan. 28, 1779. Horace, born Feb. 12, 1781. Polly, born Oct. 8, 1782. Amanda, born Oct. 15, 1783. Of these children, Ebenezer settled on a farm adjoining the old homestead on West Hill, which his son, Horace Goodwin, has since occupied. Col. William Goodwin became a clothier, and settled on the Farmington River, two miles below the village, at the southern extremity of Pine Meadow, or in the suburbs of the so-called Satan's Kingdom, near the bridge. Soon after he was comfortably established in his new home, his dwelling and shop, and the bridge standing near, were borne downward by the maddened waters in the great Jefferson flood of March, 1801; and occasionally since then he has lost his works, wholly or in part, by the angry floods of this turbulent stream. He married Abigail Croswell, sister of his brother Seth's wife, who were sisters to Dr. Harry Croswell, for a long time rector of the Episcopal Church in New Haven.

The children of Col. William and Abigail Goodwin were as follows:

Rev. Harley Goodwin was born in New Hartford, March 10, 1797, graduated at Middlebury College, Vt., and was ordained as pastor of the Congregational Church in New Marlborough, Mass., a colleague with Rev. Jacob Catlin, D.D. The council convened Jan. 3, 1826, and the sermon was preached by Rev. Cyrus Yale on the following day, January 4th. Here he remained for some years. His next settlement was in Warren, Litchfield, Co., Conn., where he remained but a short time. He next became the pastor of the Congregational Church in South Cannan, where he remained till his death, Jan. 31, 1855, aged nearly fifty eight years.

Orrin was born Sept. 3, 1799. He followed his trade as a harness-maker in the village of New Hartford, where he died Dec. 14, 1865, aged above sixty-six.

Hannah was born Oct. 14, 1801. She spent most of her life in New Hartford, where her husband, William Warner, still lives. She died at Winsted, July 30, 1854, aged nearly fifty-three.

Amanda was born Feb. 14, 1803. After marrying Carlo Smith they moved to Sidney Plains, on the Susquehanna River, in the State of New York, where they remained a few years; then returned to New Hartford. The widow, in a good old age, still lives in Pine Meadow.

Jennette was born July 16, 1806; died April 27, 1827, aged less than twenty-one years.

Caleb Croswell Goodwin, whose portrait accompanies this sketch, was born Feb. 14, 1808. He is still living on his farm which he purchased on the east and opposite side of the river from the old homestead, while he yet retains possession of the old house and adjoining lands.

Horatio Nelson Goodwin was born Jan. 27, 1812. He learned the trade of harness-maker of his brother Orrin, in New Hartford, and still follows this calling. For many years he has filled the office of deacon well in the Congregational Church in Collinsville, where he still lives.

Rev. William Goodwin was born Jan. 1, 1814. He entered Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1838, graduated in 1842, and finished his theological course in 1845 at the Theological Seminary in East Windsor, Conn.; since removed to Hartford. He received a license to preach, with other members of his class, at an Association in Ware Village, Mass., in 1844. The convictions on the subject of baptism which he entertained before entering college grew stronger, so that early in his ministry he became a Baptist. After various pastorates in Connecticut and Massachusetts, he was invited, in the spring of 1879, to return to his former field of labor, the Baptist Church in North Colebrook, where Elder Babcock labored so earnestly and effectually, and almost gratuitously, and left behind him not only the savor of his good name, but one of the best parsonages in Litchfield County to the church and society.



Charles F. Maxfield



"HIGHLAND FARM,"

RESIDENCE OF CHARLES F. MAXFIELD, NEW HARTFORD, CONN.



D. C. Gilman

E. M. CHAPIN.

E. M. Chapin, son of Herman and Catharine Merrill Chapin, was born in New Hartford, Sept. 5, 1833. He attended school in Litchfield in 1847 and '48, in Winsted in 1849, and at the Connecticut Literary Institution at Suffield in 1849, '50, and '51.

In 1851 he began business as superintendent in his father's plane- and rule-factory, which was established by H. Chapin in 1826, and continued until 1860, when a partnership was formed, consisting of H. Chapin, E. M., G. W., and P. E. Chapin, under the firm-name of H. Chapin & Sons, E. M. Chapin having the entire management. In 1865, E. M. and G. W. Chapin having secured the factory and business, a new partnership was formed under the name of H. Chapin's Sons. In 1868, E. M. Chapin purchased the entire interest of G. W. Chapin, and has since conducted the business under the name of H. Chapin's Son.

Mr. Chapin is an enterprising and public-spirited citizen. In 1868, and again in 1870, he was elected to the Legislature, lower house, and in 1872 was chosen to the Senate from the Fifteenth District. In 1856 he united in marriage with Mary E. Pike, and has two sons living.

CHARLES FRANK MAXFIELD.

Charles F. Maxfield was born in Winsted, Conn., July 13, 1853. He was educated at the Winchester Military School, the Cheshire Military Institute, and at the private select school of the Rev. Mr. Upson, in Washington, Conn. His school-days terminated before he was twenty years of age, and he then went to Brooklyn, and entered the mercantile establishment of T. K. Horton & Co. as clerk. Here he remained about three years, and then went traveling extensively in Great Britain and throughout Continental Europe. Upon his return he entered the employ of T. J. Briggs, manufacturer of fine decorations and wall-paper, and subsequently engaged with J. S. Warren & Co., the largest manufacturers of wall-paper in this country, as traveling salesman, and though the youngest of a large force of experienced salesmen in the employ of this firm, during the first year his sales amounted to over one hundred thousand dollars, strikingly illustrating his business tact and go-ahead-ativeness.

Nov. 20, 1878, he united in marriage with Georgetta Robbins, of Brooklyn, N. Y., youngest daughter of the late Daniel A. Robbins, a large builder and enterprising business man of that city.

In 1879, Mr. Maxfield purchased the old Maxfield homestead at New Hartford, and the year following negotiated for the place known as the old Hart place, formerly owned by Maj. Sanford Brown, on the hill north of the village, and immediately commenced the improvement of the locality by cutting off the forest. He carried forward the improvements with energy, graded, laid out walks and drives, etc., and began the erection of a residence which when completed will be one of the finest in interior and exterior decorations in Connecticut. It is charmingly located on a high eminence, commanding a beautiful view of the Farmington River and the valley, the village of New Hartford, and the hills beyond. It is an elegant country-seat, and reflects much credit upon the æsthetic taste of its owner.

Mr. Maxfield is an enthusiast in the breeding of fancy stock, particularly that of Swiss cattle, and has carried off numerous diplomas and sweepstakes at competitive exhibitions. He is the owner of the famous bull Conrod Tell, now considered the best bull in the United States by the best judges. He is a breeder of a high class of poultry, and has more than fifteen distinct varieties. He is a leading representative of a class of wealthy experimental and progressive agriculturists.

Politically he is a Democrat, and a member of the Church of the Redeemer, of Brooklyn, of which the Rev. William A. Leonard is rector.

Mr. Maxfield is about the average height, and his face shows intelligence, foresight, and decision as the chief elements of his character. He is a public-spirited citizen, of a genial and social nature, and very popular with the masses.

CHESTER W. GILMAN.

Chester W. Gilman was born June 8, 1818, in Hartland, Conn., son of George C. Gilman. His early life was spent on his father's farm until he was twenty-one years of age, when he commenced for himself. His first business enterprise was peddling clocks in Ohio, where he was engaged some ten months, when he returned to Hartland with two hundred dollars saved from his earnings, with which he purchased cows to stock a farm near the old home, which he contracted for at three thousand one hundred and fifty dollars. Mr. Gilman remained on this farm until 1854. At that time he had paid for the farm and built a good house and barn. Thinking he could better his condition, he exchanged for the large farm in New Hartford, where he has since resided, and which under his management has become one of the finest farms in that part of the country. His specialty being dairy and blooded stock, he has a fine herd of Alderney cattle and a good grade of horses.

Mr. Gilman was married when twenty-eight years of age to Antinett Smith, of East Haddam, Conn., youngest of fourteen children,—seven sons and seven daughters; all the sons and six of the daughters grew to adult age. Mrs. Gilman died in 1870, leaving five children, one daughter having previously died at eight years of age. Of the five children that survived their mother three are now living,—Jennie, married David W. Meeker, of Florida; Mary E., married George Spencer, a merchant of New Hartford; Henry lives at home. Two sons—Chester W. and Elias E.—were

killed by a railroad accident at Tariffville, Jan. 15, 1877.

Mr. Gilman was a second time married,—June, 1872, to Julia A., daughter of Allen Jewett, of Winsted.

Politically Mr. Gilman is a Republican; has served several terms as selectman, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1872.

Mr. Gilman and his wife are active and consistent members of the Congregational Church. He has been superintendent of the Sunday-school, and is one of the substantial representative men of his town.

CHAPTER XL.

NEW MILFORD.

Geographical—Topographical—Indian History—Documentary History—Original Indian Deed, etc.

THIS town is located in the southwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Kent, on the east by Washington, Roxbury, and Bridgewater, on the south by Bridgewater and the town of Brookfield, in Fairfield County, and on the west by the towns of New Fairfield and Sherman, in Fairfield County. The surface is hilly and broken, and the soil generally good. It is well adapted to agriculture, and the raising of tobacco forms one of the chief occupations of the inhabitants. It is watered by the Housatonic River and its tributaries.

INDIAN HISTORY.

When Litchfield County was first settled at Woodbury, in 1672, the Potatuck tribe of Indians was the only and largest tribe in this part of Connecticut; and its existence had been known by the Connecticut colonists for more than thirty years. As civilization appeared, advanced, and caused the most powerful tribes of Southern New England—the Narragansets of Rhode Island, the Mohegans and Pequots of Western Connecticut—to disappear, the section not yet reached by the white man became the home of the aboriginal inhabitants. The Wepawaugs inhabited Milford when that town was settled, and the Poquassets resided at Derby, where their principal village was located. As Milford was settled in 1639, some fifteen years before Derby, those of the Milford Indians who did not go West to the Six Nations, or remained in the town, joined the Poquassets, and remained there till the white settler made his appearance, when the Indian seems to have immediately made preparations to leave for some wild and secluded locality where he could enjoy the solitude his nature so much craved. Thus the Poquassets, most of them, united with the Potatucks, whose principal village was in the present town of Southbury, on the Housatonic River, where they reserved a large tract of land in all their deeds to the first settlers of Woodbury, as also in the confirmatory purchase of the inhabitants of that town in 1706. At the time New Milford was settled Nomwag was their chief. That the tribes formed from the original powerful tribes found here by the first settlers of Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island, and Connecticut were less powerful, and that the growing disintegrating clans therefrom became of less consequence as the country became settled, may, perhaps, be true to a certain extent.

The fierce spirit of the Pequots was broken at the last battle at "Shoco Swamp," and they never afterwards were a terror to the whites. As was natural, the broken tribes would rally, if possible, after being driven back again and again into the shades of the primeval forest, and make a stand like a defeated army hotly pursued by a victorious enemy. History has recorded the acts of cruelty and deeds of daring and bravery exhibited by the natives when opposed by the first English footsteps on our shores; but, as the great tribes have been broken and scattered, they have had less power of resisting the advance of the white man, and the incidents of more local history have not been recorded. This probably accounts for the remark of De Forrest in his "History of the Indians of Connecticut," where he says of the Potatucks, "Their insignificance is sufficiently proved by the almost total silence of authors concerning them, and by their noiseless disappearance."

The Potatucks were a powerful tribe, with whom the white settlers never had any difficulty; but as the neighboring settlement of Woodbury increased in population they longed for some more congenial retreat, and in time most of them joined the clan at New Milford.

When the Weautenaugs of New Milford first became a distinct clan is not known. That they occupied lands here opposite the village prior to 1671 is quite evident; but how long before that we have no positive proof. That they were then an insignficant clan is evident from the fact that they were unknown in history and in song, only as the name of the place would indicate some knowledge of the locality by the colonial authorities. Afterwards, however, they became of more importance, probably as early as 1650. At the time of the settlement of New Milford there were probably small clans along the Housatonic River northward, refugees from larger tribes, and, if not making any permanent place their residence, roamed over the vast expanse of wilderness for purposes of hunting and fishing. There was, undoubtedly, quite an extensive clan in the southern part of Berkshire Co., Mass., on the Housatonic River; which had been there many years among those grand old mountains, the natural home of the red man, springing from the Mahikanders or River Indians, who lived on the east side of the Hudson River below Albany. But all these small tribes or clans were very insignifi-

* Cotren's History, p. 29.

cant and weak in comparison with that large and powerful tribe of Northern New York, the Mohawks, who claimed jurisdiction over all the territory of Western Massachusetts and Connecticut, and came down annually to collect tribute from them, which must be satisfied or a fierce army of blood-thirsty Mohawks would soon appear among them to enforce their demands. They were compelled to pay for fear of death or captivity. The cry, "A Mohawk!" caused all the signal-fires to be lighted on the mountain heights, and drove the peaceful Indians along the Housatonic River into their forts, or to the settlements of the whites for protection. The New Milford Indians had forts on both sides of the Housatonic River, probably in the vicinity of the Steep Rock, about six miles above the village, as appears from an ancient map of Weautenaug, found when the town was first settled. And there was also a fort somewhere in the locality of the residence of E. T. Brewer, from which circumstance the place has always been called "Fort Hill."

The Rev. Stanley Griswold, in a "centennial sermon" delivered in 1801, says,—

"The natives had sundry fortresses, or military stations, in and about this town to guard against attacks from distant tribes. Some spots in the town bear an allusion to them to this day, as Fort Hill, Guarding Mountain, etc. It has been said that all the tribes along the river, from its source to the sea, were in strict alliance and friendship, and that by means of certain sounds made on the guarding heights an alarm might be spread within the space of three hours through the whole line of the tribes, a distance of near two hundred miles."

Guarding Mountain, spoken of by Mr. Griswold, is on the west side of the Housatonic River near "Conetia Park," the grounds of the New Milford Agricultural Association. There has been some doubt expressed whether these Indian forts and guarding heights were of Indian or colonial origin. But it seems that there should be but little doubt that they were means of defense, and signals established by the Indians themselves, principally against the incursions of the Mohawks. The Western Massachusetts and Connecticut Indians were friendly with the white settlers, who almost invariably made satisfactory purchases of their lands, and the natives were never engaged in wars among themselves. There were mountains used for guarding heights in Woodbury and Litchfield, and all along up the Housatonic River. These forts and signal-stations were in existence and use when the whites first settled here. The first white settlers in New Milford never had any fears from the Mohawks, neither is there any historical account or tradition of any depredations upon the white settlements up the river. When the Mohawks came to punish our Indians for not paying tribute, they would fly to their forts, and, if they could not reach them, to the houses of the English for shelter. Sometimes their enemies would pursue them so closely that they would enter the houses with them, and kill them in presence of the family. If there was time to shut the doors they never forced an entrance, nor did they on any occasion do the least harm to the English, always being on the most friendly terms with them."* The garrisons authorized to be erected by the colonial government of Woodbury, Danbury, and Weautenaug in 1708, and also the Committee of War for the frontier towns in Fairfield County, and of New Milford in 1709, against the assaults of the enemy, were all independent of the efforts of the natives for their own defense before these acts were passed, and before the town was settled. The early colonists had fears of attacks from the Indians, and there were occasional alarms; but time proved that these alarms were generally groundless, and the forces sent for defense were soon removed.

Later, however, in 1722, the Eastern Indians and the Province of Massachusetts Bay were at war, and it was felt in Connecticut; and in 1723–24 there was a considerable excitement and alarm, when the English and French wars were prevailing and the frontier settlers were exposed to danger by the French inciting the Indians to attack them; but the excitement soon subsided.

From the ferocious and treacherous character of the Indians it is no wonder that the early settlers of the country should have fears of hostility and war from them. In 1675, at a meeting of the Council of the colonial government, they came to an agreement with our Indians here in New Milford, "who engaged to continue in friendship wth us, and to be enemies to o^{r} enemies, and to discouer them timely, or destroy them; that they would do no prejudice to the English." They never manifested a disposition of hostility to the colonists, and were always friendly to them after the town was settled.†

The colony was also suspicious of our Indians during the French and Indian wars; as, perhaps, they well might be, although subsequent events proved that their fears were groundless; although about five years before the settlement of our town the terrible border wars broke out in all their fury. A treaty of peace having been entered into between the government of Canada and the Five Nations in New York, the whole weight of the war fell on New England. Many towns on the frontier had been burned by the Indians,‡ and the colonial government at Hartford had fears that the enemies and Indians were preparing to make a descent upon the frontier towns of New England, by information which had been received from Col. Schuyler. At a council at Hartford, in February, 1706–7, a letter was read from Capt. John Miner and Mr. John Sherman to the Deputy Governor signifying their suspicion that the Potatuck and Weautenaug Indians were invited to join with the enemy."‖ There was, in the opinion of the government, danger that our Indians would be

* Cotton's Hist. Ancient Woodbury, vol. i. p. 87.
† Col. Records, 1665–77, p. 369.
‡ Frost, p. 105.
‖ Col. Records, 1706–16, p. 15.

allured from their former agreement of comity and friendship, and be induced to join our enemies. Writings were presented relative to the matter, and the Indians were examined relative to the inducements held out to them to become the enemies of the settlers. For the preservation of the small frontier towns, and to prevent their revolt, the honorable the Governor and Council ordered Capt. John Minor and Mr. John Sherman, of Woodbury, "with all convenient speed to remove the said Indians down to Fairfield or Stratford, or both, as shall be judged most convenient." Provision was made that "if by reason of sickness prevailing among them they cannot at present be removed, then to take two of their principal persons and convey them to Fairfield, there to be kept safely as hostages to secure the fidelity of those that remain at those inland places."* But it does not appear that the tribes were removed by the direction of the Council, though hostages may have been taken to carry out the object of the order.

The only time when the Weautenaug Indians manifested a warlike spirit was about the year 1725, when it was reported to the Governor and Council at Hartford, that they and the Potatuck Indians had "lately had several dances, and sundry of them have painted themselves, as is usual for Indians to do that design war." In consequence of this act, and because painting was the badge of war used by the Indians that were then engaged in war with the English, an order was made declaring that if any Indian shall be seen painted after the 21st day of August, 1725, they shall be taken for enemies and provided against as such. It was supposed that there was a secret understanding among the Indians of the colony, and that they had been incited to acts of cruelty and murder by the English. Soon after the New Milford Indians had painted themselves and had had dances, the shepherd of Stratford was taken by two Indians, painted, and carried captive and stamped till he was breathless, and buried as dead, and David Lane, a child of Stratford, barbarously murdered and mangled. In consequence of these hostile developments, the Indians were restrained within certain bounds, to be considered as enemies if found without those limits, and could be summoned before any authorized English persons to give account of their rambles and business.

The planting fields of the Indians were on the west side of the river, opposite the village, and have to this day been known as the "Indian Fields." These fields were reserved in their deed to Milford gentlemen of Feb. 18, 1702–3, which appears in a former chapter. There were several Indian burying-grounds in the town, and it was in this reservation that the largest one is found. It was on Fort Hill, south of the residence of E. T. Brewer. The Rev. Mr. Griswold states that their graves were of a circular form, and that they were buried sitting up, as in a natural posture upon the ground. There were two other burying-grounds on the east side of the river,—one, the bluff, in the vicinity of West Street, in the village, and the other was, on the authority of the Rev. George S. Bennett, after crossing the Aspetuck River, on the river road which passes through it, where skeletons have from time to time been unearthed. A few years since, while digging the cellar of a dwelling-house on West Street in the village, the workmen found some parts of the skeleton of an Indian, where the second burying-ground spoken of was located, and near by were the relics buried with their owner, which might be needed in the fair hunting-grounds to which the departed had gone when he reached the spirit-land. There was a beautifully-formed tomahawk, a finely-modeled pipe, some well-preserved dishes, and several nicely-wrought arrow-heads and stone hatchets. Some years ago some of our citizens made excavations in the largest cemetery in the Indian fields on Fort Hill, and found many graves as described by Mr. Griswold, containing the implements of war and necessary utensils in their journey beyond the setting sun. The probability is that at one time they had quite a village on Fort Hill, near Guarding Mountain. They did not long retain possession of their planting-field. In 1705, John Mitchel, of Woodbury, purchased the Indian fields, and at the date of the settlement of the town their principal village was at the Trout Falls, on the Housatonic River, about two miles below the village, to which the natives had given the name Mitichawon. This is one of the most inviting places of residence for the red men that can well be imagined in this section of the State. The river seems to have broken through the mountain, leaving a deep gorge, of perhaps a quarter of a mile in length, through which the water descends quite rapidly, affording one of the best fishing-places on the river. Here were plenty of salmon, and in the spring of the year shad and lamprey-eels were found in great abundance. The Potatuck Indians of Woodbury finally sold a large part of their lands, and many of their leading men joined with others in forming the Weautenaug tribe.† It was not, however, till 1733 that they sold about three-quarters of their reservation in the southwestern part of Southbury, when they seemed to have all removed to New Milford. When they commenced coming to the Great Falls is not definitely known, but it must have been some time before the town was settled. The greatest man of the tribe was Wereaumaug, who came about 1715, and was soon chosen their chief. He had been a sagamore of the Potatuck tribe. There has been much speculation as to the size of this tribe. Mr. Griswold, in his "Century Sermon," states that when the town was settled there were about two hundred warriors connected with them. President Stiles, of Yale College, thought that there were three hundred war-

* Col. Records, 1717–25.

† Cortren's Hist. Ancient Woodbury, pp. 86–104.

riors, while Mr. De Forrest, in his "History of the Indians of Connecticut," discredits both the above statements, on the ground that "tradition is always unsafe, and always exaggerates; and even our recollection, when it refers to events which happened in our youth, inclines us often to extend the truth, never to underrate it." Making all allowances for the uncertainty of tradition, it will probably be safe to say that they had one hundred and fifty warriors at the time to which these writers referred. It is quite probable that Wereaumaug brought many of his old tribe with him, and that about that time the tribe became more powerful, as it must have also been increasing quite rapidly before that time. It would be within the range of probability to place the number of warriors in 1715 at two hundred. At this time, and for a few years afterwards, it must have been larger than at any previous period. It would seem that at the time this great chief came here the tribe must have numbered one thousand population, one-fifth of whom were to be considered warriors.* I am, however, inclined to believe that there were that number here when the town was settled, as Mr. Griswold conversed with people whose memory extended back to the period, and the tradition, not coming second-handed, must have been more reliable.

Soon after Wereaumaug came to this tribe he built a "palace" on the bluff near the Great Falls, which was his residence. As this was the capital of the tribe, this house of their chief was a native resort. According to all accounts, nothing like it had before been seen. The Rev. Mr. Griswold says that "on the inner walls of this 'palace,' which was of bark with the smooth side inwards, were pictured every known species of beast, bird, fish, and insect, from the largest down to the smallest. This was said to have been done by an artist, whom a friendly prince at a great distance sent him for that purpose, as Hiram to Solomon."

The Rev. David Boardman, the first minister, was held in high esteem by Wereaumaug, and had a high opinion of "his great abilities and eminent virtues." The "distinguished sachem," as he termed him, seems to have been favorably impressed with the doctrines of the Christian religion under the instructions of the minister. Although the sachem's wife and all his tribe were not in sympathy with the religion of the first settlers, yet in his last sickness he desired to see Mr. Boardman, who he felt would give him some consolation of cheer and hope in his rapid flight towards the river of truth.

Hon. David S. Boardman, a grandson of the first minister, treasured an anecdote, which was related to Mr. John W. De Forrest upon his visit to New Milford, and first published in his "History of the Indians of Connecticut." He says that "once in particular, while Mr. Boardman was at the sachem's bedside, the latter asked him to pray, to which he of course assented. It happened that there was at this time in the village a sick child, whom a pow-wow had undertaken to cure by means of the usual writhings, grimaces, and hallooing. As soon as Mr. Boardman began his prayer, Wereaumaug's wife sent for this Indian clergyman, stationed him at the door, and bade him commence his exercises. The pow-wow immediately set up a prodigious shouting and howling. Mr. Boardman prayed louder, so that the sick man might hear him above the din. Each raised his voice more and more as he went on. The Indians gathered round, anxious for the success of their champion. The pow-wow was fully determined to tire out the black-coat, and Mr. Boardman was equally resolved that he would not be put to silence in his duty by this son of Belial. The indomitable minister afterwards declared that, according to the best of his belief, he prayed three hours without stopping before victory declared in his favor. The pow-wow, completely exhausted with his efforts, gave one tremendous yell, by way of covering his retreat, then took to his heels, and never stopped till he was cooling himself up to his neck in the Housatonic."

Wereaumaug died about 1735, the last chief sachem of the tribe, which was now destined to very soon disappear from the earth. He was buried on the mountain, near the place where he had resided so long. A pile of stones on an open plot of ground marks the place where his remains repose. The Indian customs were observed on his burial. The warriors, now few in number, painted their faces, and all that belong to the tribe deposited a stone upon the grave. The custom of placing a stone on the grave is kept up by the Indians when they visit the grave afterwards.

* De Forrest, p. 47, note.

DOCUMENTARY HISTORY.

"New Milford Febr. 23, 1748-9.

"An auount of y^e^ goods delivered to Tamar Bordman at her Marriage, one Bed £12, four Coverleds £9, one cheft of drawers £2 15s. one pair of fine Sheets £4 two pair of New Sheets £3 four pair of half worn Sheets £3 four pair of pillow-cases £1 12s. one diaper Table Cloath and 6 napkins £1 4s. two barrels 6s. one Pail 5s. two trowels two pair of handirons one pair of tongs one peal one rofting hook one fifth fork three tines one bread tray 12s. two krot difhes one milk tray 5s.

"To all People to whom these presents shall come: Greeting.

"Know ye, that I Sherman Boardman of New Milford in Litchfield County & State of Connecticut, for the consideration of sertain services Done and performed and by me Received to my full Satisfaction of *Edward*; a Blackman who was born a Slave in my House & who I this day set free according to Law; I do give grant bargain sell and confirm unto the said Edward the two following described pieces of Land Situate in the township of New Milford afore said on the East side of the Great River at the North end of my Farm; the first piece being called the Brook Lot containing about two & a half Acres of Land be the same more or lefs, bounded on all sides by Highway Except a small part on the northeast corner is bounded on Elijah Boardman's Lands. The second piece lies southward of the first piece & westward of the Highway and adjoining the Great River being a point at the north end and Extending southward adjoining to the highway & Great River so far southward as to make four Acres of Land the lines to be of equal Length by the Highway & Great River Bounded Southward by my own Land Eastward by the Highway westward by the Great River.

"To have and to hold the above granted and bargained premises with the appurtenances thereof, unto him the said *Edward*, his heirs and afsigns forever; to his & their own proper use and behoof. And also I

the said Sherman Boardman do for myself my heirs Executors and adminiftrators, covenant with the said *Edward* his Heirs & afsigns; that at and until the enfealing of these presents I am well seized of the premifes, as a good indefeasible estate in fee-simple, and have good right to bargain and sell the same in manner and form as is above written, and that the same is free of all incumbrances whatsoever. And furthermore I the said Sherman Boardman do by these presents, bind myself and my heirs forever to warrant and defend the above granted & bargained premifes, to him the said Edward his Heirs & afsigns againe all claims & demands whatsoever. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the 11th day of April Anno Domini 1808.

"Signed, sealed and delivered in Presents of
"JEREMIAH CANFIELD.
"ELISHA BOSTWICK.

"SHERMAN BOARDMAN.

"LITCHFIELD COUNTY *ss.*

"NEW MILFORD 11th April 1808.

"Personally appeared Sherman Boardman signer & sealer of the foregoing instrument and acknowledged the same to be his free act and deed before me,

"ELISHA BOSTWICK, *Justice of Peace.*"

COPY OF ORIGINAL INDIAN DEED, ETC.

The following interesting matter is taken from the old records of the town of Milford:

"At a Town meeting of Milford held Jany 5th 1701-2 *Voted* to purchase land at Wiantinogue of the *Heathen*. And if any freeman not present have a mind to come in for a share, they have liberty to do so; & if any person have a mind to exempt himself from a share, he has liberty to do so.

"*Voted*, That a Committee be chosen to gain or purchase land at Wiantinogue, to treat with the Indians, & to secure the town's interest there to the best of their skill.

"*Voted*, That sd Committee shall consist of Col. Robert Treat, Ensign George Clark, Ensign Joseph Treat, Mr. Thos Clark, Ensign Joseph Peck, Sergt Jonathan Baldwin, & Seargt Timothy Baldwin.

"A company was formed the June following of those persons who had a desire to purchase land at Wiantinogue, as follows, viz.:

	Shillings.		Shillings.
Robert Treat	50	Samuel Brisco	20
Thomas Cook	40	Thomas Tibballs Jnr	
Ensign George Clark		Henry Bottsford	6
Mr. John Fisk		Barnabas Baldwin	20
Sergt Jonathn Baldwin	20	Seargt Samel Northrop	
Richd Bryan		Ebenezer Pringle	
Samel Camp Segr		John Merwin.	
Sergeant Nathn Baldwin	40	William Nathans	
Thomas Bassett		Joseph Camp.	20
Lieut Joseph Platt	20	John Clark	25
Lieut Samel Camp	30	Thos Buckingham	20
Mr. Robert Treat	40	Thos Canfield	6
Mr. Jonathan Law Jnr	20	Josiah Platt Segr	20
Samuel Beard		Wo Lydia Newton	
Samuel Buckingham	30	John Roach	
Ensign Joseph Treat	40	William Wheeler	
Sergt Benjn Fenn	40	Joshua Lobdell	
Thos Clark Esr		William Roberts	
Gideon Allen	12	Samuel Pruddon	
Stephen Miles		James Beard	
James Wright		Sergt Timy Baldwin	
Zechariah Whitman		Samuel Nettleton	15
James Terrill		Hugh Stilson	
Wo Mary Baldwin		Delivennee Downs	
John Terrill		Daniel Downs.	
James Prime	20	Stephen Hine	
Sylvanus Baldwin		Richd Baldwin	
Samuel Miles Jnr		Joseph Wheeler	16
John Smith (at the West End)	20	Eleazer Pringle	
James Fenn		Gideon Allen	10
James Baldwin		John Camp	
Samuel Camp Snr	10	Thomas Welch	
Samuel Hein		Josiah Platt Jnr	
John Smith Jnr		John Woodruff	20
Thomas Smith	10	Mr. Samel Clark	50
John Buckingham	20	Samel Lobdell	20
Samel Pingle		Ensign Joseph Peck	40

"Names with the amt left blank to be filled afterwards, with such sums as the Subscribers shall see proper.

"The purchase of Wiantinogue was made by the Committee of the Indians; & a Deed recorded of them on the 8th of Feby 1702-3. The consideration for the tract was £60 current money & £20 in goods at money price. It was bounded in the Deed (Milford Records Lib. 3d, page 135) Easterly by Woodbury, and a parallel line running into the Country, Westerly with the mountains, Northwesterly with Wemeraug a small Brook, running into the Housatonic, & from the head of the brook by a line running Easterly till it comes to the above sd parallel line; with Danbury line on the Southwest, & Woodbury line Southeast.

"In this tract the Indians reserve their planting field on the west side of the River, opposite the town, and the right of fishing at the Falls.

"The Deed was signed by

"SHOPACK,	PAPESOPO,
"WEWINAPOWK,	PASNICOTO,
"PORCENAUS,	TOWECOMIS,
"PARAMESHE,	WOMPOOTO,
"CHESQUMAG,	NUNPOOTO,
"PAPIREIN,	HAOWAMIS,

"YONCOMIS.

"In presence of
"JOHN MINER, Interpreter (allowed by both the English & Indians),
"EBENEZER JOHNSON,
"JOHN DURAND,
"TANORESTE,
"NONOWAK.

"The above-named Indians, the Subscribers, personally appeared in Milford the 8th day of Feby, 1702-3, and acknowledged this Instrument to be their free act & deed before me,

"EBENEZER JOHNSON,
"*Justice.*

"Here follows upon the Record a diagram of Wiantinogue as drawn by the indians marking their reservations.

"The Committee obtained a Patent of the Govr & Company which is dated the 2d year of Queen Anne, 1703, and signed by John Winthrop.

"It appeares that the settlement of the Town was not commenced till about 4 years after the above purchase was made. The 1st Division of Land was made in Decr, 1706.

"An additional purchase of a tract of land on the North of the first purchase was made by the Inhabitants in 1722."

CHAPTER XLI.

NEW MILFORD (Continued).

Early Explorations—Purchases—Indian Map of the Town—The Patent—The First Settlement—First Proprietors' Meeting—List of Original Proprietors—Initial Events—The North Purchase—Names of Proprietors—Biographical Notes of Some of the First Settlers—Town Hill and Town Street.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS AND PURCHASES.

IT is quite probable that very soon after the settlement was commenced at Windsor, in 1633, the colonists became somewhat familiar, under the spirit of exploration and adventure, with the territory now comprising the township of New Milford, although it was seventy-four years from that time before the first settler came to the locality. Woodbury, the nearest town, had been settled thirty-five years before a white man had made his home in these solitudes, and they were familiar with the locality. The attention of the people of Fairfield and Stratford was turned to Weautenaug, the Indian name of New Milford, in 1670, when, upon the petition of Capt. Nathan Gold, Mr. Jehu and John Burr, the General Court at Hartford granted them liberty to make the purchase of the place, "and the lands adjacent, of the Indians, to make a plantation, if it be capable for such a thing." Mr. Gold, Mr. Jehu Burr, Mr. Hill, Mr. Thomas Fayrechild, and Mr. Thomas Fitch were appointed a committee "for the well ordering of the planting of the same, and also to entertain inhabitants." And it was declared "that any of the honest inhabitants of this

colony that are in want of land, may have liberty to be entertained there till the place is filled, provided, if the place be not planted in four years, it shall return to the court's disposal again."*

Whether the committee found it incapable of making a plantation or not we do not know, or whether the attempt ever was made. There was, however, no settlement made under this authority from the General Court.

In 1775 the General Court appointed Lieut. Joseph Judson, Mr. John Burkes, Edward Worenston, and William Judd "to view the lands of Derby, Woodbury, Mattatuck, Pootatuck, and Wyantenuck,† and the distances between place and place, and to consider what may be suitable bounds for each town, and present the same to the court in October next."

In 1679 the General Court ordered the committee appointed in 1675 "to attend the said service as soon as may be, and make report thereof in May next; and that no farm be layd out within eight miles of either of those places till the committee have made their return."

The seeds of a controversy are now sown which resulted in a conflict between the Indian and colonial title to the lands of Weautenaug, which was not settled for nearly ten years after the patent of the town from the colonial government was obtained, and which caused several years' tedious delay in the settlement of the place. Henry Tomlins, a freeman of Stratford, had purchased land, it is said, of thieves in a private way, to the prejudice of the Indians. Two deeds were given to Tomlins "of an island in, and of lands on either side of, Oautenock River, extending more than seven miles in length and six in breadth; one of these deeds was given in April, and the other in July, 1671,‡ by Pocono, Ringgo, Quoconecoe, and Whimta, and by Perainos and Cawkapotons," who professed to be the Indian proprietors.

In 1677, Scantemung, the first chief sachem of Weautenaug of whom we have any knowledge, made complaint to the General Court, then in session at Hartford, of these purchases, and of the trespasses upon the rights of his tribe. The whole matter in controversy was referred by the court to the Fairfield County Court. The ultimate decision was against Tomlins and those who came here from Stratford under their pretended Indian deeds, and they were obliged to quit the occupation of the lands of which they had taken possession, and make way for the claimants under the colonial patent and title.

Other efforts were soon made to establish a plantation at Weautenaug. In 1678 the General Court, at Hartford, granted the Honorable Deputy Governor, Maj. Robert Treat, with Mr. Bryan, Sr., or Jr., Capt. John Bird, Lieut. Samuel Eells, "liberty to view and buy convenient land for a plantation in those adjacent places about Pootatuck, Wiantenuck, or thereabouts; and when the said land is purchased, it shall remain to be disposed as the court shall see cause and reason to order for the planting of it." But it is to be twenty-five years more before the people of Milford take a decisive step towards the settlement of the town and actually secure a patent, and hold proprietors' meetings for ordering and regulating the new settlement.

In 1694 the wilds of Weautenaug were penetrated by white people from a distance, when commissioners of Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, and New Jersey and the Five Nations of Indians met at Albany. Capt. Wadsworth, of Hartford, commanded a guard of sixty dragoons which accompanied the party from Boston to Albany. The Rev. Benjamin Wadsworth, afterwards president of Harvard College, was one of the attendants, and from his diary it appears that they returned through Weautenaug to Hartford, by way of Woodbury. He says, "About noon came to Ten-Mile River, called so from its distance from Wyantenuck,—runs into Wyantenuck, —by ye side of which we rode, I believe, six or seven miles, and passed ye same a little after sundown. Wyantenuck River is ye same yt passeth thro' Ousetonnuck; it is Stratford River also." He also speaks about some parts of the way being through "a hideous prowling wilderness," and that some parts of their road was "not so extreme bad." In August, 1696, Capt. Whiting came from Hartford to Wiantonock, and the General Court allowed five shillings per horse in cash for their hire thither.

It was seventy years after William Holmes erected the first frame house at Windsor, in 1633, before a patent was received from the General Court of New Milford. Woodbury, adjoining it on the east, had been settled twenty-one years, and Danbury, the nearest town on the southwest of it, had been settled nineteen years, and the remaining part of Litchfield County, as it is now divided, was a dense solitude, and known as the "Wilderness." The people of Milford, the town from which our town derived its name, had some years before taken steps to purchase the territory of the Indians, and had secured the authority from the General Court.

The time had now come for them to take hold of the matter in earnest, and sufficient numbers of their leading citizens were found ready to form a company to purchase the colonial title. The matter was agitated in their town-meetings, and Jan. 1, 1701–2, it was voted "to purchase Weautenaug of the heathen. And if any freeman not present have a mind to come in for a share, they have liberty to do so, and if any present have a mind to exempt himself from a share, he likewise has liberty to do so." A committee was chosen, consisting of Col. Robert Treat, Ensign George Clark, Ensign Joseph Treat, Mr. Thomas

* Colonial Records.

† I have adopted the following as the best orthography, viz., Weautenaug, although it is spelled as above and a number of other different ways, all of which may be considered correct,—"Oautenock."

‡ Colonial Record of Lands, i., 421.

Clark, Ensign Joseph Peck, Sergt. Jonathan Baldwin, and Sergt. Timothy Baldwin, to gain or purchase the land, to treat with the Indians, and to secure the town's interest there to the best of their skill. From this first practical effort made to commence the settlement, eighty individuals were soon obtained who were willing to hazard the doubtful experiment of opening up these dark wilds to become the abodes of civilized men.* It was the home of the aborigines, on one of the most beautiful streams of water in the State, where, at the Falls of Mitichawon, a most wild and romantic gorge through the mountains, the salmon sparkled in the sun as he was taken from the water, punctured by the dart of the savage, and where the red man had his council-fires, and was a strong and powerful nation. Its dense forests were full of wild game, and the panther, the bear, the wolf, and the deer roamed unmolested through its wild wastes. The committee made the purchase of the Governor and company, and received a patent of the tract, which is as follows, viz.:

"SHEPAUG, his mark

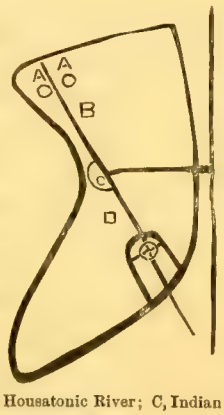
"WEWINAPOWE, his mark

"CHASQUEMAG, his mark

"WOMPOTOO, his mark

"TOWECOMIS, his mark

"YOUCOMIS, his mark



A A, Indian forts; B, a line representing Housatonic River; C, Indian planting-field; D, Indian reservation for fishing at the fields.

The above is a reduced copy of a map or sketch of Wiantinogue as drawn by the Indians.

PATENT, AND NAMES OF THE PURCHASERS.

The bounds of Weautenaug, by this patent, commenced at a small stream that empties into the Housatonic River at Gaylordsville, and is the present dividing line, in part, between the present towns of Sherman and New Milford, and from that northwest corner the line struck the Rocky River, and followed that river, and left it at the small brook, from which the line extended to the northeast corner of the town of Danbury, which point has never been changed. In running from that point to Woodbury, a portion of the town of Brookfield was included in the bounds of the patent. The north line was a straight one from the mouth of the brook, on the west side of the Housatonic River, at Gaylordsville, to the Bee Brook, as is supposed, in the present town of Washington, and then, following that stream, to the Shepaug River. There can be but little doubt where the east boundary line of New Milford ran upon an examination of the patent of the town of Woodbury, which was granted by the General Courts in 1686, and also a reference to the five Indian deeds of Woodbury, and the confirmatory purchase from the Indians of May, 1706, which covered all the former Indian grants. The west boundary line of Woodbury, by its patent, is very indefinite when it says "upon Potatuck River (the Housatonic), the middle of the stream, and the commons on the west." It is quite clear that it was west on the Potatuck till it came to the Shepaug River, before it reaches the New Milford patent. The only way to determine the commons on the west is by a reference to the Indian deeds. The first Indian deed of Woodbury, in 1659, does not give a clear idea of the west line, as it comprises a large tract in Litchfield County. The Shepaug purchase of March 17, 1685–86, which covered two-thirds of the present town of Roxbury, extended only to the Shepaug River on the west. By the confirmatory deed of May, 1706, seven miles, by estimation, at the north end, between Waterbury and Milford, "late purchase, about fourscore rods west of Shepaug River, at ye Steep Rock, and so running on ye west side of sd. river of ye same breadth westward to ye mouth of sd river to ye great river (Housatonic)."† This refers to the New Milford patent, but does not affect the west line of New Milford, on the Shepaug River, north of the point fourscore rods west of the river at Steep Rock. At the time the New Milford patent was granted, in 1703, the east bounds of the town, upon a comparison of the two patents and the Indian deeds, was mostly on the Shepaug River. The lines between the two towns have since, however, been perambulated and fixed where they are now.

According to the best estimate that can be made of the territorial area covered by the colonial patent, eighty-four square miles of territory were granted to the one hundred and nine original first purchasers and proprietors of New Milford. The price paid by each proprietor for his right was twenty-four shillings, or four dollars. A half-right cost twelve shillings, or two dollars. There were ninety-nine whole or twenty-four-shilling rights, and ten half or twelve-shilling rights. The number of whole rights, by making the ten half-rights into five whole rights, would have been one hundred and four. The whole rights then would amount to five hundred and sixteen acres and a small fraction of land, at four dollars for the whole, which shows what civilization does to affect the price of real estate.

The first Indian deed which the colonists received of Weautenaug was dated Feb. 8, 1702–3.

There seems to have been no action taken by the inhabitants of Milford under the authority granted by the General Court in May, 1702, and further authority was obtained at the October session in 1703, when the following act was passed:

* Lambert's History of the Colony of New Haven.

† Cothren's History of Ancient Woodbury, chap. ii. pp. 55–56.

"This Court doe grant to the towne of Milford, purchasers of a tract of land of the Indians (which land lieth at Wiantenuck) for a township, liberty according to their purchase to take out a pattent signed by the Governr and Secretary under the seal of the Colony: always provided it be not an infringement to any former legall purchases or proprieties, as also that they doe make a settlement upon said land within five years under the conduct of a comittee for the stating of the town plott and laying out the lotts. The name of the said town to be New Milford.

"This Court doe appoint the Honrd Colonll Robert Treat, Mr. Thomas Clark, Ensign George Clark, Ensign Joseph Treat, Ensign Joseph Peck, Serj't Jonathan Baldwin, and Serjeant Timothy Baldwin, they or any five of them, a comittee for the regulation of the township purchased by the inhabitants of Milford lying at Wiantanuck, they bearing the charges."

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The time had now come for the Milford proprietors to endeavor to settle the territory which they had purchased. Most of them did not probably expect to remove from their favorable location on the Sound to the wild region of the red man, some distance from there, in the wilderness, but were ready to enter into any speculation that might offer in the rights they had purchased. They had bought a large tract of land for a very small consideration, which some day they expected would be developed into rich and productive farms, supporting an increasing population of people of sturdy industry and valor. Most of them were from among the leading business men of Milford, and some were men of note in the colony, possessing great talents and indomitable energy of character.

FIRST PROPRIETORS' MEETING.

The first meeting of the proprietors and purchasers of New Milford was held at Milford, April 17, 1706, when the following votes were passed:

"Agreed and voted that the town plat and home lots of New Milford shall be speedily pitched & laid out by the committee chosen & established by the General Court according to & by the rules & orders that the Proprietors shall agree upon and prescribe for their direction.

"That there be but two ranks or sorts of lots, one a four and twenty shilling lot, and the other a twelve shilling lot, and that all the lots be laid out in twelve shilling lots. That what is wanting in the quality of the land in the several lots be made up in quantity. That there be two twenty four shilling lots more than the number of the Proprietors, laid out for the use of the Proprietors, to be disposed of by two thirds parts of the Proprietors. That those only who first go to settle there at New Milford shall draw lots and they shall take therein lots together, and they shall have liberty to begin where they please, & they that come afterwards, either by themselves or assigns shall take their lots as they come to settle there, next lot to him that went before him, he that hath a four and twenty shilling right to take the two next lots lying together.

Under these simple directions of the proprietors, the committee, consisting of Samuel Eells, Edward Camp, Joseph Treat, and Joseph Peck, after going to Woodbury to determine how they commenced their settlements and laid out their home-lots, made a report of their doings to a meeting of the proprietors held at Milford, Dec. 9, 1707, in which they say,—

"After the best advice we could come at or obtain from Woodbury men, have pitched the town plat on Asepetuck hill and have there laid out 16 home lots, seven acres and a half to a home lot for two half shares, in order to proceed according to the order and agreement of the proprietors."

It was also voted "that there be a division of ten acres of land laid out under the same rules as have been agreed upon about the home-lots."

Aspetuck Hill is the hill north of the present village, now called Town Hill. The Town Hill of the early days was what is now called Prospect Hill, where was quite an extensive park or common, laid out for the purpose of having sufficient pathways to the highways that might run out from it in the future.

In consequence of the conflicting claims between the Indian and colonial titles, arising from the Indian deeds given to Henry Tomlins in 1671, the proprietors, probably to encourage settlers to come to New Milford, at their meeting in December, 1707, decided,—

"That if any person or persons that claim not under us, shall presume to molest or disturb any person that settles there orderly, it is agreed that all the proprietors will defend him from those that shall molest him in a course of law, and that all the charges shall be born equally according to their proportions, that is of the charges in tryal of the title of the land in a course of law, and no further."

In 1708 an effort was made to settle these conflicting rights, and Mr. Samuel Clark, Jr., Ensign Joseph Peck, and Jonathan Law were chosen by the proprietors "to treat with the Stratford men about the lands which they claim at New Milford, and to agree with them fully and finally;" but this attempt to come to an understanding with them was unsuccessful, and the proprietors, in April, 1709, decided that "we will pay the charges that may be expended in managing the cause between Capt. Eels, Capt. Treat, Ensign Peck, and Sergt. Camp, and Mr. Read, Tomlins, Shelton, Blackleech, as there shall or may be occasion."

In March, 1707–8, the proprietors levied "three shillings upon every twenty-four-shilling right, and proportionally on a twelve-shilling right, for the defraying the charges aforesaid," and December, 1709, the powers of the committee for agreement with Mr. Read and his partners were continued. It was not, however, till after the termination of the litigation in reference to the title of the territory covered by the colonial patent, about the year 1712, that settlers commenced in any numbers to take possession of their lots and erect their dwellings. The first white settler who made this town his permanent residence was John Noble, of Westfield, Mass., who came in the year 1707. Col. John Read, one of the parties to the legal controversy as to the title of the Milford proprietors, came here quite early to defend his title from the natives; whether before Mr. Noble or not is unknown. He erected a dwelling-house in the town, northwesterly from the present residence of Dr. George Taylor, which was used as a church after the adverse decision of the lawsuit and his removal from the town, till the first meeting-house was erected, in 1720. All we know of him is that he preached the first sermon in the town, having once been a candidate for the ministry, and a few years after his removal from the town became an eminent attorney in the city of Boston. It is supposed that he resided in Reading, Conn., a short time after he left New Milford.

In December, 1710, Maj. Samuel Eells, Capt. Joseph Treat, Lieut. Joseph Peck, Sergt. Samuel Clark, Jon-

athan Law, John Noble, John Bostwick, and Sergt. Zachariah Baldwin were appointed a committee, any five of whom could act, "for ordering the settlement of New Milford, dividing the lands, considering how many families may be accommodated in and about the place where the town-plat is already pitched, leaving suitable commons, highways, etc."

This committee were all of them among the first proprietors and purchasers of the town, except Messrs. Noble and Bostwick, who were then residents of the town, all of whom were well calculated to perform the duties assigned them in a satisfactory manner. They "met and took a view of the land and situation of the same," and made a report of their orders to a proprietors' meeting held at Milford, May 29, 1712. A better scheme for dividing the lands and making the allotments to each one could not well be devised. They confirmed the division of seven acres and a half for a home-lot taken up, fenced, or built upon, and ten acres for a pasture, made Dec. 9, 1707, and made two new forty-acre divisions to a whole share, and twenty acres to a half share, and provided that one of the forty-acre divisions should be upland, and that they should be taken up in one entire piece.

For the purpose of getting a clearer idea of the method adopted for making choice of the different divisions, it may be well to insert several of the orders of the committee, as follows:

"That in the second division of 40 acres, the liberty of pitching or making choise shall be directly contrary to the pitch or choise in the first forty acre division, the last proprietor in the first choise shall have the first choise in the second division, and so on till the first proprietor in the first division cometh to the last in the second division; as also in the third division, and in the fourth, if any hereafter shall be, the liberty of choise shall be as in the first division.

"That in the first 40 acre division, the liberty of choise shall be first to those who have already settled or built here, with this limitation that they shall not make their pitch further Southward than an east and west line across the fishing falls, nor further northward than an east and west line half a mile above the mouth of Aspetuck River, excepting only Mr. John Nobles, who has already improved land at Rocky river, who has liberty to take his pitch in that place.

"The next thirty proprietors that shall here come to settle shall have liberty as they come, to take their home lots of 7 and ½ acres, on Aspetuck hill or plain northward, also their proportions of the 10 acre divisions, and their 40 acres to an whole share or half so much to an half share in order as they shall come to settle here, anywhere between the southermost line before mentioned & an east and west line one mile southward of the great mountain.

"That the rest of the proprietors as they shall hereafter settle their several properties, shall take up their home lots, and their ten acre divisions, and make their pitch for their first division anywhere within the whole bounds."

At this time there were but twelve families in the town; but under these rules and regulations, and after the legal victory they had achieved, settlers began to come here to make their permanent residence.

The twelve families were John Noble, Sr., John Bostwick, Sr., Roger Brownson, Zachariah Ferriss, Benjamin Bostwick, John Noble, Jr., Josiah Bartlet, Samuel Brownson, Samuel Griswold, John Bostwick, Jr., John Weller, Thomas Weller, sixty persons in all, none of them of the original purchasers and proprietors.

LIST OF ORIGINAL PROPRIETORS.

The following were the original first purchasers and proprietors of New Milford, with the amount each one paid for his right:

	£	s.	d.
Col. Robert Treat	1	4	0
Committee, Mr. Thomas Clark	1	4	0
Committee, Ens^{e} Geo. Clark	1	4	0
Committee, Lieut. Joseph Treat	1	4	0
Committee, Ens^{e} Joseph Beck	1	4	9
Committee, Jonathan Baldwin	1	4	0
Samuel Baldwin, wheelwright	1	4	0
Lieut. Jos. Platt	1	4	0
Sergt. Miles Merwin	1	4	0
Samuel Sanford, Sr.	1	4	0
John Brunn	1	4	0
Capt. Samuel Eells	1	4	0
Sergt. Edward Camp	1	4	0
Rev. Mr. Andrews	1	4	0
Thomas Welch	1	4	0
James Prime	1	4	0
Stephen Miles	1	4	0
Barnabas Baldwin	1	4	0
John Woodruff	1	4	0
Mr. Richard Bryan	1	4	0
Daniel Terrill	1	4	0
Samuel Brisco	1	4	0
Timothy Botsford	1	4	0
Sergt. Daniel Baldwin	1	4	0
Mr. Robert Treat	1	4	0
Mr. Robert Plum	0	12	0
Deacon Platt	1	4	0
Thomas Clark	1	4	0
Mr. Samuel Clark, Jr.	1	4	0
Samuel Buckingham	1	4	0
Thomas Buckingham	1	4	0
John Buckingham	1	4	0
William Wheeler	1	4	0
Nathaniel Farrand, Sr.	1	4	0
George Allen	1	4	0
Samuel Camp, mason	1	4	0
John Smith, Jr. (4th)	1	4	0
Samuel Clark, Sr.	1	4	0
Ephrahin Bunnell	1	4	0
Joseph Brunt	1	4	0
Joseph Camp	1	4	0
Samuel Camp Lunsend	1	4	0
Nathaniel Farrand, Jr.	1	4	0
Thomas Tibballs	1	4	0
Thomas Canfield	1	4	0
John Merwin	1	4	0
Mr. Samuel Andrus, Jr.	1	4	0
George Clark, Sr.	1	4	0
Joseph Clark	1	4	0
Joseph Peck, Jr.	1	4	0
John Camp	1	4	0
Sergt. John Smith	1	4	0
Jonathan Law, Jr.	1	4	0
John Allen	1	4	0
Hugh Gray	1	4	0
Joseph Ashburn	1	4	0
John Simons	0	12	0
James Kenn	1	4	0
Zachariah Whitmer	1	4	0
William Adams	1	4	0
Joseph Rogers	1	4	0
Samuel Stone	1	4	0
Jonathan Baldwin, Jr.	1	4	0
Jesse Lambert	1	4	0
Samuel Prudden	1	4	0
Henry Summers	0	12	0
Samuel Smith Watten	0	12	0
Sergt. Zachary Baldwin	1	4	0
Benjamin Smith	1	4	0
John Clark	0	12	0
John Smith, Jr.	1	4	0
John Platt	1	4	0
Josiah Platt	1	4	0
Richard Platt	1	4	0
William Fowler	1	4	0
Samuel Prindle	0	12	0
Sergt. Samuel Bland	1	4	0
Sergt. Samuel Northrup	1	4	0
George Clark, Jr.	1	4	0
Samuel Coley	1	4	0
Samuel Merwin	1	4	0
Lieut. Samuel Burwell	1	4	0
Samuel Miles	1	4	0
James Bland	1	4	0
Samuel Smith	1	4	0
William Gold	1	4	0
Joseph Wheeler	1	4	0
Job Prince	1	4	0
Andrew Sanford	0	12	0
Samuel Camp, son of Edward Camp	1	4	0
Ebenezer Pratt	1	4	0
Lieut. Camp	1	4	0
William Scone	1	4	0
Widow Mary Baldwin	0	12	0

	£	s.	d.
James Baldwin	0	12	0
Nathaniel Baldwin, cooper	0	12	0
Samuel Nettleton	1	4	0
Joseph Treat, son of Lieut. Treat	1	4	0
Jeremiah Canfield	1	4	0
Thomas Smith	1	4	0
Nathaniel Baldwin, Sr.	1	4	0
Jeremiah Brown	1	4	0
Bethuel Langstaff	1	4	0
Andrew Sanford, Jr.	1	4	0
Nathaniel Sanford	1	4	0
John Merwin, Jr.	1	4	0
Joseph Tibballs	1	4	0
Billian Baldwin, in right of her father, Timothy Baldwin	1	4	0
Mr. Samuel Mather	1	4	0

Col. Robert Treat, the first of the original first purchasers of the town, was one of the most eminent men of the colony. He became a colonel of the Connecticut troops in 1674. In 1683 he was chosen Governor of the colony, to which office he was re-elected for fifteen years. He married a daughter of Edmond Tapp, Esq., and there is the following tradition concerning the match: While making a call at Mr. Tapp's, he took the girl upon his knee and commenced trotting her. "Robert," said she, "be still that. I had rather be treated than trotted." He then proposed marriage, to which she immediately consented.* He never came to the town, and died in July, 1716. Upon a dispute with the Rev. Mr. Andrew, as to the title, by his last will, of his twenty-four-shilling right at New Milford, his four grandchildren—Joseph, Robert, Samuel, and Jonathan—deeded their interest in the New Milford house to Mr. Andrew in 1730–31. Samuel, Col. Robert Treat's son, deeded his interest to Joseph Treat, son of Lieut. Treat, in July, 1716. The home-lot to this right was laid northward from the town-plat, in the vicinity of Park Lane. Mr. Thomas Clark had a home-lot laid out on Long Mountain in 1723, but he did not come here to reside, and his right went into the hands of his sons, Thomas, Jr., and Jared. Thomas, Jr., deeded his interest to his son Thomas (4th) in 1761. They did not come here to reside. Among those who ultimately owned their right were John Warner, Thomas Noble, and Roger Sherman, who resided here.

Ensign George Mark sold his entire right to Nathan Talcot, who came here to reside, probably after 1720. He deeded a home-lot and dwelling-house to Ebenezer Fisk, situated northeasterly of the common, on Town Hill, and eastward from the meeting-house, which stood on Aspetuck Hill, a little northwest of the residence of the late John P. Treadwell. This same homestead afterwards passed into the hands of Eli Roberts, of Wallingford, about the year 1750, who afterwards removed here.

The whole of the original right of Lieut. Joseph Treat passed into the possession of his son John, who removed here probably after 1721. Where he resided when he first came is not known. As most of his land was laid out at the Shepaug Neck, the present town of Bridgewater, some of it near Hawley's Park, and some near Treat's Park, it is evident he must have resided there, as he owned a dwelling-house there in 1750.

The home-lot that John laid out in the right of his father must have been near the present residence of Stephen G. Beecher. He sold it to Eleazar Beecher in 1732, who came here to reside about that time, and it has remained in the Beecher family from that time to the present.

Ensign Joseph Peck's twenty-four-shilling right was owned by Enoch Burk in 1715, who came here to reside. His home-lot was the farthest one at the north end of Town Street, one of the sixteen on Aspetuck Hill.

James Flinn became the owner of the whole of the right of Jonathan Baldwin, and had his home-lot and all his divisions laid out in the Shepaug Neck, near the "planting-field."

The rights of Capt. Samuel Eells, Sergt. Edmund Camp, and Rev. Mr. Andrew passed into other hands, and there were no home-lots laid to them. Capt. Samuel Eells was a man of influence in the colony, having been a justice of the quorum and an assistant. The Rev. Mr. Andrew was at the time of the purchase and settlement of New Milford the third pastor of the church at Milford, where he continued in the pastoral office fifty-two years, dying in 1738, aged eighty-two years.†

Thomas Welch was an extensive operator in real estate about the time the New Milford purchase was made. He bought a thousand-acre right for eleven pounds, and also owned a large tract of land in Hebron.† Paul Welch became the owner of his father's right after purchasing the interests of his two sisters, after his father's decease. His house was at Park Lane, near the old Thomas Wills' place.

In the earliest times the village, or Centre, was on Aspetuck Hill, as it was then called, north of the present Centre, now known as Town Hill. There were no dwelling-houses on Main Street lower down than the residence of Walter Bostwick, on the west side of the street, and of the residence of the late Deacon G. W. Whittlesey, now the Episcopal church, on the east side of the street. The lower part of the present Main Street was a very miry swamp of trees and thick bushes, where, tradition says, the Indians caught their wild horses by driving them into it and surrounding them there.

It may be interesting to know who made this beautiful hill their home at this early period in our history, as far back as 1712, and exactly where their places of residence were. Of the twelve families who lived in the town in 1712, four of them then lived at the foot of Aspetuck Hill, on the town street or plat. Their names were John Noble, Sr., John Bostwick, Sr., Zachariah Ferriss, and John Weller. Benjamin Bostwick resided on Town Hill, now Prospect Hill;

* Lambert's History of the Colony of New Haven, p. 137.

† Ibid.

John Bostwick, Sr., resided in the vicinity of where John R. Bostwick now lives; Samuel Brownson lived the next place south; Roger Brownson the next south of his brother; John Noble, Jr., lived at the South Farms, now the iron-works, Brookfield, near Gallas Hill; Samuel Prindle lived on the west side of the run; Thomas Weller lived on west side of Great River; Jonah Bartlett; Samuel Griswold.

The tendency of the early settlers to build their villages on some sightly hill is clearly shown in New Milford, although there were many houses on low ground. The inhabitants of Town Hill could have a fine view of the houses on Aspetuck Hill, and imagination carries us back to the time when from either of these hills all the dwelling-houses of the people in the town could be seen with one sweep of the eye. The home-lots on Town Street (Main Street) were generally about twenty rods in breadth on the street. The Town Street, "beginning at John Noble's, Sr., home-lot shall extend so far northward as shall be necessary for building lots to be 20 rods wide, as it is to run up the hill against the front of Saml. Clark's home-lot, and in no place less than 14 or 15 rods wide, except where lots are taken up; and from John Noble's home-lot to extend southward, from thence winding as ye lots are already laid out on the westerly side till it comes to Samuel Holbrook's home-lot, to be 20 rods wide, when the circumstances of the place allows of it."

I will now name the first owners and occupiers of the houses on the west side of Town Street, commencing at the foot of the hill. The first dwelling-house was that of Stephen Noble, and was about where the mansion of Walter B. Bostwick stands. He received a deed from his father, John Noble, of one-half of the original right of Samuel Merwin, one of the first purchasers and proprietors of the town, who did not come here to reside. The second house was that of John Bostwick, Sr., which stood in the vicinity of the residence of Mrs. Frederick Boardman, and must have been erected at a very early date, soon after the lots on Aspetuck Hill were laid out. He was one of the twelve inhabitants who resided here in 1712. The third place was that of Samuel Clark, and stood near the brick house of William D. Black. This was the second lot laid on the west side of the street after the proprietors' meeting of April, 1706, when they decided to speedily pitch the town-plat. The next lot north was also owned by Mr. Clark, but there was no house built upon it for many years at least. The fourth house was the parsonage, the residence of the Rev. Mr. Daniel Boardman, which was about opposite the first meeting-house erected in the town. It was a home-lot laid out for the minister. The fifth residence was that of Jacob Griswold, and it stood in the vicinity of the lot of William D. Black. The sixth house belonged to David Griswold. The seventh residence was that of Benoni Stebbins, and his home-lot was laid out in 1713. William Gaylord owned a home-lot next north of that of Mr. Stebbins, which was afterwards owned by Benjamin Burrell. Mr. Gaylord bought this of Thomas Canfield, an original purchaser. The next house belonged to Roger Brownson, and was one he built himself. He was one of the twelve families here in 1712.

The first house on the plain at the foot of Aspetuck Hill, on the east side of the Town Street, belonged to John Noble, Sr., and was situated down as far as the residence of the late Deacon G. W. Whittlesey. He removed from his log hut under Guarding Mountain here. He was one of the twelve persons here in 1712. The next house was that of John Weller, who leased, and finally bought, the original right of Thomas Smith. The lease was for twelve years from Dec. 28, 1710, and one of the stipulations of the lease was that Mr. Smith should procure one hundred and fifty apple-trees from Woodbury for Weller to plant. It is believed they were set out, etc. His house probably stood in the vicinity of the first house south of the Congregational church, now owned by S. G. Beecher, lot of Thomas Smith.

The third house on the east side of the street was that of William Gaylord, where he resided. He bought the place of Thomas Canfield, one of the first purchasers of the town, in 1723, but had built his house and resided there before he received his deed. This house was on the corner lot of the residence of Dr. George Taylor.

The next place of residence was that of Zachariah Ferriss, of three acres and three-quarters. Where he lived when he first came here is unknown, but it is evident he finally built here on this place. His lot was twenty rods wide on Town Street, and seventeen rods wide on the east side. This was the place occupied by Col. John Read.

The next place of residence was that of Caleb Mallory, and stood about opposite the first. This original right was Richard Bryan, who was a merchant and a great speculator. The meeting-house was on the north of it, and the next lot was a parsonage lot.

The next lot north was that of Jonathan Buck, and was twenty rods wide on the street. The next house on the east side of the street was that of Theophilus Baldwin, an original proprietor. The next house belonged to John Welch, who received the title of the whole original right of Sergt. Daniel Baldwin in April, 1715, and had the lot laid the next day after he made the purchase. Enoch Burk's house was the farthest one at the north end of Town Street, on Aspetuck Hill. James Prince, Jr., had a lot on Aspetuck Hill.

Stephen Miles, one of the first purchasers, did not come here to reside.

The interests of Barnabas Baldwin, one of the first purchasers, came into the possession of John Noble, Wm. Kellogg, and Joseph Ruggles in 1734. It was situated at the iron-works at Brookfield, where a smelting-furnace was afterwards erected.

The right of John Woodruff was sold to John Noble, Jr., of Westfield, in 1706, who came here to reside, and was one of the twelve heads of families here in 1712. The original home-lot to this right was laid near the north bounds of the town, on the West Aspetuck River.

The home-lot to the right of Daniel Turrill, one of the first purchasers and proprietors, was in the Still River Neck. Samuel Brisco, one of the first purchasers, came here and lived on Second Hill about 1725; also Timothy Botsford, who resided at the Shepaug Neck about 1730.

The home-lots to the original rights of Mr. Robert Treat and Joseph Rogers were on the west side of Second Hill, on the highway, about opposite the village. Neither of them came here to reside, and their places passed into other hands.

The right of Mr. Robert Plum, who did not come here to live, was sold, and no home lot ever laid. Deacon Platt's lot was laid to Theophilus Baldwin, on Aspetuck Hill. Thomas Clark sold his interest in New Milford to his son, and the home-lot was laid to Samuel Clark. Samuel Clark, Jr., had no home-lot laid.

Samuel Buckingham, home-lot laid on chestnut land.

Thomas Buckingham, home-lot laid on Second Hill, east from town, probably where B. W. Buckingham now resides.

John Buckingham's home-lot was laid to the wife of Joseph Treat, Jr., son of Lieut. Treat, in Shepaug Neck.

Wm. Wheeler did not come here to reside. He died soon after the purchase.

Nathan Farrand's, Sr., interest passed into the possession of Zachariah Ferriss.

Geo. Allen did not remove here. The home-lot to this right was in the Still River Neck, near Danbury bounds.

Samuel Camp's (mason) interest went to John Bostwick, Sr. Home-lot on Town Street, etc.

John Smith (4th) and Samuel Clark, Sr., did not come here to reside, and their lots were laid out to others.

Ephrahim Burwell's home-lot was in Shepaug Neck, near Samuel Brisco's.

Joseph Beard had a home-lot laid out on the west side of Town Street.

Joseph Camp's home-lot was laid in Still River Neck, by the path towards Newtown, and was sold to David Luke in 1725.

Samuel Camp's (Land's End) home-lot was just north of Paul Welch's, Park Lane.

Nathaniel Farrand, Jr., and Thomas Tibbals had no home-lots laid out to their right.

John Merwin. The lots to this right were laid on Second Hill.

Wm. Gold's home-lot, where he resided, was on the Poplar highway which went north of Town Street, just above the village. Samuel Adkins lived near Mr. Gold.

The right of Joseph Wheeler came into the possession of Rev. Mr. Boardman.

John Prime's right was sold to Thomas Cushing, of Boston, and the home-lot was laid on West Aspetuck River, at south end of Great Mount Tom. Neither of them came here.

Andrew Sanford's home-lot was laid to Andrew Tuttle, on the northeast end of Bound Hill.

Samuel Camp's (son of Edward Camp) lot was laid to Joseph Garnsey, north of the village, on Poplar highway, since discontinued.

Eleazar Prindle's home-lot was laid to Ebenezer Fisk, son of Doc. Fisk, on east side of Town Hill.

Wm. Scone, Widow Mary Baldwin, and Nathaniel Baldwin, cooper, had no home-lots laid to their rights.

Samuel Baldwin, wheelwright, had a home-lot laid on Still River Neck.

Lieut. Joseph Platt had no home-lot.

Sergt. Miles Merwin's home-lot was laid on Bear Hill, east from Wolf-Pit Mountain.

Samuel Sanford's, Sr., right was finally the Rev. Mr. Boardman's.

John Beard's home-lot was on the east side of Shepaug Neck. The whole interest came into the possession of Joseph Ruggles in 1733.

Mr. Samuel Andrew's, Jr., home-lot was on south end of Bear Hill, on both sides of Cross Brook.

Geo. Clark and Joseph Clark had no home-lots laid.

Joseph Peck had a home-lot laid near Danbury line.

John Camp and Sergt. John Smith had no lots laid. Sold.

Jonathan's Law's, Jr., home-lot on Strait's Hill, west side Great River.

John Allen died, and Henry Allen, his brother, sold his interest to Samuel Clark in 1710.

Joseph Ashburn. This right was bought by Theophilus Baldwin, and the home-lot was laid to Samuel Burwell, who owned it.

John Summers had no lots laid out.

James Finn had his home-lots laid in Shepaug Neck, at the planting-field.

Zachariah Whitman had no home-lots laid.

Wm. Adams. The home-lot to this right was laid to Peter Peritt and Roger Brownson, north of Samuel Brownson's home-lot, west on Great River in part, and in part on Joseph Bostwick's land, west on Town Hill.

Joseph Rogers, home-lot on east side, Second Hill.

Samuel Stone's home-lot was laid to John Stone, and was northeast from Round Hill, on the east side of East Aspetuck River.

Jonathan Baldwin, Jr. There were never any home-lots laid to this right, and he never came here.

Jesse Lambert's right or home-lot was laid to his sons Jesse and David, at Shepaug Neck.

Jesse Lambert came to Boston and New Milford from England, where he settled about 1680. He had been an officer in the British navy. He was great-grandfather to Edward R. Lambert, author of a history of the colony of New Haven, giving a description of Milford, published in 1838.

Samuel Prudden had a home-lot in Still River Neck, near the south end of the bounds, but did not come here to reside.

Henry Summers and Samuel Smith Walter did not come here, and had no lots laid.

Sergt. Zachariah Baldwin. He did not come here; his son, Ebenezer Baldwin, resided here, and his father's home-lot was on Town Street.

Benjamin Smith, Sr., did not come here, neither did John Clark.

John Smith, Jr., had a home-lot in Still River Neck.

Josiah and Richard Platt had no lots laid to their rights.

William Fowler sold a portion of his land to Samuel Prindle and Joseph Bostwick, who came here to reside. Joseph Bostwick had a lot on Town Street, near Great Brook.

Samuel Prindle had his home-lot where he lived, on Town Street, near Great Brook.

Sergt. Samuel Northrop's right was deeded by his sons to John Turrill in 1714, and John deeded to his son Nathan in 1717. His home-lot was Town Hill probably.

George Clark, Jr., had no home-lots.

Samuel Coley laid to William Gaylord.

Samuel Marwin had no home-lots laid.

Lieut. Samuel Burwell's home-lot was on Aspetuck Hill.

Samuel Miles. Samuel Brownson had this lot, and it was north on lot John Bostwick, Jr., had built up, south on lot Roger Brownson had built upon.

James Beard had a home-lot laid on road to chestnut-land.

Samuel Nettleton did not come here, but his home-lot was laid out to his sons, John and Samuel, in Shepaug Neck.

Joseph Treat, son of Lieut. Treat, married a daughter of John Buckingham, and there were two home-lots laid in Shepaug Neck, one in the original right of each.

Jeremiah Canfield's home-lot was on the plain by the Round Mountain. His whole right went to his son, Jeremiah, Jr.

Thomas Smith, Sr., John Weller, etc.

Nathaniel Baldwin, Sr., Jeremiah Brand had no home-lots.

Buthuel Langstaff's home-lot was on Second Hill, on Woodbury road. Joseph Manning owned one-half of it.

Andrew Sanford, Jr., had no home-lots laid.

Nathaniel Sanford's right was sold to Benjamin Hurd, of Woodbury, in 1724.

John Marwin, Jr., had no lots.

Joseph Tibball's home-lots were laid in Shepaug Neck to Daniel Collins.

B. Baldwin's home-lot was laid in Shepaug Neck.

Samuel Mather had no lot laid.

The meetings of the proprietors were held at New Milford after 1723–24. In 1714 the town voted that there "should be a grist-mill set up and maintained for the benefit of the town," and in 1715 the proprietors voted that they should "agree with some person to build and maintain a grist-mill on some part of Still River or elsewhere," and that the committee "execute any instrument or instruments for the granting the stream and some land, in the name of the proprietors." John Griswold came, on the invitation of the committee, and built the mill on Still River, but did not long survive. The proprietors, however, carried out their agreement with his heirs by granting them a house-lot and other lands as a recompense for building the mill.

The early settlers also saw the necessity of having a blacksmith among them, and eighteen of them agreed with James Hine that, if he "do become our smith and faithfully endeavor to do our work for reasonable satisfaction for four years," they would give him a certain number of acres of land. He came.

It was not till 1728 that the effort to secure a cooper was successful. Jonathan Buck, Jr., was an apprentice to Benjamin Bunnell, of Milford, and about ten of our leading citizens,—such men as the Rev. B. Roger Brown, Benoni Stebbins, Nathan Talcot, and Paul Welch,—upon his desire to come here, made him a contribution of land, money, and labor, upon condition that he "settle in this town as soon as his time is out with his master, Bunnell, and also be obliged to supply the town with needful cooper-work,—viz., set work and rhine work,—at a reasonable price, so long as there shall be an occasion for his work, or while there is not another or others of his trade sufficient to supply said town, or while he shall have life and ability so to serve the town." Some gave land and some ten shillings in work, some two days' work, and his father, Jonathan Buck, agreed to give "considerable labor;" and so he came, and carried on his trade, the first cooper in the town.

The town charges, at the commencement of managing the affairs of the proprietors town-wise, were paid either in money or in grain, the price of which was fixed in town-meeting. At the annual town-meeting of December, 1715, it was voted "that grain should pass for paying town charges as follows: wheat at four shillings per bushel; rye at two shillings and eightpence per bushel; Indian corn at two shillings per bushel; oats at one shilling fourpence per bushel, and flax at sixpence per pound." These prices varied by vote of the town from year to year. In 1718 the price was fixed for Indian corn at three shillings per bushel (50 cents); wheat, six shillings per bushel ($1); rye, four shillings per bushel (66⅔

cents); oats, at one shilling per bushel; pork, threepence per pound (4 cents); flax, 7 cents per pound (9⅓ cents).

Every public matter in these early times was done either in the meetings of the proprietors, the town-meetings, or the meetings of the proprietors of the common fields. One of the hardships of pioneer life would have been the necessity of inclosing their divisions of land by proper fences, which would have caused a great amount of labor and expense. To avoid this difficulty in a measure, the earliest settlers had meetings of the proprietors of the common fields, as they were called, and decided to co-operate, under such rules and restrictions as might be agreed upon, in supporting common fences to inclose certain portions of their lands. These meetings were held from time to time, as might be necessary, called by a person designated for that purpose, either under his own or the direction of the meeting. Fences were thus established, and built under the direction of committees appointed for that purpose, and each of the proprietors paid his share of the expense. The length of fence was set in rods to each proprietor, for which he was liable to pay a *pro rata* share of the expense incurred.

The east side of the Great River, from the Great Falls to Aspetuck River, some ways back from the river, was thus inclosed by a general line of fence, and the west side of the Great River, from Rocky River, by the mountains, to Wood Creek, and north of the Still River meadows to the Great Falls, were all inclosed in one common line of fence, built and supported by votes in the meetings. In these meetings it was decided where the gates should be, at what time of the year or week the common fields should be open for pasturage of horses and cattle, and to make regulations about planting, etc.

In October, 1717, the proprietors decided "that the fields should be opened for cattle and horses upon Saturday, Oct. 5th, at sunset." They generally ordered that the fields should be opened from Saturday sunset till Monday morning or Sunday night, and some years they voted to keep them closed entirely. Cattle, sheep, or horses found in the fields at any other time than designated were to be considered "damage frusant," and were liable to be impounded. Sheep and swine were sometimes allowed in the fields.

As a result of thus allowing their cattle, sheep, and swine to run together, and from the necessities of these early times, the town established marks on the ears of the cattle, sheep, and swine, called ear-marks, which were made for each owner or proprietor, so that he could distingnish his animals from those of his neighbors. These marks were described and recorded in the town records to the individual. As early as 1728 this method of identifying animals was put into practical operation, and all the proprietors had their peculiar ear-mark made and recorded.

THE NORTH PURCHASE.

About the year 1721 the inhabitants of the town began to agitate the subject of enlarging the northern frontier, and the suggestion was received with such favor by the citizens that it was finally agreed in town-meeting, June 12, 1722, "that if in case we can purchase any of the land northward from our town, that we will divide equally to each man above twenty-one years of age; and also that we agree that every man that hath a son under age shall have liberty to purchase for one son that is under the age of twenty-one years, and no more, and that those so purchased for shall be equal sharers with the rest of the purchasers." A few days after this meeting a meeting was held to determine how many of the inhabitants of the town would agree to make the purchase, and sixty-four persons subscribed their names to a paper, which was entered on the town records, "that they would proceed to purchase one mile and a half across the north end of New Milford bounds." None of the purchasers were to have a share or interest in the land but those who paid the purchase money within two months after June 22, 1722, the date of the meeting. The purchase of this strip of land was made of a committee of Hartford and Windsor by Samuel Brownson, William Gaylord, and Stephen Noble, agents for the inhabitants of New Milford, for thirty pounds, on the 23d day of June, 1722, in the eighth year of the reign of King George I. Hartford and Windsor obtained a grant in 1686 from the colony of Connecticut of all the land on the north of Woodbury and Mattatuck, and on the west of Farmington and Simsbury, to the Massachusetts line north, and to run west to the Housatonic River, which covered the north purchase. The native right of the Indians, also, of this tract had been purchased by Hartford and Windsor before the New Milford purchasers received their deed.

NAMES OF PURCHASERS.

The names of the original purchasers of the "North Purchase" were Zachariah Ferris, John Ferris, Benjamin Bostwick, John Weller, Sr., Obadiah Weller, Thomas Weller, Enoch Buck, Lemuel Bostwick, Thomas Picket, Thomas Brownson, Daniel Boardman, Samuel Camp, James Camp, Abraham Bostwick, Ebenezer Bostwick, Benjamin Bunnell, Sr., Benjamin Bunnell, Jr., William Corns, Ebenezer Washburn, George Corns, John Bostwick, Jr., John Bostwick (3d), James Prime, William Prime, John Bostwick, Sr., Stephen Noble, Jonathan Noble, Paul Welch, Theophilus Baldwin, Benoni Stebbins, Ebenezer Picket, Samuel Brownson, Roger Brownson, Samuel Prindle, John Welch, Sr., John Welch, Jr., David Noble, Daniel Noble, Robert Bostwick, Nathan Bostwick, Samuel Hitchcock, Sr., Samuel Hitchcock, Jr., Jonathan Hitchcock, John Hitchcock, Samuel Prindle, Jr., Roger Brownson, Jr., John Weller, Jr., John Noble, Samuel Atkins, Gamaliel Terrill, Jona-

than Buck, John Noble, Jr., Nathaniel Bostwick, Joseph Buck, Robert Bostwick, Jr., Nathan Terrill, Ebenezer Buck, Joseph Bostwick (2d), Henry Garlick, Ebenezer Baldwin, Sr., Ebenezer Baldwin, Jr., William Gaylord, Benjamin Gaylord, Joseph Bostwick, Sr.

July 25, 1726, the proprietors of the north purchase commenced to hold meetings, and at that meeting Ensign William Gaylord and Roger Brownson were chosen a committee to assist the surveyor to run the lines in bounding out the proprietors' land, and a rate of twelvepence for each proprietor was raised to defray the expenses, which was afterwards raised one shilling and sixpence on each right.

The land was laid out and surveyed by Edward Lewis, Esq., surveyor of the county of Fairfield, on Aug. 1, A.D. 1726.

It was not, however, till December, 1730, that the proprietors took steps to have the land laid out, and they then decided "that the lots should run but halfway through the tract; or thus, one lot on the north side and the other on the south side." In 1731 the proprietors had laid out the greater part of the tract into sixty-four lots, making suitable allowances for highways. There were thirty-two lots laid out on the north tier, the first to Benoni Stephens and the last to Mr. David Boardman. The other lots were laid out on the south tier, in accordance with the votes passed in proprietors' meetings.

The proprietors thought it would be to their advantage to secure the annexation of their purchase to the town, and thus have it under one government. They could then discontinue their separate meetings. The General Assembly was finally memorialized by Samuel Brownson and David Boardman in behalf of New Milford, and in October, 1731, a patent of the north purchase was granted, signed by Joseph Talcot, Esq., Governor, and it thus became a part of the town of New Milford. It is bounded in the patent "west on the Great River, one mile and half of a mile in breadth, from thence to run a parallel with the north bounds of New Milford, unto the land sequestered for the use of Wereaunaug." The remaining unsettled lands north of this tract in the wilderness were then claimed by the towns of Hartford and Windsor.

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES OF SOME OF THE FIRST SETTLERS.

John Noble was born in Springfield, Mass., March 6, 1662, and was the first settler of New Milford, having made this town his place of residence in 1707. When he emigrated to this town he was an inhabitant of the town of Westfield, Mass., to which place he came with his father in childhood. His father, Thomas Noble, the emigrant ancestor of the largest family in the United States bearing the name of Noble, was born in England about 1632, and died at Westfield, Mass., at the age of at least seventy-two years. The names of his parents, the place of his birth, and the year in which he came to this country are unknown, but it is supposed he came to Boston in 1653. He came to Westfield about the year 1669.

John was the oldest of ten children. His first wife was Abigail Sacket, daughter of John and Abigail Sacket, of Northampton and Westfield, Mass., who died in 1683, aged nineteen, four days after the birth of his first child; and in 1684 married Mary Goodman, daughter of Richard and Mary Goodman, of Hadley, Mass., who was one of the first original members of the first church organized at New Milford, in 1716. He had eleven children.* "When he first came to New Milford he brought one of his daughters, then about eight years of age. He built his hut under what is called Fort Hill. It deserves to be mentioned to the credit of the natives, that he once left his daughter, when eight years of age, with the natives for three or four weeks, while he was absent from the town, and found on his return that she had been well cared for.† He had joined the First Congregational Church in Woodbury, Conn., in 1710. He was a very active and energetic man, serving faithfully in all the various capacities in which he was, of necessity, called upon to act in this new and undeveloped country. He was very active in securing town privileges; but in the midst of his greatest usefulness in the new settlement, and before his plans had been carried out, he was called away by death, which occurred Aug. 17, 1714. He was only fifty-two years of age.

The inventory of his estate amounted to one hundred and seven pounds, three shillings, sixpence.

John Noble, Jr., son of John, Sr., was born at Westfield, Mass., Feb. 15, 1685. He had three wives: 1st, Hannah Picket; 2d, Abigail Buck, of Wethersfield, Conn.; 3d, Sarah Slaughter, of Ridgefield, Conn. He had three children by his first wife, six by his second, and four by his third. He lived six or seven miles below the village of New Milford, next south of Gallows Hill, on the Danbury road, where he built a house and lived and died. He was one of the pioneers of the town, coming here to live soon after his father. He became a member of the Congregational Church in 1720. He was captain of the train band in New Milford in 1732. He died, 1783, at the age of seventy-one. His oldest son, Thomas, built the first house north of Gallows Hill, in New Milford, near his father, where he resided. He was for many years the owner of the iron-works known by that name, now in the town of Brookfield, then a part of New Milford. He was a member of the General Assembly five sessions, and filled many offices of trust. He died in the summer of 1773, aged eighty-eight years. Most of the facts in this sketch are taken from Boltwood's history of the family of Thomas Noble.

* Boltwood's History and Genealogy of the Family of Thomas Noble.
† Stanley Griswold's Century Sermon, 1801.

Capt. Stephen Noble, son of John, Sr., was born in Westfield, Mass., Aug. 15, 1686, and died in New Milford at the age of sixty-nine. He was a blacksmith by trade, and an extensive land-holder in the town, to which he probably removed as early as Jan. 24, 1714. He was a very influential man in the town, and was selectman fifteen years, and justice of the peace. He was one of the first representatives to the General Assembly, none having been chosen prior to 1725, and afterwards sent sixteen times.

He was the captain of the only military company in the town for twenty years after its organization. He joined the Congregational Church at New Milford in 1727. He married Abigail Morgan, Feb. 16, 1683, daughter of Isaac Morgan, of Enfield, Conn. He had seven children. The facts contained in this brief sketch of Capt. Noble are taken from Boltwood's "History of the Family of Thomas Noble," of Westfield, Mass., loaned me by Russell B. Noble, town clerk, and a representative of the seventh generation from the first settler of the town.

John Bostwick was the second person who settled in New Milford, and came in the year 1707. He was one of three brothers of Scotch extraction, Arthur and Zachariah being the other two, who came about 1668. He was one of the two persons who represented the town in the General Assembly, the first time in 1725, from the town of Cheshire, England, and located at Stratford, Conn. His seventh, and youngest son, Daniel, was the first white male child born in the town, and kept a public-house in the village for many years. Maj. John Bostwick, the oldest son of John, the second settler, was born in the year 1686. He married Mercy Bushnell, of Danbury, Conn., in 1712, and had five children.

Zachariah Ferriss was the third settler of New Milford, and came about 1709. He married Sarah Read, and had eight children. Sarah, the fifth, was the first female child born in the town, the date of her birth being Nov. 10, 1710. She married Stephen Noble.

Samuel Brownson was the fifth settler of the town, Samuel Hitchcock being the fourth. He was one of the first deacons of the Congregational Church; town clerk for years.—*Bostwick Genealogy.*

William Gaylord was born in 1680. He married Joanna Minor, of Woodbury, Conn., the sixth daughter of Capt. John Minor. They were both members of the Congregational Church, and removed to New Milford about 1712, from Woodbury, where, as one of the first settlers, his services were always in great demand. He sprang from a long line of illustrious ancestors, commencing in Normandy, France. The Château Gaillard was begun and finished in one year, by Richard Cœur de Lion, for the defense of the frontier of Normandy. It was entire at the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was then considered one of the most magnificent specimens of military architecture in Europe. Henry Quatre caused its destruction in 1603, for fear that it might fall into the hands of some more powerful enemy. The name can be traced back prior to 1250. Some of them were knights, and one, Lord Dunfort, an admiral in 1475; one a distinguished Protestant minister in 1659; one a provincial bishop from 1634 to 1695; one a historical writer of the seventeenth century; one an engraver in 1752; and one a distinguished composer of music and sporting songs, "which were the delight of every play-house and public place in the kingdom."

The Gaillard refugees, from whom have sprung all of that name in England and the United States, removed from France to Glastonbury, England, about 1550; and about 1630, William Gaylord, as it was now spelled in England, a native of Exeter, county of Devonshire, emigrated to New England, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Dorchester, Mass. He settled in Windsor, Conn., about 1638, which town he represented at forty-one semi-annual elections in the General Assembly. William, of New Milford, was the fifth son of Walter, the third son of William, of Dorchester. He removed to Gaylordsville, in New Milford, on the home-lot of the late David Gaylord, deceased, in 1720, and was the pioneer settler of that part of the town. The Schatacoke Indians, a few miles north, were very friendly, and he carried on an extensive fur-trade with them. He cleared up a dense forest, and lived in this secluded section until his own descendants gave him some social life. Some of the seventh generation of his descendants are now living near together in that part of the town where he settled. He died Oct. 25, 1753, aged seventy-three years. The facts contained in this sketch were taken from the history and pedigree of the sons of Gaillard, or Gaylord, in France, England, and the United States, by Wm. Gaylord, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Samuel Brownson was the first town clerk here, and held the office till 1733, when, at a special town-meeting held in November of that year, Roger Brownson, Sr., was chosen to fill his place.

He was also a deacon of the church; he was also a representative in the General Assembly in the year 1726.

John Bostwick was born in ———. He was selectman many times, and representative in the General Assembly eighteen different times, the last in 1740.

Stephen Noble was also one of the most prominent men of the early times. He took a very prominent part in the affairs of the town.

John Noble, Paul Welch, and Wm. Gaylord were also early settlers.

TOWN HILL AND TOWN STREET, Etc.

In the earliest times there was a highway from about where Jeremiah B. Brownson resides to the vicinity of the residence of H. W. Booth, or west of it probably, and it was in the vicinity of the dwelling-house of H. W. Booth, Esq., or the place where Watts

lives, that Thomas Picket built his house about 1715. From Picket's home-lot land was sequestered for a common. This common was east of the town street, which passed by Picket's house south, twenty rods wide. Nathan Talcot and Ephraim Fisk lived northeast of Mr. Picket's, on the north end of the hill,—Prospect Hill now called. Nathan Bostwick and John Griswold had home-lots and dwelling-houses on the hill south, on the east side of the town street, and Benjamin Bostwick's dwelling-house was at the south side of the common. James Hinds, the blacksmith, had a lot and shop on Town Hill.

In 1719, Samuel Hitchcock had a dwelling-house between the path that crossed the Great River, where the railroad bridge is, and William B. Stilson's. Roger Bronson had a house, where he resided, north of Mr. Hitchcock's. The next one was Samuel Bronson's. The next one was John Bostwick's, Jr.

CHAPTER XLII.

NEW MILFORD (Continued).

Home-Lots of Original Purchasers—Proprietors of Common Fields—Proprietors' Meetings—Record of Highways.

HOME-LOTS OF ORIGINAL PURCHASERS.

Col. Robert Treat. The home-lot to this right was recorded to Rev. Mr. Andrew, and was northward from the town plot, butting south upon Ebenezer Baldwin, westward upon Sergt. Zachariah Baldwin's land, eastward upon his own land. Laid May 4, 1724.

Mr. Thomas Clark. In one entire piece on Long Mountain.

Ensign Geo. Clark. Nathan Talcot and wife deeded seven and a half acres, with a dwelling-house, to Ebenezer Fisk, of Milford, partly on west side Town Hill, south by John Weller, west by Nathan Gaylord. Second pieces north of home down by the brook, bounded north by Caleb Mallory, west on burying-yard, east on Ebenezer Washburn. E. Fisk sells to Eli Roberts his home-lot, with dwelling-house, lying eastward from meeting-house.

John Treat, of New Milford, was a son of Lieut. Joseph Treat, and had laid in his father's right one home-lot, west upon highway, March 23, 1721.

Lieut. Joseph Treat. Joseph Treat deeded, for love, etc., to his son, John Treat, of New Milford, one hundred and three acres at Shepaug Neck, between the Great River and the west end of Waweco's Brook, with a dwelling-house thereon, with fruit-trees, etc., Jan. 1, 1749–50. Laid to John Treat eleven acres at Shepaug Neck, on both sides of Waweco's Brook, the east branch of said brook near Hawley's Park. Laid in Shepaug Neck, on west side of Treat's Park, east by his father's land, west by Joseph Benedick's land, south by his father's land. The home-lot was laid out to John in right of his father, and was sold to Eleazar Beecher, 1732.

Ensign Joseph Peck deeded land to Enoch Buck, Feb. 21, 1714–15. Enoch Buck deeded three and a half acres of land to said Buck, to Zachariah Ferriss, March 10, 1721. Enoch Buck's north line was north end of Town Street.

Jonathan Baldwin. The home-lot of James Finn, who purchased this right and all the divisions then laid, were laid in Shepaug Neck, at the "planting-field." Laid Sept. 21, 1727.

Capt. Samuel Eells.

Sergt. Edward Camp sold half to Samuel Camp, of New Milford, the other half to Paul Welch.

Rev. Mr. Andrew.

Thomas Welch. Paul Welch, Esq., finally owned this right by deeds from his two sisters, and had his home-lot at Park Lane.

James Pride deeded to his son, James, Jr. His home-lot was on the east side of Town Street, south on Theophilus Baldwin. April 20, 1716.

Stephen Miles deeded his right to John Johnson, Jr., of New Haven, in 1709–10; and John Johnson, Jr., deeded to Samuel Clark, of East Haven, in 1713–14.

Barnabas Baldwin. Land was deeded the iron-works, Brookfield, on deed John Noble and William Kelly, 1733.

John Woodruff. Sold to John Noble, Jr., of Westfield, 1706. Home-lot on both sides West Aspetuck River, 1723.

Mr. Richard Bryan. Sold to John Noble, Sr., March 4, 1717. Home-lot laid March 28, 1717, to said Noble, west upon Town Street, north upon Thomas Smith's home-lot, south upon Zachariah Ferriss' home-lot, east on said Noble, March 28, 1717.

Daniel Terrill, seven and a half acres in Still River Neck, May 25, 1723.

Samuel Brisco's home-lot was laid out to him on the east side of a hill called Second Hill, Oct. 20, 1721.

Timothy Botsford had a home-lot laid out in Shepaug Neck, May 17, 1722.

Sergt. Daniel Baldwin deeded to John Welch, April 7, 1715. John Welch's home-lot was laid on Aspetuck Hill.

Mr. Robert Treat. The home-lots on this right—his own and the right of Joseph Rogers—were laid in 1721. Two home-lots, lying upon the east side of Second Hill, laid May 26, 1721.

Mr. Robert Plum.

Deacon Platt. His meadow deeds were recorded to Theophilus and Hezekiah Baldwin, and Theophilus Baldwin's home-lot was laid out, west on Town Street, south on a home-lot laid to Caleb Mallory, east on highway, north on John Welch, April 8, 1715.

Thomas Clark deeded his right to Samuel, his son, 1710, one home-lot east upon Town Street, south upon his own home-lot, north upon Mr. Daniel Boardman's

lot, west on his own. The above taken out of the records at Milford. This was laid to Samuel Clark, Dec. 24, 1720.

Mr. Samuel Clark, Jr.

Samuel Buckingham. His heirs had a home-lot on the eighteen-rod-wide highway to chestnut land, Dec. 25, 1724.

Thomas Buckingham laid to Thomas' heirs fifty acres, a home-lot, lying on Second Hill, and eastward from the town, May 18, 1722.

John Buckingham. One home-lot to Joseph Treat, Jr., Joseph Treat, son of Lieut. Treat, wife in right of John Buckingham, her father, in Shepaug Neck, May 7, 1724.

William Wheeler. His heirs, Samuel and Sarah Bears, sold their one-quarter interest in the estate of their father, William Wheeler, to Samuel Clark, April 9, 1714.

Nathaniel Ferrand, Sr. Zachariah Ferriss' home-lot, north on John Norse, April 28, 1715.

Gorge Allen. A home-lot in Still River, June 13, 1722.

Samuel Camp, mason. John Bostwick, Sr., had a home-lot laid seven and one-half acres, and a five-acre pasture, east on Town Street thirty-four rods, south on Stephen Noble's, west on highway, north on Mr. Samuel Clark's land, Dec. 24, 1725.

John Smith (4th).

Samuel Clark, Sr.

Ephraim Burwell. A part of his home-lot in Shepaug Neck, and on north side of Samuel Brisco's land, Feb. 18, 1724.

Joseph Beard had a home-lot laid out, bounded east on highway, or Town Street, south upon James Beard's home-lot, west and north on undivided land, Nov. 3, 1721.

Joseph Camp had his home-lot laid out in Still River Neck, by the path towards Newtown, north of the north meadow, etc., May 25, 1723. Sold to David Luke, of Stratford, May 14, 1725.

Samuel Camp (Land's End). Home-lot on east side of highway called Poplar highway, south on Paul Welch's home-lot, Oct. 30, 1718.

Nathaniel Farrand, Jr.

Thomas Tibballs.

Thomas Canfield. William Gaylord's home-lot, laid on the hill called Aspetuck Hill, east side is on Town Street, south side by Benoni Stebbins' home-lot, north side on undivided land twenty rods wide, Jan. 8, 1713.

John Merwin to John Merwin, Sr., and John Merwin, Jr., two home-lots lying on eastward side of Second Hill, south of the road to Woodbury, Oct. 19, 1722.

Samuel Smith (West End). John Griswold had a home-lot laid out east of Town Street, northward of the highway running eastward from Samuel Bronson's house, and southward from a highway running up eastward from Benjamin Bostwick's house, Dec. 11, 1718.

William Gold. Home-lot north of Samuel Adkins' home-lot, south on Poplar highway, twenty and one-half rods wide, Dec. 31, 1717.

Joseph Wheeler sold his lot to Mr. Daniel Boardman, May 7, 1714.

Job Prince. Thomas Cushing had laid one home-lot by that stream called West Aspetuck, on the west side of the south end of Great Mountain, April 4, 1723.

Andrew Sanford. Andrew Tuttle, grandson of Andrew Sanford, had a home-lot for a pasture northeast of the Round Hill, on the falling land next Aspetunk, March 19, 1723–24.

Samuel Camp, son of Edward Camp. To Joseph Garnsy one home-lot east of Poplar highway, west on said highway, south upon a highway which is laid out between the home-lot, Oct. 7, 1718.

Eleazar Prindle. Ebenezer Fisk, had a half home-lot laid out, etc., on east side of Great River, on east side of hill called Town Hill, May 9, 1723.

Lieut. Camp.

William Scone. Samuel Buckingham has a home-lot.

Widow Mary Baldwin.

James Baldwin.

Nathaniel Baldwin, cooper.

Samuel Baldwin, wheelwright. A home-lot seven and a half acres, laid to said Samuel, in Still River Neck, north of the long meadow, and on the east rise of the hill that lieth east from the Still River, by the road to Newtown, May 25, 1723.

Lieut. Joseph Platt.

Sergt. Miles Merwin had his one-half home-lot laid out on Bare Hill, east from Wolf-Pit Mountain, Feb. 11, 1724.

Samuel Sanford, Sr., sold to Wakefield Dibble, who sold to Mr. Daniel Bounlen.

John Beard. To John Beard one home-lot, in one entire piece, in Shepaug Neck, towards the east side of the neck, and partly on a hill, Oct. 27, 1721.

Jonathan Arnold and wife sold John Beard's right to Joseph Ruggles, Nov. 28, 1733.

Mr. Samuel Andrew, Jr., laid his home-lot, in one entire piece, on south end of Bare Hill, on both sides of Cross Brook, Dec. 20, 1722.

George Clark, Sr.

Joseph Clark.

Joseph Peck, Jr., laid out a home-lot near Danbury line, Jan. 27, 1722.

John Camp.

Sergt. John Smith.

Jonathan Law, Jr. To J. Law, Jr., a home-lot, in one entire piece, on west side Great River, on Strait's Hill, the southwest corner on a highway, Aug. 7, 1722.

John Allen. Henry Allen, brother of John Allen (deceased), sold his brother's right to Samuel Clark, merchant, 1710.

Hugh Gray laid to Jacob Griswold home-lot on

Aspetuck Hill, east upon Town Street, south upon the minister's home-lot, north upon David Griswold's home-lot, west on his own, June 12, 1716; also a home-lot east on street, south on minister's, Nov. 17, 1713.

Joseph Ashburn. Theophilus Baldwin bought this right, and had his said Baldwin home-lot laid to the right of Samuel Burwell, which he also bought.

John Summers.

James Finn had his home-lot and other divisions laid, in one entire piece, in Shepaug Neck, at the planting-field, Sept. 21, 1727.

Zachariah Whitman.

William Adams.

Peter Perritt sold one-half his 249-acre right to Roger Brownson, March 26, 1727–28.

A home-lot was laid to said Perritt & Brownson in partnership, with pasture in part, east on highway, or Town Street, north on Samuel Brownson's home-lot, west part on Great River, and part on Joseph Bostwick's land, south on land of heirs of Samuel Hitchcock, deceased, April 4, 1728.

Joseph Rogers laid to Mr. Robert Treat, in his own right and the right of Joseph Rogers, two home-lots on east side of Second Hill, north of the highway running on north side of Samuel Eells' land, Oct. 26, 1721.

Samuel Stone. A home-lot to John Stone, in right of Samuel Stone, laid near northeast from Bound Hill, on the east side of East Aspetuck, Jan. 18, 1724–25.

Jonathan Baldwin, Jr. Ephraim Sanford sold one-half his lot, bought of J. Baldwin, Jr., to George Allen, May 21, 1718.

Jesse Lambert. A home-lot laid to Jesse and David Lambert, in right of their father, Jesse, in Shepaug Neck, partly between two hills, and on both sides of Waweco's Brook, Nov. 1, 1722.

Samuel Prudden. A home-lot to Samuel Prudden, in one entire piece, laid in Still River Neck, towards the south end of the bounds, April 20, 1723.

Henry Summers.

Samuel Smith Walter.

Sergt. Zachariah Baldwin. A home-lot, east side Town Street, laid to his sons, May 6, 1722. He deeded his one-quarter interest to his son Ebenezer, May 15, 1722.

Benjamin Smith, Sr.

John Clark. Half home-lot.

John Smith, Jr. Home-lot in Still River Neck, on the westward side of the hill, by the path to Newtown, north upon Canfield home-lot, south upon Samuel Baldwin, November, 1722.

John Platt. David Griswold had a home-lot laid on Aspetuck Hill, east on Town Street, south of Jacob Griswold's home-lot, north on Benoni Stebbins' home-lot, twenty rods wide, June 6, 1726.

Josiah Platt. David Griswold had a home-lot laid on street twenty rods wide.

Richard Platt.

William Fowler. Samuel Prindle had four and a half acres laid, as it is by sizing, lying in Indian field, north on Stephen Noble, south on Robert Bostwick, east on swamps, west on hill. It is to be understood that the above Samuel Prindle is to be allowed a way cross his lot for riding and carting, so that his neighbors may come at their land. April 16, 1722.

Samuel Prindle and Joseph Bostwick agreed to a parting of the land they bought of William Fowler in these towns. Joseph Bostwick is to the eastward part of the home-land, as hereafter described, beginning at a landmark made by the highway upon the side of the hill, a few rods south of the Great Brook, one bound on Robert Bostwick's home-lot, etc.,—the lot Robert Bostwick lives upon, etc. It is agreed that Joseph Bostwick shall have two acres of the forty acres, but of Samuel Prindle's part, to make up what is wanting in the home-lot, March 26, 1721–22.

Two and one-half home-lots laid to Samuel Prindle, one-half home-lot in said Prindle's right, and the other in William Fowler's right, all in one entire piece, beginning at a post two lengths of fence within the common gate, then running to a place by the river, by the river till it comes to Robert Bostwick's home-lot, then, west of the Great Brook, up the brook till it comes to a place where a spring runs into said brook, up the spring, then eastward, or northeastwardly, to the North or Town Street, from thence, by the North, till it comes to the place first mentioned. May 25, 1721.

Samuel Prindle.

Sergt. Samuel Beard.

Sergt. Samuel Northrop. John Turrill deeded to his son, Nathan Turrill, a lot, June 10, 1717. A home-lot laid to Nathan Turrill, west on Town Street, south on Samuel Camp, north on a highway eight rods wide, running eastward from Town Street, March 4, 1720.

George Clark, Jr.

Samuel Coley. William Gaylord's home-lot was laid out on Aspetuck Hill,—the east end is on Town street,—south on Benoni Stebbins' home-lot, etc., Jan. 8, 1713–14.

Samuel Merwin.

Lieut. Samuel Burwell. A home-lot to Theophilus Baldwin, west on Town Street, south on a home-lot laid to Caleb Mallory and Benjamin Bunnell, east on a highway, north on John Welch, April 8, 1715.

Samuel Miles. Samuel Brownson, by Miles' order, a home-lot, east on Town Street, or North, twenty-five rods wide, seven acres of the ten acres deeded, west on Great River, north upon lot of John Bostwick, Jr.; built upon, and south upon the home-lot Roger Brownson had built upon, Jan. 20, 1714–18.

James Beard. Home-lot laid to James Beard, ten acres deeded, south on William Gaylord, north on Joseph Beard, east on highway, Nov. 6, 1721.

Samuel Nettleton. A home-lot to John and Samuel Nettleton, in right of their father, in Shepaug Neck near William Beard's land, over Waweco's Brook, Nov. 3, 1722.

Joseph Treat, son of Lieut. Treat. Two home-lots on a hill between Waweco's and Woodbury bounds, in Shepaug Neck; one home-lot, in his own right, and one home-lot, in the right of John Buckingham, his wife's father, May 7, 1724.

Sir John Buckingham.

Jeremiah Canfield. Five acres, part of the home-lot, to the original right, lying on the plain by the Round Mountain, north on Theophilus Baldwin's lane on the side by undivided land. May 29, 1727.

Jeremiah Canfield, Sr., deeded his interest to his son, Jeremiah, Jr., March 27, 1717.

Thomas Smith. Thomas Smith deeded his right to John Weller, June 18, 1722.

John Weller deeded to his son, John, Jr., four acres off the north side of his home-lot, bounded upon William Gaylord, northwest with the highway, east on land of his own, called the "ten-acre," south on the other part of the home-lot, Jan. 14, 1722–23.

Thomas Smith's home-lot, west on Town Street, south on John Noble's home-lot, north on William Gaylord's home-lot, Aug. 16, 1719.

John Weller bought said Thomas Smith's right. See his deed to his son, April 10, 1733.

Nathaniel Baldwin, Sr.

Jeremiah Beard.

Bethuel Langstaff deeded some land to his daughter Jane in 1723, east of town-plat. Jane Langstaff deeded it to Samuel Tibbals, July 9, 1725. Bethuel Langstaff had a home-lot laid,—in one entire piece, on Second Hill, south of Woodbury road, Feb. 2, 1721–22. Bethuel Langstaff deeded one-half his rights in New Milford to Joseph Murry, Nov. 8, 1723.

Andrew Sanford, Jr.

Nathaniel Sanford sold his right to Benjamin Hurd, of Woodbury, 1714.

John Merwin, Jr.

Joseph Tibbals. Daniel Collins had laid home-lot in Shepaug Neck, Nov. 1, 1722.

B. Baldwin, in right of her father, Sergt. Timothy Baldwin, late of Milford, deceased, laid to Billin Baldwin a home-lot lying in Shepaug Neck, south side of Timothy Botsford, May 18, 1722.

Mr. Samuel Mather.

Burying-place Record.—The town of New Milford, considering that it was necessary that a suitable burying-place be reserved for the said town, made choice of John Weller and Zachariah Ferriss to lay out the same, which, being done, *Know all men whom it may concern*, that the place pitched upon is upon the south side of Caleb Mallory's land, either home-lot or ten acres deeded, and on the east side of the highway running towards Poplar Swamp, and on the north of a highway running upon the north side of William Gaylord's lot, which burying-place contains two acres, butting west and north upon highway, north upon the above Mallory's land, and east upon land of Zachariah Ferriss.

Record made Dec. 11, 1718; burying-lot laid out Oct. 11, 1716.

James Hine. Laid out to James Hine part of the land given him for encouragement to settle here, eastward from the town, near Town-Mill Brook, on the northeast side of said brook, south on John Griswold's, Jan. 30, 1724–25.

Deed to Hurd, March 9, 1723–24.

HOME-LOTS OF OTHER THAN ORIGINAL PURCHASERS.

William Gaylord was from Woodbury. His home-lot, a half home-lot, and his ten acres deeded, which, by deed of Thomas Weller, is three acres and three-quarters; his home-lot, and five acres added to his home-lot, makes eight acres and three-quarters. There being a considerable hill, steep and poor, we have allowed him one acre and one-quarter, which makes ten acres in ye whole, northwest on ye street, south on John Weller's home-lot, northerly on Mr. John Read, or a highway, Sept. 13, 1712.

Daniel Griswold. Home-lot on ye hill, east on street twenty rods wide, Nov. 17, 1713.

Thomas Picket. Home-lot north on Zachariah Ferriss, west on highway, June 14, 1718.

Also six acres, five acres for his fourth division, and one acre for his home-lot, on Town Hill, April 4, 1726. Land was laid to the heirs of Caleb Mallory and Thomas Picket.

John Priddon. A home-lot in Still River Neck, May 1, 1723.

Timothy and Joseph Smith. A home-lot in Still River Neck, north of John Priddon, April 20, 1723.

Thomas Cushing. A home-lot on West Aspetuck, west side of the south end of Great Mount Tom, 1723.

John Fowler, deed from William Scone. A home-lot southward from Great Falls, east side of Great River, Jan. 2, 1722–23.

John Griswold. Land agreed to be laid out in consideration of said John G. building a grist-mill, and to carry out said agreement laid out a home-lot to John Griswold, Nov. 30, 1724.

David Noble. Half home-lot west side of Great River, northward from mouth of Rocky River, Jan. 3, 1723–24.

Andrew Tuttle. Home-lot northward of Round Hill.

The parsonage land, west of West Aspetuck, on Long Brook, a little below the Middle Wolf-Pit, Dec. 30, 1724.

Stephen Noble. Wanipoes Island, three and a half acres, all laid by river, as a recompense for a highway through his lands at Rocky River plain, 1724.

Stephen Noble. A home-lot on west side of Town Street, thirty rods on street, the south side upon a highway fifty-four rods, the west end fifty-six rods on his own land, the north side thirty-six rods on undivided land; a home-lot and half, Dec. 24, 1725.

John Bostwick. Home-lot west on Town Street thirty-four rods, south on Stephen Noble's, north on Mr. Samuel Clark's, Dec. 24, 1725.

Zachariah Ferriss. A home-lot north with John Noble, west and south upon the way partly, and partly on Thomas Picket's home-lot, east on his own land. It is understood that it is to run, with a bowing line, from John Noble's corner till it comes to the brow of the hill, descending towards the brook, and from thence a straight line to the east end. This is the first home-lot he had laid. April 28, 1715.

Daniel Boardman. A home-lot on Aspetuck Hill, east on Town Street, thirty-two rods wide, west on Mr. Samuel Clark, his thirty rods, and upon said Boardman's land one rod, south on Mr. Samuel Clark's home-lot, north on home-lot laid out for the minister.

When the Indians deeded to Milford gentlemen, they referred to their former planting-field, bounded easterly by the Great River, and bounded westerly, beginning thirty or forty rods above the then common ferry-place, and to run south, taking in the place where their fort stood upon the steep bank, and so continuing till they took in their then burying-place, and from thence southeasterly, rounding as the steep bank goes till it comes to the Great River, comprising all the lowland within this bounds; and the land within this bounds was not purchased from the Indians by Milford gentlemen in their general purchase, June 6, 1715. See Indian deed of Nov. 15, 1714.

At a proprietors' meeting, April 3, 1717, voted that ten acres should be reserved for the benefit of the miller,—five acres on Still River and five acres on Wood Creek.

John Noble. A home-lot twenty rods wide, west on Town Street, north on Thomas Smith's home-lot, south on Z. Ferriss' home-lot, March 28, 1717.

Joseph Garnsey. A home-lot east of highway called Poplar highway, Oct. 7, 1718.

Ministry lot. A home-lot on easterly side of Aspetuck Hill, west on highway on said hill, south on a highway running east and west, north on lot formerly Jonathan Buck's, Jan. 23, 1720.

William Gaylord and John Welch. A home-lot at the Strait's, lying on the plain northward of Strait's Brook, eastward on land laid out for meadow-lots, and in part on Great River; eighty rods north of meadow-lots is on the river. This belongs to a right Gaylord & Welch purchased of Richard Bryan, which right Bryan bought of Thomas Tibbals, March 18, 1721.

Theophilus Baldwin. Home-lot on Aspetuck Hill, west on Town Street twenty rods, south on Jonathan Buck's home-lot, north on James Prin's home-lot. July, 1721.

Daniel Collins. A home-lot in Joseph Tibbals' right, in Shepaug Neck, 1722.

Thomas Oviatt's home-lot was on the east side of Town Hill, Jan. 6, 1730.

Samuel Atkin's home-lot is next to William Gold's, on west side Poplar highway.

Daniel Boardman, Roger Brownson, Theophilus Baldwin, Benoni Stebbins, John Terrill, James Luke, Nathan Terrill, Paul Welch, Zachariah Ferriss, and Nathan Talcot each deeded certain land to Jonathan Buck, Jr., if he would come to settle in the town, and set up and keep up the trade of a cooper in said town, both for work according to the obligation which we have signed. Feb. 25, 1729–30.

Peter Hubbell deeded to John Fairweather one-third iron-works, dam, houses, instruments in making iron, and whatsoever else has been built there by Hubbell relating to said iron-works, being in New Milford, at the Half-way Falls, so called, on Still River, Dec. 19, 1732.

William Gaylord deeded certain land on Strait's Brook, etc., to his son Aaron,—ten acres, where the saw-mill now stands, etc.—Jan. 9, 1732–33.

The island in Great River, below Great Falls, belongs to John Wescot and John Seeley. Wescot sells to Jonathan Hitchcock.

There was a saw-mill on East Aspetuck before 1733. See record of highways, May 23, 1733.

See Elisha Williams' deed of iron-works, Brookfield, to Alexander Wolcott, 1736, for four hundred pounds; Moses Knapp's deed to Elkanah Bobbits, in 1736; Indian Corkshure's deed.

Zachariah Baldwin's home-lot, on east side of Town Street, south on John Simons' home-lot, north on Samuel Buckingham's home-lot.

Samuel Buckingham's, L. Baldwin's, and John Simons' home-lots, on or near Town Street.

Robert Bostwick, Joseph Bostwick, Samuel Prinder have home-lots near Town Hill, or Great Brook.

Nathan Turrill's home-lot was on east side Town Street, south on Samuel Camp.

John Bostwick, Jr., Roger Brownson, and Samuel Brownson had lots east on Town Street, west on Great River.

Town Hill was what is now known as Prospect Hill and the hill east of it, and there were quite a number of residences there and in the vicinity.

Aspetuck Hill was just north of present village.

Benjamin Bostwick's home-lot was at the south side of this sequestered common, on Town Hill.

Samuel Hitchcock's home-lot was at the end of the twenty-rod highway laid out in 1714.

Thomas Picket's was bounded south on this sequestered common, and west on a highway that ran from about where Jeremiah B. Bronson's house stands to this common (H. W. Booth's place).

Peter Perit and Roger Bronson had a home-lot, land bounded north on Samuel Brown's home-lot.

Samuel Bronson's home-lot was probably this way from that of Samuel Hitchcock.

Roger Bronson's was the next lot north of Samuel Bronson's.

John Bostwick, Jr., was north of Samuel Bronson's. This was where John Bostwick now lives (Jared Bostwick's place).

The above were not on Town Hill, but south by the river.

Nathan Talcott was on north end of Town Hill and eastward of the meeting-house.

Ephraim Fisk, son of Dr. Fisk, was on Town Hill.

John Griswold.

Benjamin Bostwick was at the south end of Town Hill (Prospect Hill), laid south of the common. See record of first highway laid (Town Street).

John Griswold's home-lot was northward of the old mill lane highway, which runs up the hill from William B. Stilson's, and southward from the highway running up eastward from Benjamin Bostwick's home-lot.

Nathaniel Bostwick's home-lot on east side Town Street, and west side of highway running to Woodbury.

PROPRIETORS OF COMMON FIELDS.

"Nov. 24, 1715.—*Voted*, That there should be a general line of fence from the great falls, along up the front of all the improved land & home-lots until we come to north side of Jacob Griswold's house-lot, & then upon the north side untill it comes to the west end of s[d] Griswold's 10 a. d., & then running at the rear of the other 10 a. d., till it come s[d] fence, & then running in the most convenient place to the rock over west aspetuck, & the line of fence to be proportioned by all lands laid out within the fields & by all lands improved, though not laid out, from that place called the Straits down to Dibles' meadow, except home-lots & ten a. d.

"A committee was chosen to lay out & proportion sd fence, and that it be laid & completed by the 15th day of April next after this meeting. Nov. 24, 1715 (April 1, 1716).

"Oct. 3, 1717.—Agreed that the fields should be opened for cattle & horses upon Saturday, Oct. 5, at sunset. At same meeting Jonathan Burk was chosen to warn proprietors' meetings of the common fields & to lead in the meeting.

"Jan. 9, 1717-18.—Agreed that the general line of fence for the common field should still run where it was formerly agreed upon, when it was altered from the north side of Jacob Griswold's to the north side of David Griswold's home-lot, so to run to the west end of David Griswold's.

"Committee to settle such part of the fence as is not yet orderly fastened upon, &c.

"Agreed that the general field should be cleared of all sorts of cattle by the 1[st] March.

"Sept. 29, 1718.—Agreed that the field should be opened for feeding cattle next Saturday come 7 night, whic is 11[th] Oct.

"March 12, 1719.—Agreed that the common fields should be shut up, & the fence should be made up acc. to law by last of March, that creatures may be kept out.

"Oct. 1, 1719.—Agreed that field should be opened for feeding of neat cattle & horses next Saturday come 7 night, the 10th Oct.

"Dec. 23, 1719.—Agreed thatt all the land within the field from rocky river southward shall be fenced, namely, all 40 a. d. & 20 a. d's., & all meadow land that is improved or shall be improved by any of the proprietors of sd fields, excepting house-lots & 10 a. d's.

"*Voted*, That all the land from the mouth of Rocky River to Danbury fence, and from the Great River to the Mountains westward, shall be esteemed a field, and all cretures found within this compas shall be considered *damage feasant*.

"March 21, 1720.—*Voted*, Thatt all the land laid out for meadow belonging to the inhabitants shall be fenced, and all those meadow lots belonging to other proprietors, which shall be improved by any of the inhabitants, shall be fenced.

"Agreed that the field should be cleared of all sorts of cattle by next Saturday night, and all gates & bars shall be shut up & kept up from that time, for the security of the field."

And so from time to time the proprietors voted to open the fields, and to keep them closed, for cattle, horses, etc.; and they had meetings, Oct. 11, 1720, Sept. 21, 1721, Oct. 1, 1722, and Jan. 13, 1723-24.

Then comes an account of the general line of farms for the common fields, each man his proportion:

	Rods.	Feet.	In.
To Benoni Stebbins	17	1	6
" Wm. Gould	9	4	3
" James Adkins	6	6	9
" Saml. Camp	21	6	0
" James Prinn	7	6	0
" Nathan Terrill	6	6	0
" Saml. Parnille	6	6	0
" Josiah Terrill	6	6	0
" Gamaliel Terrill	6	6	0
" Enock Burk	2	2	9
" John Welch	37	1	9
" Paul Welch	33	7	9
" T. Baldwin	34	8	6
" John Weller, Sr.	&c.	&c.	&c.

"April 14, 1721.—*Voted*, That the common field should be fenced all round, and that all the land laid out within the limits of this field shall be proportioned upon to fence upon.

"Feb. 5, 1722-23.—Agreed that from the mouth of Rocky River to the mouth of 4-mile brook, from Great River to Rocky River, where it is so called, and up the same River where it is called Wood Creek, shall be esteemed a field called a general field, and all creatures found therin to be *damage feasant*.

	Rods.	Feet.	In.
Zachariah Farrins	20	12	0
Roger Brownson	15	0	0
Stephen Noble	15	0	0
Thomas Picket	35	7	0

"Oct. 1, 1725.—Agreed that no cattle be put in field before Oct. 16, but working oxen & those upon their owners' land.

March 6, 1726-27, states where west line of fence shall be completed, and where the north line shall be put.

"Oct. 4, 1727.—Several votes were passed at this meeting making of fences & alterations paid for by the proprietors of the common field according to the perfect valuation by a comity.

"A committee was chosen to make a rate upon the proprietors for defraying the preparatory charge for repairing the fence.

"Oct. 6, 1729.—All fence should be completed by 1st of Nov. next."

If any of the proprietors of common fields sold, they generally had a certificate of the sale or exchange made and recorded, stating the length of fence the purchaser was to take and maintain; either in place of the seller, or on his own account.

Lieut. John Bostwick, recorded Jan. 20, 1729-30.
John Noble, recorded Jan. 20, 1729-30.
Daniel Boardman, recorded Feb. 17, 1729-30.
Dorotha Botsford, recorded March 28, 1735.
Joseph Waller.
John Noble, recorded March 2, 1729-30.
Capt. Stephen Noble, recorded March 17, 1729-30.
Paul Welch, recorded Jan. 20, 1730-31.
John Seely, recorded May 28, 1733.
John Seely, recorded Sept. 3, 1734.
John Seely, recorded Jan. 7, 1735-36.

"March 2, 1729-30.—*Voted*, That no person whatsoever shall bait any cattle, horses, or other creatures from the 10th of Oct. to the 10th of April, other of their neighbors' land.

"*Voted*, To allow 10s. to Deac. Prime or to the fence viewers for warning Robert Bostwick to do up his fence.

"*Voted*, That the common field shall stand good for 7 years, and that the fence shall stand where it is without any alteration or new proportioning till the 7 years be out.

"March 1, 1730-31.—*Voted*, That the field shall be kept shut up for the year ensuing.

"*Voted*, That the land laid out since the field fence was proportioned shall be assessed to make the fence upon the river bank at the north end of the field, which was not formerly proportioned, because the bank of the river was accounted a fence, but proved not to be.

"March 6, 1731-32.—*Voted*, That the common field shall be kept shut up for the year ensuing.

"March 5, 1732-33.—*Voted*, That the field shall be opened eighteen (18) days at the fall of this present year and no more.

"March 4th, 1733-34.—*Voted*, That the common field shall not be opened the year ensuing.

"Ens. Joseph Bostwick & Samuel Canfield & Zachariah Ferriss was chosen to order the prudentials of the common field for the year ensuing.

"*Voted*, That David Prindle should have liberty to remove the field gate from the place where it now is, to his house.

"March 3, 1734-35.— *Voted*, That the field should be kept shut the year ensuing.

"*Voted*, That there should be a committee chosen to send to the next county court, to endeavor to attain liberty to set up a gates a cross the country road through our common fields. Thomas Picket, Saml. Canfield & Jacob Brownson, Committee to order the prudentials of the common field for year ensuing.

"New Milford, Dec. 31, 1733.—This may signifie to all, whereas Samuel Adkins was collector for minister's rate in N. M. in the year 1731, that he hath collected sd. rate, and is acquitted. Given by me, Daniel Boardman, Dec. 21, 1733.

"At a meeting of the civil authoritys, Select men and grand jurors of N. M., holden in N. M. on the 5th day of Jan. 1735-36, Cap. Stephen Noble was chosen Comissioner of Excise for the year ensuing, and sworn to a faithful discharge of that office.

"March 1, 1735-36.—Field kept shut for year. A committee to determine where the gate by Daniel Prindle's & the gate at Aspetuck, should be removed or let them stand. Committee ap. to make new proportion of field fence."

An account next comes of the new proportion of the field-fence in the common field, beginning at the rocks of the Fishing Falls, on east side of Great River, March 22, 1736, as follows:

	£	s.	d.
E. Ferris	20	0	0
John Silsby	38	0	0
Thomas Picket	34	0	0
Jacob Brownson	44	0	0
Benj. Bostwick	64	0	0
Deacon John Bostwick	34	0	0
N. Bostwick	25	0	0
Daniel Bostwick	21	0	0
Nathan Gaylord	10	15	8

PROPRIETORS' MEETINGS.

"April 17, 1706.—*Voted*, That town-plot & home-lots of New Milford shall be spedily pitched & laid out. That the Committee having taken the best advice of they can of Woodbury men to pitch the Town-plot according to their best judgment. That the home-lots be laid out in quantity as they shall judge most commodious and agreeable to the circumstances of the plan. That there be 2 ranks or sorts of lots,—one a 24*s*. lot, and the other a 12*s*. lot, & that all the lots be laid out in 12*s*. lots. What is wanting in quality of the land in the second lots shall be made up in quantity.

"That there be two 24*s*. lots more than the number of the proprietors, laid out for the use of the proprietors, to be disposed of by ⅔ parts of the proprietors.

"That those only who first go to settle there at N. M. shall draw lots, & they shall take their lots together, and they shall have liberty to begin where they please, and they that come afterwards, either by themselves or assigns, shall take their lots as they come to settle them, next lot to him that went before him, he that hath a four & 20 shilling right to take the two next lots lying together.

"Dec. 9, 1707.—We whose names are underwritten, after the best advice we can come at or obtain from Woodbury men, have pitched the Town-plot on Aspetuck hill,—have there laid out 16 home-lots, 7 acres and ½ to a home-lot, for two half-shares, in order to proceed according to the order and agreement of the proprietors.

"Saml. Eells,
"Edward Camp,
"Joseph Treat,
"Joseph Peck. } *Com.*

"Grant of a 24*s*. lot to Mr. David Boardman, upon condition he shall become their minister for 20 years, or during his natural life."

RECORD OF HIGHWAYS.

"Record of highways, Jan. 11, 17$\frac{12}{13}$.—At a meeting of the inhabitants of N. M. for to consider what highways should be necessary for the benefit of the town of N. M., we therefore have agreed that the highway beginning at John Noble, Sr., house-lot shall extend so far northward as shall be necessary for building-lots, and his highway to be 20 rods wide, as it is to run up the hill against the front of Sam^{l} Clark's home-lot, and in no place less than 14 or 15 rods wide, except where lots are already taken up, and so by that means it cannot be, and this highway from John Noble's house-lots to extend southward from thence winding as y^{e} lots are already laid out on the westwardly side, till it comes to the south side of Sam^{l} Hitchcock's house-lot: and this highway to be 20 rods wide where the circumstances of the place will allow of it.

"And from the south side of Thomas Picit's lot, we order that there be a peace of land sequestered for common, that so there may be sufficient passway to those highways which are to run out farther, and their common land is appointed to be from the hill east to the highway westward, and to extend so far south till it comes against Benjamin Bostwick's house-lot by known marked trees.

"And from the northeast corner of this sequestered land a highway running up the side of the hill called the town hill, of 10 rods wide, marked on the westerly side till it come to the top of the hill.

"And a highway to run cross from the highway against Saml. Brownson's & Roger Brownson's house-lots to the highway running up the town hill of 8 rods wide, marked on the north side.

"And one cross highway between Wm. Gaylord's house-lot & John Read's house-lot, being 6 rods wide at the west end & 12 rods wide at the brook, and this highway to run up to the hill.

"And another highway of 6 rods, and running from this cross way south along by the foot of the hill till it comes to this sequestered land, on the south side of Thomas Pickit's lot, and from this cross highway between Wm. Gaylord's land & Mr. John Reed's house-lot. We appoint another highway of 8 rods wide, to run northward up to the Poplar Swamps, and from thence, in the most convenient place, to run up to the chestnut land. Signed by Saml. Brownson, Saml. Hitchcock, Zachria Ferriss, Selectmen.

"June 4, 1715.—Laid through Samuel Hitchcock's house-lot, or 20-acre division a drift way from the front to the river, 22 rods wide; and from this place at the river, to run 20 rods up the river, this also 4 rods wide.

"June 4, 1715.—The highway or town street was by the Select men, laid out from the south side of Caleb Mallory's house-lot to the south side of Zach. Ferriss' half house-lot, 20 rods wide, and from the south side of sd. Ferriss' house-lot to the north side of Benj. Burwell's house-lot, 24 rods wide.

"From Esqr. Welche's to chestnut land, is from the one from Wm. Gaylord's to Poplar Swamps, as above.

"Laid March 8, 1718.

"Laid a highway on south side of Thomas Picket's house-lot, beginning at a highway that runeth up the hill by John Griswold's. The highway is 20 rods wide. This road turns out of the Woodbury road.

"Laid May 15, 1718.

"An 8-rod highway beginning at Town Street, on north side of Enoch Buck's home-lot, running east till it comes the foot of the first bare hill along by Enoch land, till it comes to Zachariah Ferriss' land, being at the east end between s^{d} Ferriss' land and Stephen Noble's land, butting upon another highway running along by the foot of the bare hill.

"Another highway, beginning at that cross-highway running on the north side of Wm. Gaylord's home-lot, or at the highway along by the foot of the hill at the rear of the 10 a. D., this highway to be 16 rods wide, running northward by the rear of the 10 a. D. till it comes to meet with the highway above mentioned running E. & W. on the north side of Enoch Buck's land, and from this highway at the rear of the lots a highway 16 r. to run up the south Bear hill on S. side of Wm. Gaylord's 20 a. joining to the highway above mentioned. Both above laid March 19, 1720.

"Laid out a highway or Country road towards Woodbury, beginning upon the hill called Town Hill, at the end of the former highway, against that highway, running down the hill to Samuel Brownson's house, or at the corner of Griswold's fence, then winding over the hill, &c., &c. January 19, 1721-22.

"A highway on west side of town hill, Begining at a highway that is at the east end of Zach. Ferriss' house-lot, by the north side of Mallory's land & running northeasterly up the hill to s^{d} Ferriss' 40 a. D., 8 rods wide. Oct. 12, 1730.

"16-rod highway beginning at Town Street, at south side of Samuel Adkins' house-lot or 10 a. D., run West to the west end of his 10 a. D., & so westward over aspetuk, taking in the hollows, &c. March 18, 1718.

"A highway on S. side of Thomas Picket's house-lot, beginning at a highway that runeth up the hill by John Griswold's (20 r. wide), and runs through Z. Ferriss' 40 a. D., for which the town gave him 21 rods wide on E. end of his 60 a. D. as recompens, runs N. Easterly by the N. side of Cap. Hin's h. l., the Ferriss 40 a. D. May 15, 1718.

"Highway laid out on west side Town Hill, beginning at the Country road at the S. W. co. of Jeames Hinde home-lot by his shop, then running N. E. by E. end of s[d] Hind's h. l. till it comes to top of the hill, 10 r. wide. Aug. 28, 1728.

"There is a highway from the river to the place where there is now a way over the brook to go on to the island to Zachariah Ferriss his lot, which highway is between Roger Brownson lot & Bnj. Bostwick. Feb. 26, 1714–15.

"A highway beginning at the highway running up by the Great river through Aspetuck Neck, and running northerly through a 40 a. d., laid out to John Weller & Joseph Pecks right; from there to the S. E. corner of Wm. Gaylord's 40 a. d., then running upon the E. of this 40 a. d. (This highway is to Esq. Hine's farm, over Aspetuck, which was Nathan Gaylord's.) Jan. 30, 1716–17.

"Highway on westrley side of Great river, beginning at river-bank at the path that goes over the river at Samuel Hitchcock's home-lot till it comes up the hill to the east end of Thomas Picket's 40 a. d., and then southward by s[d] Picket's land till it comes to his corner, 2 r. wide; then further west till it meets the highway on E. side John Noble's land. May 15, 1718.

"A highway beginning at the highway at the south end of Samuel Hitchcock's home-lot, then running down to the great falls; and this highway to be so wide as the place will allow, that it against Roger Brownson's 40 a.; all the land between the river and s[d] 40 a., and from thence downward to be 30 rods wide where it can be alowed, and it cannot by reason of land already taken up, to be of less breadth, but to take up all the land that is not laid out between John Bostwick's 40 a.'s and Benj. Bostwick's land down by the river, and from s[d] Bostwick's land to but upon the river down to the falls. Laid March 30, 1719.

"A highway from Wm. Goold home-lot northward to a brook called Woolf-pit brook, beginning at the northeast corner of Wm. Goold home-lot, running on west side of plank swamps & so along; this highway to take in the highway formerly laid on the eastward of plank swamp, till it comes to highway running to chestnut land. March 19, 1720.

"From town Street there is a highway laid out over Aspetuck, beginning at a tree, &c., running northwestwardly up the hill, then to Aspetuck river, and over the river a little below Mount Tom meadows 20 r. wide to Aspetuck river, then 24 rods wide up the hill. Laid March 23, 1720.

"A highway running northward along by Stephen Noble's land lying upon the great brook at E. end of the 10 a. d., and marked on the west. This highway over the Cross brook, 16 r. wide; and from the above Cross brook to run up the 2nd bare hill, where the cart-way now is, 16 r. wide, if that be the most convenient place; if not, to be in that place most suitable and acomedable for the town benefit. March 19, 1720.

"A highway from the highway to Chestnut land at David Griswold's S. W. corner, running N. till it come to s[d] Griswold's land 10 r. wide, running through s[d] Griswold's land, and through Ebenezer Bryan's, ending at Samuel Camp's land. Dec. 7, 1720.

"A highway beginning S. end of M[t] Tom, near Woolf-pit, then Northward to uper end of plain, after crossing over Deep Brook, over East Aspetuck, then by west side of s[d] river to our north bounds. March 17, 1722.

"At same time, a highway from highway to M[t] Tom meadows, beginning at north side of swamps, near old Woolf-pit, then southward 20 r. wide to Gamaliel Turril's 40 a. lot, then running to the hight of the great hill.

"A highway or Country road, beginning at Rocky River, at the end of the former highway, through Stephen Noble's & David Noble's 40 a. d., 4 r. wide, near the path now through s[d] 40 a. d., then through rest of plain, 6 r. wide, partly through common and partly through Wm. Gaylord's land, till it comes to the uper end of David Griswold's 40 a. d., then running westward to the foot of the hill, then running 10 r. wide to the top of the hill before we come to the Strait's Brook, from thence 20 r. wide down the hill to the brook, then running 8 r. wide by the marked trees to the Brook called Whemeseek. Jan. 18, 1721-22.

"A highway beginning on town hill, upon the hight of s[d] hill, running E. from the highway running to Z. Ferriss' 40 a. d., to Sam. Prindle's 40 a. d., on 2nd hill, on north side of Z. F. 10 a. on the town-hill brook, then running to Woodbury bounds. March 23, 1722.

"A highway on top of 2[nd] hill, beginning at the highway on north side of John Bostwick's 40 a. d., and running southward & westward, & southward again, to the highway running towards Woodbury. March 23, 1722.

"A highway to turn out of Danbury road, &c. March 28, 1722.

"A highway to Chestnut land, turning out at north end of Nathan Turrill's 40 a. lot, over the brook to Goold's cleared land. March 20, 1722.

"A highway beginning at the highway that runs to the great falls, and running Eastward, then South East, then southerly, then Eastward. Another highway to run northward, thence Northeast till it comes to the hight of the hill. April 5, 1722.

"A highway beginning at the Country road, east side of town hill, at N. E. cor. of land laid out to Mr. Dan'l Boarden, to run southward upon east side of town-hill brook till it comes to a small lot on town-hill brook. April 5, 1722.

"A highway on west side of little M[t]. Tom to long mountain.

"A highway down side of Falls Mountain to the Cove, then down the River to Hitchcock's farm. March 25, 1726.

"A highway beginning at Cross Brook, at former highway, then running on Paul Walch, Sph. Camp, to highway north of Camp's, and all the way partly on Great Bare hill. March 23, 1726.

CHAPTER XLIII.

NEW MILFORD (Continued).

EXTRACTS FROM TOWN RECORDS.

"SHAL be a well dug and stoned on minestory home-lot, Jan. 8, 17$\frac{1}{2}$.

"Saml. Bronson, John Weller, & John Nobl, committee to lay out y[e] minestory land, y[t] is to say one home-lot, with 10-acre division for a pasture-lot, & a 40-acre lot, it is y[t] that y[e] proprietors did agree to give Mr. Daniel Boardman if he becomes a settled minister at N. M. March 4, 17$\frac{1}{4}$.

"Com impowered to view & pitch home-lot, 10-acre division for a pasture, 40-acre division up land, & order it to be measured for ministory lot. March 12, 17$\frac{1}{2}$.

"There shall be a sufficient gate made and maintained in the line of fence at the common high way over the river. Oct. 11, 1714.

"5*s.* & 6*d.* (92$\frac{1}{4}$ cents) allowed for the minister's board per week. Nov. 29, 1714.

"David Noble allowed 6*s.* ($1.00) per year for beating the drum upon all publick meetings. Nov. 29, 1714.

"Saml Bronson & Stephen Noble, Committee to make up accounts of former collectors of the 12*s.* tax granted, & to see that the money be brought in that it may be disposed of in order to the maintainance of the ministry amongst us. Nov. 29, 1714.

"Select men appointed to agree about the board of the minister (same meeting), also that the deed of the Indian Field shall be recorded.

"At the same meeting it was agreed that a petition should be carried to the proprietors to try if they would grant a stream for the use of the town, with suitable accommodations of land, that so there might be a grist-mill set up and maintained for the benefit of the town. Nov. 29, 1714.

"John Bostick, Sr., and Saml. Bronson app. to agree with Mr. Daniel Boardman for next half year for to preach the word unto us, & what shall be his wages for half a year's work. Dec 23, 1714.

"*Voted*, That all the land lying on the west side of the Great River from the uper end of the plan over rocky river down to the mouth of the still river, shall be estemed a common field, and all cattle, horses, & swine being found there after the 10th of this month shall be deemed *damage feasant*, and to be impounded according to law. April 1, 1715.

"Agreed, that a petition should be sent to the Genl Court to see whether we might attain liberty for the settlement of the worship and ordinences of God amongst us. May 5, 1715.

"Mr. Daniel Boardman elected to settle in the work of the ministry. June 16, 1715.

"And a committee appointed to treat with him.

"A committee appointed to carry Mr. Boardman's proposals to Milford to hear what they will do in order to the settlement of a minister amongst us here.

"Committee appointed to hire a man to board Mr. Boardman. July 29, 1715.

"Town declared they would accept of some of Mr. D. Boardman's propositions in order to a settlement, namely that concerning his salary, and that concerning the lot in the *Indian Field*, the fencing the land, and also plowing so much as is proposed. August 16, 1715.

"Agreed, that a petition be carried to the Genl. Ct. to try the matter whether we can not obtain liberty to raise a tax for the support of the ministry. Oct. 21, 1715.

"Shall be a general line of fence from great falls to east or west aspetuck. Nov. 24, 1715.

"Grain shold pass for paying town charges is as follows: wheat, 4*s.* per bushel (67 c.), rye, 2*s.* 8*d.* per bushel (about 45⅝ c.), Indian corn, 2*s.* per bushel (34⅜ cents), oats at 1*s.* 4*d.* per bushel (23⅜ cents), flax, 6*d.* per lb. (9 cents). Dec. 19, 1715.

"*Voted*, That the ministry should be fenced, etc. Dec. 19, 1715.

"We pitch upon the 3 Wednesday in October for ordination of Mr. Boardman, in case our way may be clear. August 20, 1716.

"Agreement with Mr. Daniel Boardman accepted.

"1: its supposed that y^e^ town shall se y^e^ sd Boardman paid y^e^ 7*s.* upon each right not settled according to y^e^ agreement made with Mr. Samuel Clark at Milford = and as for the remaining part of y^e^ salary which lies upon the inhabitants = we covenant and agree that it shall be paid as follows: 1: that every present inhabitant may have the liberty to pay one-third part of his or her minister's rate in grain,—that is to say, Wheat, rye, & Indian corn. Wheat at 3*s.* 6*d.* per bushel (58⅜ c.), as money, rye at 2*s.* & 4*d.* (39 c.) per bushel, & Indian corn at 20*d.* (28 c.), all as money.

"The other 2 parts or two-third parts: I will alow to be paid in the several species or kinds, viz.: flax = or labor = or pork = or linnin cloth = if not these then money = these two latter parts you may pay some of every sort; or the whole in either of them, this agreement shall stand as long as shall consist with peace & prosperity = and I do oblige myself to sell to the inhabitants graine at the same price what I have to spare. Oct. 11, 1716.

"John Bostick, Sr., and Saml Bronson was chosen committee to sign letters to the elders & mesengers, and to provide for the entertaining the gentlemen above named when they came. Oct. 11, 1716.

"Petition to Genl. Court that all necessary charges may be raised upon *land* or upon *all* the proprietors, &c. April 6, 1716.

"Zachariah Ferriss & John Weller, Sr., Conn., to lay out a burying-place of 2 acres, and to make return thereof, as that it may be recorded. Oct. 11, 1716.

"Agreed that there should be 1 pound two shillings raised forthwith to purchase a drum for the use of the town, & Johnathan Buck chosen to gather the money. Oct. 11, 1716.

"Stephen Noble appointed to represent the town at the ordination, and John Bostick to see the ministers well furnished. Oct. 11, 1716.

"Zachariah Ferris, Tavern Keeper

"Samuel Prindle, to dig graves.

"The inhabitants should every one help Mr. Daniel Boardman one day work a pace toward a barn, upon consideration that that article of breaking up land in the former agreement be released. Dec. 14, 1716.

"Agreed that John Weller & Stephen Noble should have 10*s.* for beating drum, upon public meeting, and other necessary times. Dec. 14, 1716.

"Grain pass for town rates same as former meeting (same meeting).

FIRST BOOK OF TOWN-MEETINGS.

"Meeting of proprietors of Common fields. Fences should be repaired, and have fences laid where necessary either upon the Mountain or to run to the great river northward. March 25, 1717.

"David Griswold chosen to call upon those that have not done their share of fence about the Minister's home-lot. March 25, 1717.

"Agreed the fields should be opened for cattle & horses, upon Saturday Oct. 5, at sun set. Oct. 3, 1717.

"*Voted*, To give David Griswold 4 pounds to supply the minister, Mr. D. B., with wood for the year. Dec. 16, 1717.

"Select men to agree with some person for bulls to supply the town. (Same.)

"Swine shall be free commoners, or go free upon the common. Dec. 16, 1717.

"Agreed that there should be glass provided to furnish the windows in the house that we meet in upon the Sabath. Dec. 26, 1717.

"Fencing Mr. Boardman's home-lot. March 17, 1717–18.

"The town provided upon the price of provisions: Indian corn, 3*s.* per bushel (50 c.); wheat, 6*s.* ($1.00); rye, 4*s.* per bushel (66⅔ c.); oats, 1*s.* (16⅔ c.); pork, 3*d.* (4 cents per pound); flax, 7*d.* per pound (9⅓ c.).

"Swine to be free commoners. Dec. 15, 1718.

"Committee to gree with Mr. Boardman as to salary, &c. (Same meeting.)

"2*s.* 6d. (41⅔ c.) paid per load for fetching Mr. Boardman's wood.

"Agreed that the towns men should pay the town debts all excepting that one wolfe that was killed in the town by Benj. Bostick & John Miller, sen. Dec. 15, 1718.

"*Voted*, That there should be a meeting house built of 40 foot in length and 30 in breadth, & 20 foot in hight between girts, with other suitable proportions. Feb. 23, 1718: 19.

"And that it (s^d^ meeting house) should be set up in the high way in the most convenient place between the house that is called Mr. John Reed's & that which is called Caleb Mallory's house. Feb. 23, 1718: 19.

"There should be 10,000 18-inch shingles, ¾ of an inch thick at the lower end and otherwise suitably proportioned, and of such breadth as may run 5 inches; and also that there shall be 2500 of good clabboards of white oak, being 4 foot & 4 inches in length & 6 inches in breadth, and not less than ½ inch thick, well and even dressed, gotten for covering a meeting house. (Same meeting.)

"And that they shall be brought to the place by the middle of June next, & that every man forfeit 12*d.* a hundred for their right. (Same meeting.)

"2 pounds 10*s.* a thousand for clabboards brought to the place.

"25*s.* a thousand for shingles brought to the place, &c.

"Committee to make a rate on above work by the present list, David Griswold, John Welch.

"Jonathan Buck to be excused from this rate. Feb. 23, 1718: 19.

"Committee, John Welch, to Milford for assistance as to ministry. March 18, 1819.

"Ind. corn, 2*s.*; wheat, 5*s.*; oats, 1*s.* 6*d.*; rye, 3*s.* 6*d.*

"As to timber for meeting house. Dec. 17, 1719.

"Wheat, 5*s.* (83⅓); rye, 3*s.* 6*d.* (58⅓ c.); oats, 1*s.* 6*d.* (25 c.); Indian corn, 2*s.* (33⅓). (Same meeting.)

"Grain for minister's rate: Wheat, 4*s.* 6*d.* (75 c.); rye, 3*s.* (50 c.); Ind. c., 2*s.* (33⅓); pork, 1 pound 4*s.* per hundred.

"5 pounds to provide Mr. B. with wood for the year. Dec. 17, 1719.

"25 pounds allowed for getting and drawing meeting house timber. Jan. 8, 1719.

"As to general line of fence of common fields. Also voted that all the land within the field from rocky river southward shall be fenced for namely all 40 acre divisions & 20 acre divisions & all meadow land that is improved or shall be improved, excepting house lots & 10 acre divisions.

"Also that all the land from the mouth of rocky river to the Danbury fence, & from the great river to the mountains westward, shall be esteemed a field, and all creatures found within this compas shall be counted *damage feasant*. Dec. 23, 1719.

"An account of the general line of fence for the common field. Each man his proportion as hereafter is mentioned:

	Rods.	feet.	in.
To Benony Stebins	17	1	6
William Gould	9	4	3
Saml. Adkins	6	6	9

April 15, 1720.

"The town impowers Saml. Brownson, Wm. Gaylord, Roger Brownson, Zachariah Ferris, & John Bostwick, Junr., a Com. to set up the meeting house, and to see it covered and closed & the door set up at town charge. At same meeting it was agreed that there should be boat built & the charge to be paid by pols. Dec. 7, 1720.

"All land now lying in common and not laid to any particular proprietor, shall be free for getting wood and timber of all sorts, and stone for all manner of work (for any inhabitants) untill such time as they shall be fined, etc. March 20, 1721.

"Town authorized warning of proprietors meeting. Proprietors that are at *Milford* to be warned. Feb. 22, 1720–21.

"Agreed that there should a school maintained for four months this winter following, and that the town should bear half the charge of sd school. Sept. 21, 1721.

"Committee to draw lot for choice; and voted, that the first man that hath his first pitch shall bring it in by next Monday night, and so to proceed to allow but one day for one man to bring in his pitch, extraordinary casualties excepted, as sickness, or foul weather, and when any man hath brought in his pitch he shall notify his next neighbor,—that is, he who is next in pitch,—who shall proceed the next day, except what is excepted, untill they have voted that he who shall, by his pitch, shall enterfare upon any other pitch shall have liberty to bring it in the next day, or afterward, so soon as they see cause. March 15, 1721–22.

"*Voted*, That if we can purchase any of the land northward from our town that we will divide it equally to each man above 21 years of age. June 12, 1722.

"*Voted*, That the wall of meeting-house should be walled up to girts now before winter, and that the walls shall be silled in between the studs, that is to say, by nailing lath upon the floors and then to sill in between the sill timber and morter, and that the floor shall be Joynted and drove up. Oct. 8, 1722.

"Petition to Genl. Court to try if our north purchase of land above bounds of N. M. might be added to N. M. Same meeting, Oct. 8, 1722.

"Committee with Woodbury to run a north line from Woodbury old northwest corner till it comes to our head line to make a corner. March 11, 1723.

"Prayer to Genl. Assembly to raise a tax upon rights equally for 10 years for the maintain of the ministry here. March 11, 1723.

"Same subject T. M., April 23, 1724, at a meeting those that did agree to purchase the lands north of our town, being in breadth 1 mile & 12'.

"Samuel Brownson,
"Zachariah Ferriss,
"John Noble.

"*Voted*, If we can purchase the land northward from our town we will divide equally to each man above 21 years of age, and every man being even under 21 shall have equal shares northwest. June 12, 1722.

"Agreement of purchasers of the north purchase. June 22, 1722.

"Names are all recorded on old record. Record of Communication from Milford proprietors to com. of New Milford. March 1, 1720–21.

"Lay out of 3d lot East side town street. April 21, 1713.

"Paul Welch should have 6 pound 10*s*. so to provide Mr. Boardman with wood for ensuing year, being 7 June. Dec. 11, 1721.

"Committee to hire a school master. Dec. 11, 1721.

"*Voted*, Granted to John Bostwick, Sen., the liberty and privilege of the highway acros Aspeturk river at lower end of mountain meadow in case he erect a good grist-mill sufficient to grind the town corn well and reasonably. Dec. 11, 1721.

"Committee to hire school master or mistress, etc. Dec. 10, 1722.

"Prayer to Gen. A. to abate 2 years longer County rates. Dec. 10, 1722.

"The scholars in school to find themselves wood in equal proportions. (Same meeting.)

"Committee to provide lime & lath to do the walls of meeting house, & to plaster house & to lay the floor. Dec. 10, 1722.

"Window to be provided to finish meeting house. Dec. 11, 1721.

"Children from 7 to 12 years of age shall pay to the school here in N. M. Dec. 11, 1724.

"Children over 12 & under 7 shall pay to the school according to the time they go in equal proportion with other scholars for the time they go. Dec. 22, 1724.

"Mr. Boardman's wood should be got by the inhabitants according to their proportion in the list. That 40 cords should be got. Dec. 9, 1725.

"School 3 m. in winter, 3 m. in summer. Dec. 9, 1725.

"See whether highway south of parsonage lot should be removed to north side of sd. lot. (Same meeting.)

"*Voted*, That there should be a school house built this next spring to be 20 feet long, 16 feet wide, 7 between joysts. Jan. 14, 1725–26.

"Schools 3 m. in winter & 3 m. in summer. Dec. 7, 1726.

"Seating meeting house. (Same.)

"*Voted*, That Mr. Daniel Boardman, min. of the Gen. N. M. should be allowed by the town 90 pounds a year for the time to come, he finding himself fire wood, & to take grain at the town price, and other species also, or in bills of credit for 6 years. Dec. 30, 1726.

"Mr. Boardman's proposition of accepting 90 pounds salary was by the town excepted, except that clause in it concerning the towns taking care about providing his firewood, which is due and not to be excepted. Jan. 2, 1726–27.

"Jan. 2, 1726, Mr. B. accepting for peace by a certificate recorded on old records.

"Mr. B.'s sallery shall begin and end the 1st of May annually. Jan. 16, 1726–27. Signed.

"As to dividing line between Newtown & N. M. Aug. 28, 1727.

"Committee ap. to prevent incroachments upon highways & common lands. Dec. 19, 1727.

"Owners to yoke swine, etc. Dec. 10, 1728.

"Agreed to leave the form of the — of placing the pulpit & the seats in the lower part of the house to the committee and the workmen. July 11, 1729.

"Ear marks recorded next after this meeting & for 9 pages.

"Seats to be made on both sides of the broad alley in the meeting-house. Dec. 2, 1729.

"*Voted*, That there should be timber provided for the making the gallery & the stairs at the door, and the stairs to be made as soon as may be.

"Also Committee to seat the meeting-house, who shall seat according to *age, dignity, & estate*; the pew nearest the pulpit is the highest in dignity, & the 2 pew & the first long seat to be equal in dignity.

"*Voted*, That some other women shall be seated with Mr. Boardman according to the dignity of their place. Dec. 2, 1729.

"*Voted*, That there shall be a drum beat for a sign to go to meeting, Dec. 2, 1729.

"A rate of 8 pounds, by last list, for to defray the charges of the prosecution of Newtown at the County Court.

"A prayr sent to Gen. As. to obtain a county rate for finishing our meeting house and defraying charge of the school. Dec. 2, 1729.

"*Voted*, That they will chose a town marshall to warn town meetings and cut brush days. Dec. 7, 1730.

"*Voted*, That there shall be a pound built at the town charge, on the west side of great river. Dec. 7, 1730.

"Committee for finishing galleries to m. h. (Same meeting.)

"Shall be a drum beat upon sabbath & other times of public worship, to notify people of the time of going to meeting. Dec. 13, 1731.

"Persons upward of 50 years of age shall be allowed 2*s*. per year for their age. Dignity is always allowed.

"Grades of seats according to dignity in the meeting house. Dec. 13, 1731.

"*Voted*, That the widdows shall keep their seats, &c. Voted that there shall be 8 men set in each pew, and in each seat in square body 8. Jan. 11, 1731–2.

"Agreed to let action with Newtown fall; each pay their own charge. March 24, 1731–32.

"Committee to agree with Mr. Boardman as to his sallary, &c. Dec. 11, 1732.

"*Voted*, That Mr. B.'s sallary shall be 80 pounds a year in money, also 30 cord of wood, 10*s*. a cord, for 4 years. Dec. 12, 1732.

"Mr. B. accepts 30 cord wood, 95 pounds salary, &c. Dec. 12, 1732.

"Record of those who got wood for Mr. B.

"Wm. Drinkwater, of N. M., is Deputed to serve all writs in N. Haven County. Samuel Mansfield, Sheriff N. Haven Co. Aug. 14, 1739.

"Then comes a list of New Milford freemen, 2 pages read. T. M. G.

"*Voted*, Southward farms to keep a school on west side of great river. Dec. 9, 1734.

"Joseph Benedick & Mr. Ephraim Hawley shall be freed from paying minister's rate for 4 months in winter season for this year in case they pay to a minister at Shepaug, in Woodbury. Dec. 9, 1734.

"Deacon John Bostwick, Capt. Stephen Noble, Saml. Canfield were chosen coms. to order all the prudentials in building a bridge over G. River at New Milford, in the place that Ins. Edmond Lewis hath pitched upon, to agree with workman, &c. May 4, 1736.

"Coms. appointed to see what can get to the building of the Bridge. (Same meeting.)

"A Memorial to Gen. As. for liberty to gather money by a Briff for the building a bridge over Great River. May 4, 1736.

"Building bridge at place town hath agreed upon, &c. Oct. 11, 1736.

"Nathan Gaylord com. to gather money. (Same meeting.)

"Mr. Boardman's salary 120 pounds per year. Dec. 13, 1736.

"Committee on Bridge. (Same meeting.)

"Select men appointed to take care of Bridge. Dec. 12, 1737.

"*Voted*, That Deac. John Bostwick shall be allowed ten shillings for the use of his law book for town meetings, and for the use of particular persons, as they shall have occasion. Dec. 12, 1737.

"Where certain men shall be seated in meeting-house. (Same meeting.)

"Grave Digger, Saml. Prindle & J. Nobery. (Same meeting.)

"Com. for building Bridge allowed 20*s*. each. (Same meeting.)

"Mr. B.'s salary raised to 135 pounds. Dec 11, 1738.

"Deacon Job Harrises wife is seated in the corner pew in the meeting house. (Same meeting.)

"Committee to repair school house. Sept. 19, 1739.

"*Voted*, That a memorial be sent to Genl. Assembly for liberty for making a toul bridge over the great river. April 13, 1741.

"Petition that North purchase be accepted to N. M. (Same meeting.)

"Will repair bridge if general Ass. will grant a liberty of a tole bridge. (Same meeting.)

"Mr. B.'s salary 140 pounds. Dec. 14, 1741.

"Mr. B. and family can cross the bridge without paying tole; also some others.

"*Voted*, That Mr. Saml. Canfield shall be removed from the seat where now placed in the meeting house & placed in first pew."

PETITION FOR NEW COUNTY.

"May 10, 1742.—*Voted*, That Ebenezer Bostwick, of Danbury, and his family shall have free liberty to pass & repass over our *tole bridge* tole free, he paying 12 shillings money into the town treasury so long as said bridge shall stand. Oct. 25, 1742.

"Mr. Boardman's salary 145 pounds. Dec. 13, 1742.

"School at South farms. Dec. 13, 1742.

"School house at South farms. March 17, 1743.

"Liberty granted certain petitioners for land to build a Church of England and situated eastward of Samuel Prindle's house, 60 foot in length & 40 f. in width, for the worship of God. March 17, 1743.

"Agreement between New Milford and New Fairfield as to boards. March 14, 1743.

"*Voted*, That the inhabitants of the South farms in N. M. shall be set of for a religious society, according as the committee. Sept. 20, 1743.

"No tole on Sabbath to all going or returning from church or meeting. Dec. 12, 1743.

"Mr. Roger Sherman have liberty to pass over tole bridge, paying 10*s*. Feb. 6, 1743–44.

"Committee to confer with Mr. Boardman to call in the incoming minister, &c. June 6, 1744.

"Rev. Mr. White, of Danbury, & others desired to come to preach here, &c. June 6, 1744.

"*Voted*, That those of us who are of the Church of England shall be freed from paying any charge for hiring any minister for 1 year, provided Mr. B. shall be taken away, &c.; otherwise if we have to settle a minister. June 6, 1744.

"Agreement between New Milford & New Fairfield dated March 13, 1744.

"Those of Church of England freed from paying any charge that shall arise by bringing any minister to come into town, &c. Adjourned to Jan. 18, 1744.

"*Voted*, That a person should be hired to preach the gospel for 6 sabbaths..

"*Voted*, That Ebenezer Fisk should have £2 8*s*. for his time, & 20*s*. for expenses, and 20*s*. for his house, which is for fetching in a minister. Jan. 18, 1744.

"A committee appointed to hire a minister or ministers, as they shall find occasion, for to supply the pulpit in New Milford till next annual meeting. Jan. 18, 1744.

"Committee appointed to attend General Assembly at Meriden, Wallingford.

"Perambulate the line with New Fairfield. March 13, 1744.

"Report of the select men of both towns. Dated March 20, 1744.

"General Association at Meriden as to ministers. Sept. 18, 1744.

"*Voted*, That all our former meetings & votings respecting our sending for a minister shall be null & void, & we conclude to set apart a day of prayer & fasting, humbly to implore heaven's blessing, &c. Oct. 15, 1744.

"To call a minister to preach on probation, &c. Oct. 19, 1744.

"Money of tole bridge shall be divided according to the act of the Generel Court, &c. Dec. 10, 1744.

"Stephen Williams hired to preach 6 sabbats if committee sees fit. January, 1744–45.

"*Voted*, That the committee send a man to conduct Mr. Noah Wells to New Milford. Jan. 18, 1744–5.

"Votes in reference to the sallary of Mr. Noah Wells. July 2, 1745.

"A protest or count was entered against the settlement of Mr. Wells. Christopher Newton called to preach on probation. July 2, 1745.

"Joseph Ruggles and others to have a school at their farms.

"Joseph Ruggles' request for a school at their farms. Nov. 12, 1745.

"*Voted*, That there shall be a school house erected & north end & south end of town, and that a line shall be drawn dividing the schools. Dec. 9, 1745.

"This runs the removal of the house. I think are now three school houses in town.

"*Voted*, That any of the former families inhabitants of N. M. shall have liberty to build a small house to repair to on the Sabbath in the common land. Dec. 9, 1745.

"With the consent of the selectmen of the town, the committee appointed by the town erected the school house at the south end of the town, on the top of the first rise of the hill against Samuel Canfield's house-lot. Dec. 10, 1745.

"Upon the request of Mr. Paul Welch, *et. al.* praying the civil authority and Selectmen for liberty to erect a school house. After liberty given, the committee located it in the highway southward from David Camp's house lot, into the north end of plank swamps, about 6 rods northward from sd. swamps. Dec. 10, 1745.

"The school house at the south end of the town was erected near to Joseph Ruggles' house, northward from his house about the middle of the highway. Dec. 12, 1745.

"Pursuant to a grant of sd. town we, &c., have set out unto —— Canfield, Japeth Collins, etc., a certain piece of land to sit a house thereon, whereunto they may repair on the Sabbath day, lying north of the meeting-house on the side of the hill ajoining to Sperris' land, that is 18 foot in length, 12 foot in breadth. Dec. 10, 1745.

"*Voted*, To give Mr. Stephen Johnson £6 as a minister, & if he shall deviate from the established order which he shall engage into according to the Seebrook platform that no land revert to town. Feb. 17, 1745–56.

"*Voted*, That Mr. Noah Wells and Mr. Stephen Johnson be settled in gospel ministry. Feb. 24, 1745–46.

"Mr. Johnson's reply. April 4, 1746.

"Taken up in a suffering condition, by Samuel Hitchcock, of N. M., a Red steer, one year old, with white hind feet, &c. Nov. 6, 1745.

"Steer appraised by Joseph Benedict & Nathan Hawley. May 29, 1745, &c.

"Then comes the description of all the ear-marks of different persons for cattle, &c., covering more than 7 pages. Their names are, Abel Hine, Ebenezer Buck, Wm. Prime, Abratha Buck, James Ferris, Ebenezer Booth, Gilead Sperry, John Comstock, Arthur Bostwick, George Merwin, Sherman Boardman, Joseph Ruggles, Nathan Bostwick, Jonathan Benedick, Stepen Hawley, Guiles Orcutt, Abraham Dalomy, Daniel Nobles, Abiel Baldwin, Justus Miles, Justus McKinus, Samuel Smith, Jonathan Meker, Peter Brownlow, Hezekiah Hawley, Samuel Bostwick, Daniel Picket, Abel Hawley, Pitman Benedik, Ebenezer Hope, Amos Northrop, John Pickering.

"The committee of the great bridge shall have power to admit any persons that are not inhabitants, while in the town, of the town of New Milford, to be free passengers, & to take their proportion of the tole, provided they pay their portion of the cost of rebuilding the Bridge.

"The town conveyed to Jonathan Meker the benefit of the East Aspetuck where he hath a Grist mill; provided the sd. Meker shall never hinder any person that shall build any mill or dam up sd. stream for a public use anywhere between the mouth of sd. river and within 60 rods of the mouth of the Mast, where the sd. river comes out.

"*Voted*, That there shall be a man chosen to keep the records of the marks of the sheep within sd. town. Dec. 14, 1747.

"*Voted*, That the committee shall apply thursdays to Mr. Taylor & trie him to come & preach the gospel with us. Dec. 14, 1747."

Then comes a record of cattle, etc., taken up and their marks, etc.

"*Voted*, To give Mr. Nathaniel Taylor a call to settle in the work of the gospel ministry. April 11, 1748.

"*Voted*, That Zerubable Canfield shall collect the money subscribed for the repairs of the bridge over great river.

"*Voted*, Mr. Taylor £400 for his settlement & £300 for his sallery. April 11, 1748.

"Mr. Taylor's ordination shall be June 29, 1748.

"*Voted*, Where the seats of Mr. Enoch Buck, Wm. Judd, Widow Sarah Baldwin, Cap. Nathaniel Bostwick, Paul Welch, Samuel Picket, Ebenezer Baldwin, Lewis Wilkinson, N. Collins, Mr. Roger Sherman place shall be in the — seat in the front galery. June 7, 1748.

"*Voted*, That Nathan Silliman shall be admitted a proprietor to pass and repass over the Great Bridge for 10 shillings. Dec. 12, 1748.

"*Voted*, That every person that shall kill any Ratell Snake for ye year ensuing from April 1st shall be allowed 3 shillings for each snake, &c. Dec. 12, 1748.

"*Voted*, That 12 pounds shall be paid for repairs of meeting house upon ye prespeterian order.

"Enoch Bucks aunt shall be in the fore seat. July 10, 1749.

"Seats in meeting house. Dec. 11, 1749.

"*Voted*, That people of North purchase shall have £15 to build a school house, &c. Dec. 11, 1749.

"Mr. Royce Sherman was chosen Leather Sealer, Dec. 10, 1751.

"*Voted*, That the School Committee shall divide the interest of ye School as Com money to each & every school within the limits of N. M. that are set up in a lawful manner according to ye list of the inhabitants of each particular school year. Dec. 10, 1750.

"*Voted*, The Com. shall divide the interest or Cone money to each school &c. Jan. 1750–51.

"*Voted*, That all those persons of the Church of England & ye friends shall be freed from paying any dues towards ye building or repairing any meeting house.

"*Voted*, That they would build a new meeting-house in New Milford. Feb. 14, 1750–51.

"*Voted*, That the inhabitants of such parts of sd. town as shall obtain liberty of ye Hon. G. A. of this C. to be a society by themselves, at or before the expiration of 4 years next ensuing, that then they shall have paid to them by sd. town towards the building a meeting house within

their societies so much money as was paid on their lists towards the meeting house now to be built for sd. town. Feb. 14.

"*Voted*, To build a new meeting house; 52 for and 24 against.

"Meeting house to be 56 feet in length 44 feet in breadth, 30 years 2 m.

"*Voted*, That a rate shall be raised of 12 pence per pound and put list in preparation to build meeting house.

"*Voted* in affirmative that they would chouse to continue under the jurisdiction of New Haven County rather than annexed so far northward as Litchfield or Cornwall.

"*Voted*, That N. M. should not oblige Woodbury to build a bridge on Shepaug River near ye mouth of sd. river. Dec. 9, 1751.

"*Voted*, That the inhabitants below Thomas Noble's, on both sides Still River be freed from paying to ye minister in ye town or to Mr. Taylor for ye space of 3 months, in case they hire a minister with them.

"Rev. Mr. Taylor salary, £500, paid in my. or wheat, 30*s*., rye, 20*s*., Indian corn, 15*s*.

"Meeting-house shall be 60 ft. long, 44 ft. wide, 27 ft. parts.

"*Voted*, That the shingles shall be 18 in. long, 5 in. wide, ¾ of an in. thick.

"*Voted*, That the clapboards shall be white oak, 4 in. wide, ½ in. thick on the back, the sap being taken out.

"*Voted* in negative that N. M. is not willing that the Northwest corner of N. M. shall be set off to Newfairfield.

"*Voted*, That the town shall apply to County Court, holden at Litchfield, to request for a new committee to affix a place for erecting and setting up a meeting-house in sd. town.

"*Voted*, That ye town will be at ye charge of laying out highways, that ye proprietors' committee shall lay out in sd. town, provided ye proprietors shall be at ye charge of making a recompense for any land that may be taken away on that account.

"*Voted*, To allow of a burying-place to be laid out in N. Milfd. north purchase.

"*Voted*, That the inhabitants of N. M. shall cut brush on ye public highways one day this year in ye month of Nov. nxt.

"Committee shall have power to give liberty to any person that shall come to deal in this town to go over the bridge tole free. Each person so paying 1 pound to town.

"The Select men shall have power to warn any one to cut brush excep those who are exempt from mending highways.

"*Voted*, That since the town is divided into 2 societies, that the inhabitants of the 1st society shall have the benefit of that part of sd. rate raised on their lists towards building the meeting-house, and the inhabitants of sd. town within the limits of Newburry & Newpreston societies shall have their rates revised on their lists remitted, such as are not already collected and paid, and such of them as have paid them shall have them repaid by the treasurer.

"Dec. 8, 1755.—*Voted*, That each society in the town of N. M. shall support their own schools within their lawful limits for the future.

"*Voted*, That toll of great bridge shall be returned into town treasury, and that cost of repairs shall be drawn out of town treasury.

"*Voted*, That the town-rate shall be one-third part of a penny on the pound, lawful money, to be paid in lawful money, or bills of credit of this colony, of the late impressions, or equivilent in old tenor bills, the rate of exchange to be determined by the town treasurer, or in good merchantable wheat at 3*s*. 6*d*. pr. bush., or rye at 2*s*. 4*d*. pr. b., or Indian corn at 1*s*. 9*d*., or oats at 9*d*., or flax at 0*s*. 4*d*. pr. pound.

"*Voted*, That there shall be no money drawn out of the town treasury to pay for bulls for the year ensuing.

"*Voted*, That the rate shall be ⅓ part of a penny on the pound.

"*Voted*, That all bridges, except the great bridge shall be built & repaired by way of highway work.

"*Voted*, That the old meeting-house shall be disposed of for the benefit of the town in general.

"*Voted*, That Saml. Canfield, John Hitchcock, & Saml. Bostwick a committee to take money out of T. Treasury sufficient to buy paper & to make a new book & to regulate the ear-marks.

"*Voted*, That the bridge to Samel. Brownson's Mill shall be like Still river iron-works bridge.

"Dec. 12, 1757.—*Voted*, That there shall be a bridge built over the mouth of Aspetuck river in the highway.

"*Voted*, That John Davenport shall be admitted an inhabitant.

"*Voted*, That Select-men shall have power to appoint Surveyors of highways their particular districts, when to warn the inhabitants to work the highways.

"A vote & argument as to rebuilding the bridge over great river, carried away by an ice-floo. Those who would rebuild should have the tole, &c., provided they should pay for the lumber remaining, &c., if they took it, at the approval of the select-men.

"March 1, 1758.—*Voted*, That the town will build a small house for Paul, the Frenchman, to dwell in, on the town cost, & land for a garden place, not exceeding ½ an acre.

"*Voted*, That the house shall be 16 fot sq., 1 story high, for him to live in, till peace be made between the French & English; then it is supposed sd. Paul will be returned to his native habitation, & then sd. house is to be returned to the town.

"A committee appointed to see to fencing the burying-place in 1st Society of town.

"James Huis & wife and Thomas Clark & wife admitted inhabitants.

"Dec. 11, 1758.—*Voted*, That Saml. Clark shall be paid 14*s*. 5*d*. for conveying a neutral french man from New Milford to Newtown.

"*Voted*, That the select men shall draw money out of the T. T. to hire a house for Paul, the frenchman, that is one of the neutrals among us for year ensuing.

"*Voted*, That S. men shall prosecute any person who has brought any inhabitant into town, &c.

"*Voted*, That N. M. shall preambulate with N. Fairfield.

"*Voted*, That the Seperatrs, so called, shall have liberty to erect a convenient house for their public worship, in the highway as shall be thought proper in N. M.

"April 9, 1759.—Abel Hine being chosen to gather the rate for year, and has now gone into the war in the government service, Saml. Comstock is chosen.

"Dec. 8, 1760.—*Voted*, That if the authority and selectmen think proper, they may have liberty to set up inoculation for the smallpox,

"*Voted*, That no person or persons shall cut or fell timber adjoining the Great River, on penalty of 10*s*. for each offense.

"*Voted*, that 28*s*. 2*d* shall be abated to Amos Collins & Isaac Deforest on the amount of their misunderstanding about their license to sell spirituous liquors the year past.

"*Voted*, That those that went into the inoculation for the smallpox shall pay their equal proportion of charge to the owner of the house & the town. Dec. 14, 1761.

"*Voted*, That there be a committee to divide the books called saybrook platform according to the sundry seats, &c.

"6*s*. for killing a wild cat allowed from town.

"Daniel Burrit, Simeon Baldwin, Saml. Summers, Ephrahm Buck, John Peet, Aaron Gaylord, Jr., & David Hawley, Sextons.

"*Voted*, That the inhabitants of New Preston Society may have liberty to erect a School-house on the highway near Capt. Nathl. Bosworth's shop, so as not to incommode the highway.

"*Voted*, That a comm. ap. to enquire and find whether the sum of money raised for the sale of Country lands in Norfolk, a proportioned part of which is allotted to N. M., is in Litchfield or Woodbury, and in whose hands, &c.

"Jan. 24, 1763.—*Voted*, That Hezekiah Baldwin be exempt from the fine for selling freehold estate to Bishop.

"*Voted*, That Saml. Raymond be exempt from the fine for selling freehold to Zebulon Palmer.

"*Voted*, That the highway Surveyors shall from time to time warn out men to erect & maintain a bridge across Aspetuck river, by Mr. Taylor's Grist-mill.

"Dec. 8, 1766.—*Voted*, That the select men are hereby impowered to set out a place for Wm. James to set up a shop for his carrying on the trade of a Gold smith, in such place as they think proper.

"*Voted*, That the town shall keep in repair the Great Bridge over great river, against the middle of the town, with plank, &c.

"Same as voted concerning the bridge at Great Falls.

"Dec. 14, 1767.—*Voted*, That the town will pay £14 10*s*. to the church of England for the old church for Town-House.

"*Voted*, That Daniel Taylor's fine for breaking the peace, before Samuel Bostwick, Esq., shall be relinquished.

"*Voted*, That the town pay 1*s*. for killing red fox catched in sd town.

"Dec. 12, 1768.—*Voted*, That Phineas Hurd's fine of 12*s*., taxed by Paul Welch, Esq., for his breach of Sabbath, shall be remitted, & not recoverable from him.

"Dec. 26, 1769.—*Voted*, To build a bridge over Aspetuck near Mr. Booth's iron works.

"*Voted*, That the united district shall or may keep a school in the Town-House the year ensuin, they paying all damage if any be done thereby. Jan. 10, 1770.

"Dec. 9, 1771.—*Voted*, That a black bonnet, a red woman's cloak, & all wosted gown, belonging to the estate of Hannah Beaman, of Derby,

be kept for and given to her daughter, Hannah Beaman, under age, and if she die under age the town to have them.

"*Voted*, That the town relinquish & resign what interest they have in or unto the bridge acrost the great river, at the great falls, to the original builders or proprietors thereof.

"Dec. 13, 1773.—*Voted*, That the select men are hereby impowered to take money out of the town treasury sufficient to purchase decent cloths to supply each of the burying-places in sd town to cover the coffins that need to be thus respectfully intered."

REVOLUTIONARY WAR.

"*Voted*, That they will chose a committee of correspondence (by the majority, only one negative).

"*Voted*, That they chose a committee to draw up a draft to lay before the meeting.

"Samuel Canfield, Wm. Cogswell, David Enatt, &c., be a comittee of conference.

"Dec. 12, 1774.—*Voted*, That the select men shall dispose of the grain now in the costody of the Town Treasury, to the best advantage according to their discretion, and account with the Treasurer for the loss of srinking & also ye loss in ye changing of the price.

"Amos Northrop, Isaac Hitchcock, Bushnel Bostwick, Nathaniel Bozworth, Epenetus Pratt, Isaac Bostwick, Saml. Canfield, Reuben Booth, Sherman Boardman, Elizar Warner, Geo. Smith, Giliad Sperry, was chosen a committee of inspection, according to the Congress advice, and also according to the concurrence thereto by the Hon. General Assembly holden at New Haven in Oct. last past.

"Dec. 9, 1776.—Mr. Saml. Comstock, Mr. Israel Baldwin, Capt. Alm. Camp, Daniel Everitt, Eq., Capt. James Terrill, Mr. John Comstalk, Mr. Geo. Smith, Doct. Jonah Todd, Joseph Ruggles, Eq, Corpo. Bushnel Bostwick, Saml. Bostwick, Eq., Col. Saml. Canfield, Wm. Cogswell, Eq., Abel Hine, Eq., Mr. Amos Northup, Capt. Sherman Boardman, Mr. Reuben Booth, Mr. Asahel Noble, Deac. Benja. Gaylord, Mr. Oliver Warner, Mr. Caleb Bennit, Mr. Saml. Warner, & Deac. Ebenezer Hotchkiss was chosen a committee of inspection and corrispondence.

"March 10, 1777.—*Voted*, That the regulations contained in the late act of Assembly respecting the laying of Embargoes and the stating of prices now in force, are good and wholsome, and, as such, ought to be strictly adheared to, and that it is the indisputable duty of all informing and executive officers to prosecute in the most effectual manner all violations of sd regulations, & that it is the duty of the inhabitants of this town to give all the assistance in their power to such officers in the discharge of their aforesaid duties.

"March 31, 1777.—*Voted*, That a committee be appointed, according to the advice of his Honor, the Gov., &c., for the purpose of furnishing the quota of soldiers in the continental service for sd New Milford.

"Lieut. Zadoch Noble, Capt. Joseph Ruggles, Jr., Ensi. Geremiah Canfield, Mr. Ethiel Stone, Dea. Israel Baldwin, Mr. Thomas Brownson, & Mr. Zachariah Sanford was chosen for a Com for the purpose mentioned in 2nd vote.

"*Voted*, That the town of N. M. will give £12 lawful money, bounty, for the 1st year's service in addition to all encouragement already given, to such inhabitants of this town as shall enlist into the Continental service for 3 years, or during the present war.

"That for the 2d & 3d years, the sd soldiers who shall so enlist shall have £6 lawful money pr. year, to be paid out of the T. T.

"That if money be wanting in T. T. to pay the s—— who shall enlist within 10 days, acc. to 4th vote, that the T. T. is herby imp. to give notes of hand to such inlisted soldiers, payable by the 1st Sept. next, with in. until paid. Sept. 30, 1777.

"That the town will procede to transport home Salt which belongs to the town.

"Wm. Cogswell, Eq., Capt. Ebenezar Couch, to be a committee to procure sd. salt & fetch it to New Milford.

"That the Comtee shall apply to the select men for money to bear the expense of getting & transporting sd. from Boston to sd. Town.

"Capt. Sherman Boardman, Mr. Saml Warner, Mr. Simeon Baldwin, Capt. Benja Brownson, Capt. Ebenezer Couch, Mr. Ethiel Stone, & Dea. Ebenezer Hotchkiss appointed a Comtee to procure clothing for the soldiers in Continental Service & Select-m. to give an order on T. T. for money.

"That a Comttee be appointed to purchase for the benefit & supply of the families of the soldiers in the Continental Army, & also to supply the necessaries of the other poor of the Town. A quantity of wheat, Rye, Corn, & other articles & necessaries of life at the prices now stated in a vote posted in this meeting, provided that sd. regulations shall not take place, then each person selling sd. articles shall be entitled to each article the most common & general price sd. articles pass for in sd. N. M.

"*Voted*, That £12 : 0 : 0 be granted to Daniel Trowbridge out of the T. T. to replace money sd Trowbridge recd. for his son (out of sd T.), who is in service & unfortunately lost the same out of his pocket. Aug. 5, 1778.

"The articles of Confederacy as proposed by Congress, Stiled the United States of North America, was recd. in T. M. and taken into serious consideration, by articles seperately & in succession, & no objection made to sd. Articles, except some part of ye 5th Article, which respects ye mode of chooseing our delegates in Congress; *Voted*, That the freemen will always hold the prerogation & sole power of changing our delegates in Congress by vote, said articles of confederacy was approved as good and adopted in full by the members of sd. meeting without one dissenting *voice*. Feb. 10, 1778.

"Inoculation for the small pox may be carried on in T. untill Mar. 20, next, under direction of select men; & that no person be admitted to have the small pox except those persons who are exposed to be drafted & serve in the army & some few families who may be exposed to the infection by keeping *tavern*.

"Mr. Simeon Baldwin, Mr. Ebenezer Hotchkiss & Eng. Cogswell was chosen a Committee to provide clothing for our soldiers in Continental service.

"Capt. Elizur Warner, Lieut. Isaac Deforest, Lieut. Benj. Seeley, Capt. Reuben Bostwick, Capt. Paul Yeats, Mr. Danl Emmitt, Capt. James Turrill, Mr. Amos Northrop, Mr. John Paten, Mr. Nathan Gaylord, & Saml. Merwin, Jr., was chosen as a Committee of Corrispondence & inspection for the year ensuing.

"Capt. James Ferriss, Mr. Reuben Booth, Lieut. David Smith, Mr. Simeon Baldwin, & Capt. Benj. Brownson was chosen a committee for the purpose of purchasing supplies for the families of the soldiers in the Continental army.

"Ensign Jeremiah Canfield, Mr. Ebenezer Hotchkiss, Simeon Baldwin, & Ashael Noble was chosen a committee to provide clothing for soldiers in the Continental army. Dec. 28, 1778.

"That the T. T. be authorised to pay to those Soldiers who were inlisted under Lieut. Israel Burritt the sum of £12 : 0 : 0 each, on receiving a certificate from the officer they now serve under in the Continental Army, that they were good soldiers, and were inlisted within the limits provided by a vote of this T., March 31, 1777.

"*Voted*, That the Town inhabitants of N. M. shall be divided into 12 districts, by authity of select men & Commttee for purchasing. And that the sd. districts shall furnish thir respective quotas as shall be assigned to them as aforesaid, & on the failure of each or either of sd. districts in furnishing the clothing allotted to them a aforesaid, then in case a warrant for dispursing clothing be granted, it shall be directed to the districts that are deficient in propotion to their deficiency.

"*Voted*, That the select men shall be and are impowered to deliver back those guns to such disaffected persons of this town as have been disarmed according to their direction.

"Ichobod Williams, a soldier of the 7th Co. Regiment, having served with reputation three years, the full term for which he enlisted, is discharged the service of the United States.

"PHIL. B. BRADLEY, *Col. Com'd.*

"CAMP, 12th Feb., 1780."

"New Milford has always been loyal to the cause of freedom. In 1779 the town voted four bushels of wheat a month to every man who volunteered for six months, and three bushels a month to the militiamen who marched when ordered; but if they failed to report within eight days after marching orders, they forfeited this premium. The town also supported the families of men while absent in the Continental army. In 1778 the Articles of Confederacy proposed by Congress, styled "The United States of North America," were adopted in town-meeting, except part of the fifth article, which respects the mode of choosing delegates to Congress. It was "*Voted*, That the Freemen will always hold the prerogative and sole power of choosing our delegates in Congress by vote." Subsequently "said Articles of Confederacy were adopted in full by the meeting without a

dissenting voice." In 1783 it was voted, and a committee was appointed to enforce the resolution, that all refugees, or "skedaddlers," as they would now be termed, as well as all who had voluntarily gone over to the enemy during the war, should be prohibited from returning and settling in the town.

"And yet these men of the past were not all saints and patriots. In 1776 there were some bitter Tories here. One of these was compelled by a company of riflemen to walk before them from New Milford to Litchfield, carrying one of his own geese the entire distance. At Litchfield they tarred him, made him pluck his own goose, bestowed the feathers upon him, and drummed him out of the place, after obliging him to kneel down and thank them for their leniency."

CHAPTER XLIV.

NEW MILFORD (Continued).

Congregational Church, New Milford—Methodist Episcopal Church, New Milford—Methodist Episcopal Church, Gaylordsville—Baptist Church, Northville—Baptist Church, Gaylordsville—Jemima Wilkinson, the Universal Friend—Quaker Society—Roman Catholic Church.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.*

This church was organized Nov. 21, 1716, with thirteen members. The first sermon was preached here by Col. John Reid, who had studied for the ministry in his youth. Mr. Daniel Boardman, a preacher of the gospel, came here in 1712. The next year it was voted that the inhabitants should pay all the expense that had been incurred in obtaining a minister, also to lay out a pastor's lot, to dig and stone up a well for Mr. Daniel Boardman, if he became a settled minister in New Milford. Meanwhile, the town allowed five shillings sixpence a week for the minister's board. In 1715 the town agreed to petition the General Court to "attain liberty for the settlement of the worship and ordinances of God among us." This was the subject that then came up at every meeting of the inhabitants. It was not until 1716 that they made arrangements for laying out a burying-ground of two acres, but for four years before that they had been contriving and planning for the religious instruction of themselves and families. The poverty of the people appears in the resolution adopted as to Mr. Boardman's salary, one-third of which was to be paid in grain, two-thirds in labor, linen, or pork,—the established price of wheat was then four shillings a bushel; rye, two shillings eightpence; corn, two shillings; and oats, one shilling,—part of the agreement being that Mr. Boardman should sell the grain which he had to spare at the same prices to the inhabitants. In accordance with a vote of the town, Mr. Boardman was ordained Nov. 21, 1716.

There was no ecclesiastical society until after 1750. Until then the town was the society. It was the town that provided for the supply of the pulpit, for the installation of ministers, the erection and care of buildings, and all expenses connected with public worship. The church held meetings for the election of deacons, the discipline of members, and the spiritual interests of the people, but the town managed everything that now belongs to the society. It was the town that invited Mr. Daniel Boardman to labor here, and that settled him as a pastor, making all the arrangements for his installation; the town did the same in the case of Mr. Taylor. So far as the records show, the church took no separate action in calling its pastors until the invitation to Mr. Griswold, in 1790, when it formally voted, as has been the custom ever since, to concur in the society's action. From 1713 to 1750 a large part of the business in town-meeting was in regard to ecclesiastical affairs.

The first meeting-house, "forty feet long, thirty feet wide, and twenty-four feet between 'gists,' with suitable proportions," was built in 1718–19, but not opened for worship until 1720, and then it was in a very unfinished condition. In 1720 it was voted to wall up the "gists" before winter, and fill in between the laths and studs with timber and mortar. The floor was not laid until 1723. This building stood on the highway on Town Hill, a few rods north of the present residence of Mrs. J. P. Treadwell. The second house of worship, "sixty-four feet long, forty-four feet wide, and twenty-seven-feet posts," nearly twice the size of the first, was erected in 1754, the town applying to the General Assembly for power to sell the old meeting-house, and to tax non-resident land-holders for building the new one. This building stood on the village green, nearly opposite the present residence of Mr. Solomon E. Bostwick. The present edifice was erected in 1833, and, though much larger than the former, for several years persons wishing slips have been unable to obtain them. It would be a good centennial work to enlarge the building.

The "Sabbath-day house" was an institution that is unknown to the present generation. In 1745 the town voted "that any farmers inhabitants have leave to build a small house to repair to on Sabbath-day, on the common land, provided the public is not damnified thereby." This building was located "north of the meeting-house, on the side of the hill." After the erection of the church on the green, the "Sabbath-day house" was built on the spot were now stands the house so long occupied by the Rev. Mr. Acly. It is described to me by a lady still with us (Mrs. Eli Mygatt), who went through it more than seventy years ago, as a long, low building, with four large rooms, regarding which frightful stories were told of the ghosts that inhabited it. In this building farmers whose homes were distant stored loads of wood and

* Condensed from memorial discourse delivered by Rev. James B. Bonar, July 9, 1876.

barrels of cider, and here they warmed their bean-soup, replenished their foot-stoves, and regaled themselves in the hour between services. Until 1870 the services were held morning and afternoon; since 1870 the second service has been held in the evening.

The chapel was built by individuals, with permission of the society, in 1838–39. The meeting-houses were not heated until 1823–25, when two box-stoves were put in the second meeting-house. In November, 1833, the society voted to obtain "2 of Dr. Nott's stoves and one ton of anthracite coal for the winter." Furnaces were put in in 1860, when the church was improved at a cost of five thousand two hundred and twenty-five dollars, and land for sheds was bought. The organ was obtained in 1860, at a cost of twelve hundred dollars.

The parsonage was bought in August, 1870, at a cost of six thousand dollars, paid for by subscription, and presented, with certain conditions attached, to the society. Originally the people were called to worship, as to all public meetings, by the beat of the drum, for which an appropriation was made in 1716. For many years after the first church building was occupied the town annually appointed a person to beat the drum, and voted him pay for his services. A church clock which hung in the steeple of the second meeting-house must have been bought about a century ago. In 1780 the liabilities of the society are thus stated: "Arrears yet due on account of clock £7 3*s.* 5*d.*, and due Widow Prudence Collins, for sweeping the meeting house, £1 10*s.*"

Until 1745 this was the only society, and every person in town was taxed for its support. From 1750 to 1790 persons who aided in supporting other societies were by vote relieved from the tax for the support of this society.

From 1752 until 1796 all the educational and religious affairs of the town were under the control of this society. It located the schools, fixed the tax, collected it, and superintended the schools through committees annually appointed. It was, in fact, the school society for the town, and as such received Benoni Stebbins' legacy. It fixed and collected the tax for the salary of the ministers, "for the sweeping out of the meeting-house." It also, in some measure, managed the financial affairs of the Episcopal society, for in 1771, after appointing Ichabod Bostwick to gather the minister's rate, it appointed "Solomon Hodkiss to gather a rate for Mr. Clark." And in 1772 this society issued a notice "to warn all the church people to meet together on Monday, the 13th day of instant April, at St. John's Church at 8 of the clock in the morning, then and there to consult such measures as they shall think proper to procure a Glebe house for the Rev. Mr. Clark, and to do such other business as shall be thought proper." The minutes of the meeting thus warned are recorded as "a meeting of the inhabitants of the 1st Ecclesiastical Society—holden by the Church of England." This was doubtless done, in a fraternal spirit, to give legal efficacy to the action of the Episcopal society in disposing of one glebe and purchasing another. This shows the kindly feeling that then, as now and always, has governed the members of this society. The *Church Review** states that

"Certain churchmen in New Milford were fined for refusing to attend the meetings of the Established Church. These fines were, by recommendation of Mr. Beach, paid, and copies of the proceedings taken, to be forwarded to the King and Council. The fact becoming known, the authorities refunded the money, and granted permission to build a church, which before had been refused."

"I do not know," says Rev. Mr. Bonar, "the authority of the *Church Review* for this statement, but I do know that there is no warrant for it in town or society's books. There is no record of any refusal to permit churchmen to build, nor of the remittance of a fine upon any person for being absent from the worship of this church, yet the books contain records of scores of votes remitting fines for breach of the Sabbath and other minor offenses. From 1752 to 1819 this society had all the legal rights in its own hand, but in all the records there is no instance of anything like intolerance, or a disposition to throw obstacles in the way of others, while there are numerous instances of its generosity and readiness to aid those who entertained a faith different from its own."

The list of pastors is as follows: Daniel Boardman, ordained here Nov. 21, 1716, and died Aug. 25, 1744; Nathaniel Taylor, was ordained pastor here June 29, 1748, and died here Dec. 9, 1800; Stanley Griswold, was ordained pastor here June 20, 1790; became a Unitarian, threw open the sacraments to all, and was censured by Consociation. He left town in 1802, and edited a political paper in New Hampshire. In 1805 he was appointed secretary of Michigan Territory. In 1809 he was sent to the United States Senate, was afterwards chief judge of the Northwest Territory, and died at Shawneetown, Ill., Aug. 25, 1815, aged fifty-two.

Andrew Elliot was ordained pastor here Feb. 24, 1808, and labored most successfully until his death, May 9, 1829; Heman Rood, from 1830 to 1835; Noah Porter, from 1836 to 1842; John Greenwood, from 1844 to 1849; David Murdoch, from 1850 to 1874; James B. Bonar, 1870, present pastor.

During the last century the church was sensitive as to the character of its deacons. Instead of electing brethren at once to the office, it chose them to serve during the church's pleasure. If acceptable after one or two years' trial, they were by vote "established as deacons;" and in 1750 the church voted that one brother, who had thus been on trial for two years, "should not be established in the office of deacon." Twenty-one persons have so far served the church in this office, viz.: Samuel Brownson, James Prime, John

* Vol. ii. p. 317. See "Hollister's History of Connecticut," vol. ii. p. 545, note.

Bostwick, Job Terrill, Samuel Canfield, Bushnell Bostwick, Roger Sherman, Benjamin Gaylord, John Hitchcock, Sherman Boardman, Elizur Warner, Joseph Merwin, Dobson W. McMahon, John Beecher, Micanor Stilson, George W. Whittelsey, Geradus Roberts, Seymour B. Green, William Hine, John J. Conklin, and Ethiel S. Green. From 1716 to 1808 the Lord's Supper was administered four times a year; since 1808, every two months.

Nineteen men from this church have entered the gospel ministry, viz.: David Bostwick, Joseph Treat, David Brownson, Benjamin Wildman, Whitmon Welch, Gideon Bostwick, David Sandford, John Stevens, David Baldwin, Daniel Marsh, Nathaniel W. Taylor, Charles A. Boardman, Orlo D. Hine, Merrit S. Platt, Elizur Beecher, Asahel Bronson, John Treat Baldwin, George Todd, George Sterling.

At least four men in this town have been active in national affairs. The most distinguished was Roger Sherman, a native of Massachusetts, who came here in 1743. He was clerk to this ecclesiastical society from 1753 to 1761, and established in the office of deacon in 1757. Here he wrought as a shoemaker, aided his brother in the store, and in 1745 was appointed land surveyor for the county. Removing to New Haven in 1761, he became judge of the Court of Common Pleas, a member of the Upper House in the Legislature, and judge of the Superior Court. In 1774 he was appointed a member of the first Congress, in which he continued until his death, at which time he was in the Senate, to which he was elected in 1791. He was a member of the Governor's Council of Safety, and mayor of New Haven from 1784 to his death, July 23, 1793. In the Congress of 1776 he was a member of the committee appointed to draft the Declaration of Independence, as well as of many of the other most important committees; and he was also a member of the board of war, and of the board of treasury. His services to the country were invaluable, and few of his contemporaries left their impress more clearly upon American institutions.

Elijah Boardman, third son of Deacon Sherman Boardman, and grandson of the first pastor of this church, was born March 7, 1760. In 1821 he was elected to the United States Senate; he died Aug. 18, 1823. Mr. Boardman's earlier years were in connection with this society, but, having married a daughter of the aforementioned Dr. Whiting, a zealous Episcopalian, who engaged in a pamphlet controversy with Dr. Billamy, he afterwards identified himself with the Episcopal Church, and died in its communion.

Perry Smith, who died in 1852, was elected to the United States Senate in 1836, and served one term. He was connected with the Episcopal society.

Orange Merwin, born here July 3, 1776, was in Congress in 1826–27, during the administration of John Quincy Adams; he died Sept. 5, 1854. He was a member of this society.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.*

In 1822 a permanent preaching-place was fixed at Pleasant Valley, now Lanesville. Rev. Laban Clark and Rev. Eli Barnet, preachers of the Stratford Circuit, preached here. In 1833 the name of New Milford for the first time occurs as a preaching-place in the Conference Minutes. In 1850 the present church was built, under the pastorate of Rev. William McAlister. The church was dedicated by Bishop E. S. Janes, LL.D. The following ministers of the New York East Conference have been appointed to the church since 1850: A. B. Pulling, W. H. Russell, Ira Abbott, S. J. Stebbins, William Silverthorn, William Ross, George W. Allen, William R. Webster, A. Booth, E. L. Bray, James H. Crofut, James H. Lightbourne.

In 1826, at Northville, a church was built, and in 1828 a church was built at Lanesville. These churches have been superseded by the New Milford church, the membership having coalesced.

The present official members are Rev. William Hill, Presiding Elder; Rev. James H. Lightbourne, Preacher in Charge; Henry Hartwell, M. L. Delavan, Orange Pepper, Nelson Knowles, W. Green, Charles A. Way, Edwin L. Osborn, D. M. Marsh, Trustees; Charles A. Way, A. J. Parcells, William Green, Lewis Hamlin, John S. Colebrook, W. O. Mallet, Stewards.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, GAYLORDSVILLE.†

This church was organized in 1824, by Rev. C. Silliman, with the following members: Benjamin B. Soule, Homer Waller, Martha Waller, Peter Gaylord, Elizabeth Gaylord, Truman Gaylord, John Gaylord, Spencer Ward, Patty Ward, Herman Stone, Laura Hendrix, Polly Paine, Clarissa Judd, Sally Judd, William Terry, James A. Hungerford, Patty Hungerford, Rufus Burnan, David Jones. The church building was erected in 1826. The following is a list of pastors: John Reynolds, William Juett, Fitch Reed, Samuel Cochran, Uriah Fisher, Aaron S. Hill, Francis Donoly, J. O. Worth, Charles Stearns, Alonzo Sellick, William H. Barnes, David Nash, D. T. Littlewood, John H. Gaylord, Frank Lockwood, G. S. Gilbert, Samuel Weeks, Benjamin Redford, William Ross, Frederick Brown, Seth W. Scofield, Alexander McAlister, Joseph Henson, B. M. Genung, Uriah Simons, William A. Dalton, R. F. Elsden, Robert Kay.

The present officers are: Trustees, Charles Pomeroy, Clinton H. Pomeroy, James Paine, John Flynn, A. H. Barlow; Stewards, John Gaylord, S. C. Ferriss, John Flynn, C. H. Pomeroy, W. J. Buckingham, Sherman Benedict, H. O. Ward, John T. Underhill, Ezra Barnum. Present membership, eighty-eight.

Originally this charge was a part of the large Amenia Circuit. When the New York East Conference was formed by a division of the New York Conference, Gaylordsville fell to the New York East Con-

* Contributed by Rev. James H. Lightbourne.

† Contributed by Rev. Robert Kay.

ference, but a few years ago it was connected to the New York Conference, where it now belongs.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NORTHVILLE.*

On the 7th day of January, 1814, a company of believers holding Baptist principles met at the house of Asabel Baldwin, in the western part of the town, and after free deliberation,

"*Voted*, 1st.—To organize themselves into a society to be known as the New Milford Bap. Ch.

"*Voted*, 2d.—To invite a council from Sister Ch^s^ to meet with them on the 9th day of Feby to consider the propriety of recognizing them as a regular Bap. Ch."

Feb. 9, 1814, the Council met at the same place, composed of pastors and delegates from the churches in Newtown, Litchfield, and Roxbury, and, after examining their articles of faith and covenant, voted unanimously to recognize them as a sister-church in the Lord. The following are the names of the constituent members: Eleazar Beecher, Dorcas Wright, Nathaniel Terry, Lydia Phillips, Martha Terry, Patty Phillips, Mary Baldwin, Betsy Davenport, Elizabeth Baldwin, Leman Garlick, John Ferris, Mrs. Garlick, Sally Ferris, Elijah Canfield, Mary Canfield, Mrs. Canfield, Phebe Hallock, Esther Baldwin, A. Titus, Isaac Wooster, Mrs. Jackson, Mrs. Wooster, Asahel Baldwin.

February 19th the church voted to license Eleazar Beecher, a man of the people, to preach the gospel to them, and on the 15th of September of the same year he was ordained to the work of the ministry, and assumed the pastoral care of the church, and served them in that capacity till 1821. The Rev. Seth Higby was then called to the pastorate, and remained with the church one year. During that and the following year their present house of worship—located in Northville, four miles from New Milford village—was built; and in 1823 another house of worship was built in Merryall, four miles distant. In 1822, Elder Beecher again took charge of the church, preaching alternately at Northville and Merryall, and so continued till about the year 1832. During his pastorates over one hundred members were added to the church. Their next pastor was Rev. Nathan D. Benedict, who settled with them in 1832, and remained two years. Twenty-eight members were added during that time. In 1835, Rev. Elijah Baldwin moved into the place, and the church voted to invite him to take the pastoral oversight during his stay with them. The invitation was accepted, and he served the church until the spring of 1840. From 1840 to 1850 the church had no settled pastor, but the pulpit was regularly supplied by Rev. E. N. Jenks, Rev. L. Atwater, E. C. Ambler, and others, all non-residents.

Under the labors of Rev. Mr. Jenks, in 1841, there was a very interesting revival, and eleven were added to the church by baptism. In the winter of 1850 another revival was enjoyed, and eleven more were admitted to the fellowship of the church.

From 1850 to 1866 there were no additions by baptism, and none by letter that proved of any lasting service to the cause of Christianity. During that period the church enjoyed the pastoral labors of Rev. H. M. Barlow two years, Rev. J. F. Jones two years, Rev. J. Hepburn three years, and then Mr. Hepburn supplied the pulpit two or three years after moving from the place.

In 1868, Rev. C. W. Potter accepted a call from the church, and continued with them about three years. A very extensive revival was enjoyed during that time; ten were added to the church as a result of it, while other churches received their full share of the converts. From 1871 to 1875 the church had no pastor, the pulpit being supplied a part of the time by Rev. Arthur Day and others. In the spring of 1875, Rev. E. Beardsley accepted a call to the pastorate of the church, and is with them at present.

During its early history its members were scattered over three or four townships, and meetings were held at different times in localities that best suited the convenience of the worshipers, but gradually out-stations were abandoned, the congregation in Merryall dwindled, the house of worship was sold and for a number of years their meetings have all been held in the meeting-house in Northville.

The church has never been strong, either in numbers or wealth, but, to its praise, it may be said that it has been a united and peace-loving church. Only one serious division has marred its history, and that was of short duration. Its location, being in the country, where the population is gradually dwindling, has always been unfavorable to its growth in numbers. Besides this, its pastorates have all been short, the result, probably, of never having owned a parsonage.

Several of its members have been licensed to preach the gospel, among the number Rev. N. M. Baldwin, DD., for a number of years pastor in New York and Philadelphia.

Synopsis: whole number received by baptism, 195; by letter, 73; total, 268. Present number, 40; constituent members, 23.

The Baptist Church at Gaylordsville was organized in about 1830. The Universal Friends, between 1780 and 1785, the followers of Jemima Wilkinson, who is described as a remarkably comely woman, with dark hair and sparkling black eyes, built a house in what is now the old cemetery, on the hill on the road towards New Preston. They soon sold this building to the Episcopalians, and moved to Yates Co., N. Y., where Jemima lived and died.

The Quaker society was organized in 1831, with twenty persons. They built a house in 1742, and have continued their worship from that time until the present, though at this date there is but one family of them residing in the town.

* Contributed by Rev. E. Beardsley.

St. Francis Zavier's Church is a flourishing ecclesiastical body, under the charge of Rev. Father Gleason.

For history of Episcopal Church, New Milford, see Supplement.

CHAPTER XLV.

NEW MILFORD (Continued).

The Press—The New Milford Republican—The New Milford Journal—The Housatonic Ray—The New Milford Gazette—First National Bank—Savings Bank—Library—St. Peter's Lodge, No. 21, F. and A. M.—Ousatonic Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M.—Good Shepherds' Lodge, No. 65, I. O. O. F.—Fire Department—Adelphic Institute—Old Advertisements—The Tobacco Interest—Grand List, 1880—Incorporation of Town—Representatives from 1725 to 1881—Probate Judges from 1787 to 1881—Military History.

THE PRESS.

THE first paper established in this village was the New Milford *Republican*, in 1845, by J. K. Averill, who continued until some time during the following year, 1846, when it was removed to Litchfield.

THE HOUSATONIC RAY.

In 1872, Messrs. Bailey & Donavan, publishers of the Danbury *News*, deeming New Milford one of the best localities in Connecticut for the establishment of a rural newspaper, began the publication of the New Milford *Journal* there. They sent one of their workmen, named E. W. Addis, to this village to secure local items, and supplied him with sufficient type to set the items up; but they made up the balance of it, and printed the paper in Danbury. After about a a year they disposed of it to J. R. Johnson, who put the whole inside in type, but carried the forms to Danbury every week, and the original owners worked them off,—that is, the inside forms, the outside of the paper being "patent," and supplied by New York parties. Mr. Johnson published it about one year, when it passed into the hands of Mr. M. L. Delavan, its present editor and proprietor, who changed its name to *The Housatonic Ray*, under which it still lives, and it has met with a degree of success wholly unexpected at the outset. The *Ray* aims to be not neutral but *independent* in the expression of its opinions, and allows nothing to interfere with their expression. It has a feature—that of questions and answers—which is wholly unknown to the other papers of the State, and which has been pronounced by eminent men a very important feature, which, for the information imparted, should be adopted by all other newspapers. It is able to say that since it has appeared under its present name not a sentence has been published which could give offense to modesty. It aims to be thoroughly truthful and reliable, and under the able editorial management of Mr. Delavan has taken front rank among the leading local journals in the State.

THE NEW MILFORD GAZETTE

was established by Gee & Hale in January, 1877, by whom it was published until August, 1877, when it passed into the hands of Robert Erwin, who has since been its editor and publisher. It is a lively local journal, and justly merits its present prosperity. It is Democratic in politics.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NEW MILFORD

was originally a State bank, called the Bank of Litchfield County, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The first meeting of stockholders was held Dec. 6, 1852, and the following board of directors was chosen, viz.: F. Chittenden, Eli Mygatt, George Taylor, Walter D. Sperry, Solomon G. Bostwick, Noble S. Bennitt, Daniel Marsh, George Briggs, and Glover Sanford. The banking-house was the small brick building now standing next door south of the residence of Mrs. Harriet Boardman, on Main Street. A. McAlister, of Bridgeport, was the first cashier, and held the position until the appointment of George W. Whittelsey, of New Milford, April 25, 1853. Mr. Chittenden was compelled to resign April 7, 1853, and thereupon Eli Mygatt was elected, and at the same time Henry W. Booth was chosen a director. Mr. Mygatt voluntarily retired from the presidency in 1855, and Henry W. Booth was chosen as his successor. Mr. Booth was succeeded by Daniel Marsh, who continued in said office until Jan. 1, 1878.

In March, 1865, the Bank of Litchfield County was converted into a national bank, with a capital of one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Daniel Marsh was continued in the presidency, with the following directors, viz.: Daniel Marsh, Glover Sanford, George Taylor, John Hopson, John G. Noble, Henry W. Booth, Lyman Smith, S. G. Bostwick, George Briggs. In 1858, John J. Conklin was made cashier, to succeed Mr. Whittelsey, and remained in office until October, 1867, when Henry Ives, the present cashier, was appointed.

The present officers of the bank are A. B. Mygatt, President; Henry W. Booth, Vice-President; Henry Ives, Cashier; Henry S. Mygatt, Assistant Cashier; Charles C. Barlow, Clerk.

The following is a statement of the condition of the bank Dec. 18, 1880:

Dr.		Cr.	
Bills discounted	$240,667 77	Capital stock	$125,000 00
Overdrafts	341 84	Surplus fund	25,000 00
U. S. bonds	125,000 00	Undivided profits	18,750 47
Other stocks and bonds	21,398 75	Circulation	112,190 00
Mercantile National Bank, New York	35,794 74	Unpaid dividends	140 00
Fisk & Hatch	599 18	Deposits	170,343 95
Banking house	7,000 00	Certificates	6,951 87
Expense account	2,520 16	Balance due banks	7,488 06
Red-stamp account	400 00		
Non-resident tax	45 00		
Five per cent redemption fund	5,025 00		
Cash	27,225 31		
	$466,074 35		$466,074 35

While a State bank, and very soon after its organization, the Bank of Litchfield County sustained heavy losses on account of the misdoings of its president, Frederick G. Chittenden. It necessarily became the chief care and effort of the next president, Eli My-

gatt, and the board of directors, to repair the damages, as far as possible, occasioned by the mismanagement of Chittenden. Slowly but surely, under their administration, they began to regain a comparatively sound and satisfactory condition. Under the administration of the third president, Henry W. Booth, the bank was well and judiciously conducted, and became a prosperous institution, and paid satisfactory demands. He left the bank on a sound basis, possessing the confidence of the public, and with a rapidly augmenting business. This state of affairs continued while Mr. Marsh held the position of president, until the close of his term of official and most honorable service, Jan. 1, 1878. In 1867, John J. Conklin proved to be a defaulter to the amount of about $40,000. The bank was able to bear it without any very serious embarrassment, and is now in a very strong and prosperous condition, doing an active and constantly increasing business.

THE NEW MILFORD SAVINGS BANK

was organized in July, 1858, with the following board of trustees: Eli Mygatt, David C. Sanford, Silas Erwin, Gerardus Roberts, Albert N. Baldwin, James Hine, William J. Starr, Andrew B. Mygatt, Sheldon Blackman, Jehiel Williams, Noble S. Bennitt, Albert Pickett, Daniel Marsh, William B. Green, Charles H. Booth, John S. Turrill, Isaac Hine, Levi S. Knapp, and Charles Randall. The first officers were Eli Mygatt, President; Silas Erwin, Vice-President; Charles Randall, Sheldon Blackman, James Hine, Noble S. Bennitt, Gerardus Roberts, Directors; John S. Turrill, Secretary and Treasurer. The presidents have been as follows: Eli Mygatt, Silas Erwin, and James Hine. The first secretary and treasurer was John S. Turrill, who was succeeded by Charles Randall, the present incumbent.

The present board of trustees are Albert N. Baldwin, James Hine, William J. Starr, Andrew B. Mygatt, Daniel Marsh, William B. Green, Charles H. Booth, John S. Turrill, Levi S. Knapp, Charles Randall, William Roberts, Cyrus A. Todd, Ralph E. Canfield, Van Renssalear Giddings, Isaac B. Bristol, Turney Soule, Charles M. Beech, and George W. Anthony. The present officers are James Hine, President; Ralph E. Canfield, Vice-President; Charles Randall, Secretary and Treasurer; Isaac B. Bristol, Charles H. Booth, Van Renssalear Giddings, Levi S. Knapp, and John S. Turrill, Directors.

The first deposit, $39, was made Aug. 23, 1858.

The amount of deposits Oct. 1, 1880, were $566,646.-97.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.*

The first meeting for the formation of an agricultural society was held in Wright's Hall, New Milford, July 3, 1858. The society was organized under the name of "The Housatonic Agricultural Society." At first the fairs were held on the lot to the rear of the present residence of Dr. James Hine; afterwards the society rented grounds of F. S. Richmond, about one mile south of the village of New Milford, on the west side of the Housatonic River.

At a meeting of the society held March 3, 1879, it was voted to merge the society into a joint-stock organization, and at a meeting March 22d a temporary organization was effected. At a meeting June 21st, two-thirds of the stock having been subscribed for the organization, under the name of the "New Milford Agricultural Association," the organization was completed by the election of a board of directors, as follows: William D. Black, Nicholas Staub, Noble Bennitt, George W. Squires, Turney Soule, Samuel Thornhill, J. Leroy Buck, Homer L. Wanzer, Walter B. Bostwick, George A. Barnes, H. O. Warner, Charles E. Beeman, and Burr Mallett. W. D. Black was elected President: J. Leroy Buck, Vice-President; W. B. Dayton, Secretary; Charles Randall, Treasurer. Subsequently Mr. Dayton resigned his position, and Robert Erwin was elected to fill the vacancy.

At the annual election in 1880 the old board of directors and officers were re-elected. In 1881, Messrs F. J. Turrill and Charles N. Hall were elected directors in place of George A. Barnes and Charles E. Beeman. At a meeting of the board of directors held May 7, 1881, Col. C. D. Blinn was elected secretary in place of Erwin, resigned.

The grounds of the association are to the west of the village, about a mile distant, and are well located. The track is a good one, and suitable buildings for the exhibition of goods have been erected. In 1880 a grand stand was put up. For the two fairs held so far the association has been quite successful, each year leaving a surplus after paying its premiums in full. In 1879 the attendance at the fair and the articles entered for premiums were double those of the old society. There are also stables for the accommodation of owners of horses. No liquors are allowed to be sold on the grounds. So far the association has not allowed gambling in any form. In consequence of improvements the association is somewhat in debt. The capital is ten thousand dollars, and nearly all the stock has been taken.

LIBRARY.

The Union Library of New Milford was established in the Centre of New Milford, Feb. 18, 1796. The first meeting of the proprietors of said library was held at the dwelling-house of William Clark, and the following are the names of the original subscribers: Sherman Boardman, Elijah Boardman, David S. Boardman, Mathew Brownson, Nathan B. Buckingham, Samuel B. Buck, Clark Blackney, Benjamin Bostwick, Elijah Bostwick, Samuel Bostwick, Reuben Booth, Gerardus Booth, Asa Brownson, Daniel Camp, William Camp, Samuel Bostwick, Ithamer Canfield, Herman Canfield, William Clark, Stephen Chittenden, Jr., William Doan, Daniel Everitt, Stan-

* Contributed by Robert Erwin.

ley Griswold, Ebenezer Gaylord, William Gaylord, Nathan Gaylord, Daniel Gaylord, Abner Gunn, Epinetus Gunn, Abel Hine, Noble Hine, Beebe Hine, Solomon Hill, Abraham Hayes, C. Lowry, J. Lockwood, Daniel Lines, Truman Marsh, N. S. Masters, Stephen Miles, John Miles, Stephen Merwin, Noadiah Mygatt, Jonathan Mygatt, David Noble, Jeremiah Platt, Daniel A. Pickett, Joseph Ruggles, John Roberts, Philo Ruggles, John Speary, Benoni S. Sanford, Isaac Stone, Eli Starr, Nathaniel Taylor, Nathaniel Taylor, Jr., William Taylor, Gideon Treat, Thomas Wells, and Philip Wells.

ST. PETER'S LODGE, No. 21, F. AND A. M.,

was reorganized Nov. 23, 1863. A number of the fraternity met at Lewis Allen's hotel, in New Milford, on the evening of said day. Jarvis Polley was appointed chairman and F. Richmond, Jr., secretary. The brethren then proceeded to ballot for officers, with the following result: Jarvis Polley, W. M.; T. Richmond, Jr., S. W.; F. N. Allen, J. W.; Geo. Lockwood, Treas.; H. Hertz, Sec.

The lodge-room was first located in the post-office building, on Bank Street, and on their first regular communication, Jan. 4, 1864, the remaining officers were chosen, as follows: Chas. M. Booth, S. D.; Oliver S. Hartwell, J. D. It was voted to hold the regular communications on the first and third Tuesday evenings in each month. The charter members were Jarvis Polley, F. Richmond, Jr., L. N. Jennings, F. N. Allen, Frederic Percey, Robt. Townsend, Lewis Allen, Isaac Newman, Chas. M. Booth, Oliver S. Hartwell, H. Hertz. March 19th the first death occurred.

The following are the Worthy Masters in regular succession: Albert S. Hill, Dec. 19, 1865; C. M. Booth, Dec. 15, 1868; H. O. Warner, Dec. 20, 1870; A. H. McMahon, Dec. 15, 1874; S. C. Landon, Dec. 18, 1877; T. M. Trowbridge, Dec. 17, 1878.

The present officers are T. M. Trowbridge, W. M.; Nicholas Staub, S. W.; Geo. S. Beers, J. W.; T. T. Marsh, Treas.; Geo. H. Jackson, Sec.; J. A. Northrop, S. D.; Henry Adams, J. D.; Albert Turrill, Tyler.

Albert Turrill has held the position as Tyler since the organization of the lodge, with the exception of one year, during which time he has not been absent from his post but three or four times.

At the dedication of the Masonic Temple in Philadelphia, April 25, 1873, the lodge sent C. M. Booth to witness the ceremony and report to the lodge. On his return Mr. Booth gave the lodge an interesting account of the dedication, with a description of the building, and also presented to the lodge photographs of the Temple. Jan. 1, 1870, the lodge was removed to Schoverling's Building, on Railroad Street, near the depot, and Oct. 1, 1879, it was again removed to its present rooms, on Bank Street.

Present membership, ninety-four.

OUSATONIC CHAPTER, No. 33, R. A. M.

This chapter was organized as Weantinaug Chapter, March 3, 1870. May 19, 1870, it was legally constituted as Ousatonic Chapter, under warrant of John H. Barlow, G. H. P. The charter members were Jarvis Polley, G. W. Anthony, T. T. Marsh, Chas. D. Blinn, D. W. Knowles, A. H. McMahon, A. H. Knapp, Eli Hamlin, Ira Keeler, and John E. Knowles. The first officers elected were Jarvis Polley, M. E. H. P.; D. E. Knowles, E. K.; A. H. McMahon, E. S.; M. L. Frost, C. H.; S. C. Landon, R. A. C.; H. O. Warner, P. S.; T. T. Marsh, Treas.; Geo. W. Anthony, Sec.; Wm. Schoverling, G. M. 3d V.; John E. Knowles, G. M. 2d V.; Oliver S. Hartwell, G. M. 1st V.; Albert Turrill, Tyler.

The following is a list of succeeding M. E. H. Priests: A. S. Hill, Dec. 28, 1871; S. C. Landon, Dec. 28, 1876; A. S. Hill, Dec. 27, 1877.

The present officers are A. S. Hill, M. E. H. P.; T. M. Trowbridge, E. K.; S. C. Landon, E. S.; T. T. Marsh, Treas.; G. W. Anthony, Sec.; W. F. Bennett, C. H.; J. G. Foster, P. S.; G. S. Beers, R. A. C.; Alex. Levy, G. M. 3d V.; F. A. Bennett, G. M. 2d V.; J. A. Northrop, G. M. 1st V.; Albert Turrill, Tyler.

The chapter held its meetings at first in the Masonic Hall, on Railroad Street, but removed, with St. Peter's Lodge, F. and A. M., to its present rooms, on Bank Street.

Present membership, forty-five.

GOOD SHEPHERDS' LODGE, No. 65, I. O. O. F.,

was instituted July 2, 1877, with the following charter members: John F. Williams, Nathaniel A. Williams, John B. Boughton, Thos. D. Barlow, Geo. S. Beers, and James R. Ferris. The officers chosen were Thos. D. Barlow, N. G.; John B. Boughton, V. G.; Jas. R. Ferris, Sec.; John F. Williams, Treas. The place of meeting was Beach's Hall, corner West and Bridge Streets. On July 1, 1878, it was moved to Masonic Hall, on Railroad Street, near the depot. Oct. 1, 1879, it was again moved to New Masonic Hall, on Bank Street, where it now remains.

The Noble Grands have been as follows: John B. Boughton, January, 1878; Nathaniel A. Williams, July, 1878; Chas. B. Botsford, January, 1879; Geo. E. Eddy, July, 1879; Geo. S. Beers, January, 1880.

The present officers are Lewis W. Mosher, N. G.; Chas. Planz, V. G.; T. M. Trowbridge, Sec.; John B. Sharpe, Treas.

Nov. 13, 1877, Schuyler Colfax delivered a lecture, under the auspices of the lodge, to a large audience, from which the lodge received a handsome profit, a part of which was donated to the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis, Tenn.

Since its organization the lodge has lost but two by death. The present membership is forty-six, with an average attendance of sixteen.

THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The first fire company in this town was organized May 8, 1830. The old company was finally disbanded, and in February, 1863, Water Witch Engine Company, No. 2, was organized. The foremen have been as follows: Frederick Boardman, L. N. Jennings, S. L. Erwin, and N. Staub.

THE WATER WITCH HOSE COMPANY

was organized May 1, 1876. The present officers are as follows: N. Staub, Foreman; Charles Edwards, First Assistant; Philip Planz, Second Assistant; T. M. Trowbridge, Secretary; R. B. Noble, Treasurer; H. E. Bostwick, Chief Engineer; A. H. McMahon, First Assistant; S. L. Erwin, Second Assistant.

THE ADELPHIC INSTITUTE.

The Adelphic Institute was opened at North Cornwall, by Ambrose S. Rogers, in 1847, and continued there until 1860, when it was removed to New Milford, and taught there until 1876, a period of twenty-nine years. This institution was highly prosperous, and had a patronage extending to all parts of the United States, the West Indies, and South America. It had over five hundred different pupils, and during the whole period of its continuance not a student sickened and died. The locality is one of the most healthy and beautiful in New England. During the civil war it was a military school, having the best-drilled teachers to drill the young cadets. Several of its pupils became officers in the United States army. The institution was a great benefit to the town of New Milford, bringing there several thousand dollars yearly. The students had ground allotted them to cultivate, and they were required to furnish some of their best productions for the press, and to take part in a debate once a week. Some of the highest positions in the country are now filled by them.

OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

DANIEL AND ELIJAH BOARDMAN,

Merchants in New-Milford,

IS to be dissolved, by mutual agreement, on the first day of March next, at which time all unsettled accounts will be put in suit—an alternative we so anxiously wish to avoid, that we shall readily attend at all proper times, to the adjustment of accounts with our customers; and for their accommodation, will receive all kinds of country produce usually taken for merchant's debts, at their full value, either on book, or note, if delivered previous to said first of March.

DANIEL BOARDMAN,
ELIJAH BOARDMAN.

☞They are furnished (as usual) with an extensive assortment of

EUROPEAN AND INDIA GOODS,

Suitable for all seasons, which are to be disposed of on the lowest terms.

New-Milford, Oct. 10, 1792. 38 12

INOCULATION.

THE Hospital in New-Milford, will be opened for the reception of patients, on the first day of September next, where Inoculation for the Small-Pox, will be continued through the fall, winter and spring months, by

LEMUEL THOMAS.

New-Milford, July 23, 1792. 26

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

As early as 1852, George McMahon commenced the raising of tobacco and manufacturing cigars in a small way. In 1868, E. A. Wildman erected the first tobacco warehouse in the town, and in that year five hundred cases were packed. In 1869, Schoverling & Warner also erected a large and commodious warehouse. These two concerns were the pioneers of the present immense business. The business is at present (October, 1880) represented by the following firms, and during the past year about five thousand cases were packed: Warner & Myers, W. M. Schoverling, E. A. Wildman & Co., P. Soule & Bro., Bristol & Staub, N. Lachenbruck & Bros., Hall & Friedman, Robert Irwin, B. J. Stone, F. S. Richmond, Martin L. Hungerford, and Duane Gaylord.

T. Soule & Bro.—This business was commenced in the fall of 1866, under the firm-name of T. Soule & Bro., doing the first year about six thousand dollars of contract building, besides some day-work. The business rapidly increased, and for eight years prior to 1879 the contract-work amounted to thirty-five thousand dollars annually. The firm until this time had consisted of Turney Soule and Daniel E. Soule. They had also for the last eight years been packers and dealers in leaf tobacco, packing annually from four hundred to seven hundred cases. In January, 1880, the firm sold out a half-interest in the building and lumber, flour, feed, etc., to George H. Lines and Frederic A. Lines, changing the firm-name to Soule Bros. & Co. The old firm still continued the tobacco business, under the firm-name of T. Soule & Bro. They built in New Milford village, during fourteen years, some seventy-five dwelling-houses, ranging from one thousand to eight thousand dollars each, besides several large tobacco warehouses, store blocks, etc.

GRAND LIST, 1880.

10 per cent. additional	$15,316
797 dwellings	517,446
34,725½ acres of land	774,384
90 mills, stores, and manufactories	81,725
881 horses	39,980
3304 neat cattle	70,507
Sheep	2,048
281 carriages	11,630
Time-pieces and jewelry	8,180
Musical instruments	8,590
Household furniture and libraries	4,975
Bank, insurance, and manufacturing stock	167,272
Railroad, city, and other corporation bonds	76,320
Amount in merchandising and trade	53,100
Amount in mechanical and manufacturing operations	28,600
Money at interest	80,768
Money on hand	6,953
Other taxable property	25,671
	$1,973,471
Deductions	27,617
Grand list	$1,945,854
" 1879	1,932,217
Gain	$13,637

Polls, 382; military, 421.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The following is a complete record of the judges of probate for the district of New Milford from its formation to the present time:

Samuel Canfield, from June, 1787, to June, 1790; Daniel Everett, from June, 1790, to May, 1805; David S. Boardman, from May, 1805, to May, 1821; Jehiel Williams, from July, 1821, to June, 1832; Nathaniel Perry, from June, 1832, to July, 1835; Perry Smith, from July, 1835, to July, 1836; George Taylor, from July, 1836, to July, 1838; Nathaniel Perry, from July, 1838, to July, 1842; George Taylor, from July, 1842, to June 26, 1844; Nathaniel Perry, from June, 1844, to June 22, 1846; Thomas B. Lacy, from June, 1846, to June, 1847; David C. Sanford, from July 1, 1847, to July, 1849; Julius B. Harrison, from July, 1849, to July, 1851; David C. Sanford, from July, 1851, to July, 1852; Frederick Chittenden, from July, 1852, to July, 1853; James Hine, from July, 1853, to July, 1854; John S. Turrill, from July 4, 1854, to July, 1855; George Taylor, from July, 1855, to July, 1857; Samuel D. Orton, from July, 1857, to May, 1864; James H. McMahon, August, 1864, now in office.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1725 TO 1882.

1725-26.—John Bostwick, Capt. Steph. Noble, Samuel Brunson.
1727.—Capt. Steph. Noble, John Bostwick, John Welsh.
1728-31.—No record.
1732.—Stephen Noble, John Bostwick.
1733.—Stephen Noble, William Gaylord.
1734.—Stephen Noble, John Bostwick.
1735.—Stephen Noble, John Bostwick, Theophilus Baldwin, Samuel Canfield.
1736.—Theophilus Baldwin, John Bostwick.
1737.—Capt. Stephen Noble, John Bostwick.
1738.—Capt. Stephen Noble, Nath. Bostwick, John Bostwick.
1739.—John Bostwick, Capt. Stephen Noble, Capt. Theophilus Baldwin.
1740.—Maj. John Bostwick, Paul Welch, Capt. Theophilus Baldwin.
1741.—Capt. Nathaniel Bostwick, Samuel Canfield, Capt. Theophilus Baldwin.
1742.—Nathaniel Bostwick, Samuel Canfield.
1743.—Paul Welch, Samuel Canfield, Capt. Nathaniel Bostwick.
1744.—Paul Welch, John Warner.
1745.—Paul Welch, Ebenezer Fisk, David Noble.
1746.—David Noble, Samuel Canfield.
1747.—David Noble, Samuel Canfield, Paul Welch.
1748.—Paul Welch, James Hind.
1749.—John Warner, Paul Welch, John Hitchcock.
1750.—John Warner, Bushnell Bostwick, Thomas Noble.
1751.—John Hitchcock, Samuel Canfield, Reverius Carrington, Bushnel Bostwick.
1752.—John Hitchcock, Bushnell Bostwick, Nathan Botsford.
1753.—Daniel Bostwick, Bushnell Bostwick, Gehiel Hawley.
1754.—John Hitchcock, Samuel Canfield, Bushnell Bostwick, Daniel Bostwick.
1755.—Enos Camp, Roger Sherman, Daniel Bostwick.
1756.—Gehiel Hawley, Amos Northrop, Capt. John Warner.
1757.—Capt. John Hitchcock, Amos Northrop, Benjamin Ruggles, John Comstock.
1758.—John Hitchcock, Roger Sherman, Gehiel Hawley.
1759.—Bushnell Bostwick, Roger Sherman, Partridge Thatcher.
1760.—Benjamin Gaylord, Roger Sherman, Bushnell Bostwick.
1761.—Gehiel Hawley, Roger Sherman, Daniel Bostwick, Bushnell Bostwick.
1762.—Amos Northrop, Bushnell Bostwick, Nathan Gaylord.
1763.—Samuel Bostwick, Bushnell Bostwick, Nathan Gaylord.
1764.—Nathan Gaylord, Bushnell Bostwick.
1765.—Capt. Samuel Canfield, Bushnell Bostwick, Partridge Thatcher.
1766-68.—Capt. Samuel Canfield, Bushnell Bostwick.
1769.—Maj. Bushnell Bostwick, Capt. Samuel Canfield, Abel Hine.
1770.—Maj. Bushnell Bostwick, Capt. Samuel Canfield.
1771.—Thomas Noble, Capt. Sherman Boardman, Samuel Comstock.
1772.—Thomas Noble, Capt. Sherman Boardman, Col. Bushnell Bostwick, Capt. Samuel Canfield.
1773.—Col. Bushnell Bostwick, Capt. Samuel Canfield, Capt. Sherman Boardman.
1774.—Thomas Noble, Josiah Starr, Capt. Samuel Canfield, Capt. Sherman Boardman.
1775.—Maj. Samuel Canfield, Capt. Sherman Boardman.
1776.—Maj. Samuel Canfield, Capt. Sherman Boardman, Abel Hine.
1777.—Samuel Comstock, Oliver Warner, Col. Samuel Canfield.
1778.—Reuben Booth, Samuel Comstock, Jonah Todd.
1779.—Capt. Sherman Boardman, Abel Hine.
1780.—Samuel Comstock, Capt. Noble Hine, Daniel Everett.
1781.—Col. Samuel Canfield, Abel Hine.
1782.—Capt. Elizur Warner, Abel Hine.
1783.—Capt. Elizur Warner, Daniel Everett, Col. Samuel Canfield.
1784.—Col. Samuel Canfield, Abel Hine.
1785.—Capt. Timothy Ruggles, Capt. Timothy Bostwick, Col. Samuel Canfield, Capt. Sherman Boardman.
1786.—David Northrop, Capt. Sherman Boardman, Reuben Booth.
1787.—Abel Hine, Col. Samuel Canfield, Capt. Sherman Boardman.
1788.—Capt. Sherman Boardman, Col. Samuel Canfield, Capt. Noble Hine.
1789.—Capt. Sherman Boardman, Col. Josiah Starr.
1790.—Daniel Boardman, Col. Josiah Starr, Sherman Boardman.
1791.—Josiah Starr, Elisha Bostwick, Sherman Boardman.
1792.—Nicholas S. Masters, Elisha Bostwick, Daniel Boardman.
1793.—Josiah Starr (2d), Noble Hine, Elisha Bostwick, Angus Nicholson.
1794.—Nicholas S. Masters, Noble Hine, Josiah Starr.
1795.—Josiah Starr, Noble Hine, Elisha Bostwick.
1796.—Josiah Starr, Elisha Bostwick, William Taylor, Philo Ruggles.
1797.—Josiah Starr, Philo Ruggles, Elisha Bostwick.
1798.—William Taylor, Sherman Boardman, Abel Hine, Elisha Bostwick.
1799.—Philo Ruggles, Elisha Bostwick, Abner Gunn.
1800.—Elisha Bostwick, Abner Gunn, Sherman Boardman.
1801.—Elisha Bostwick, Josiah Starr, Philo Ruggles.
1802.—Philo Ruggles, Josiah Starr.
1803.—Elijah Boardman, Samuel Comstock, E. Warner, Jr.
1804.—Elijah Boardman, E. Warner, Jr., Samuel Lockwood.
1805.—Samuel Lockwood, Elijah Boardman, Homer Boardman, Eli Todd.
1806.—Elijah Boardman, Samuel Comstock, Beebe Hine, Abel Merwin.
1807.—Beebe Hine, Abel Merwin, Andrew Miner.
1808.—Beebe Hine, Elisha Bostwick, Riverius Camp.
1809.—Beebe Hine, Jared Lane, Ebenezer Smith.
1810.—Beebe Hine, Jared Lane, William Taylor, Reuben Warner.
1811.—Beebe Hine, Jared Lane.
1812.—Beebe Hine, Jared Lane, David S. Boardman, Reuben Warner.
1813.—David S. Boardman, Reuben Warner, William Taylor.
1814.— Reuben Warner, William Taylor, David S. Boardman, Ithamar Canfield.
1815.—Elisha Bostwick, David S. Boardman, Gerardus Booth, Jehiel Williams.
1816.—Elijah Boardman, Ithamar Canfield, Orange Merwin, William Taylor.
1817.—Orange Merwin, Joel Sanford.
1818.—Orange Merwin, Homer Boardman.
1819.—Orange Merwin, Eli Todd.
1820.—Orange Merwin, Daniel A. Pickett.
1821.—Eli Todd, Daniel A. Pickett.
1822-23.—Perry Smith, Samuel Canfield.
1824.—Daniel Gaylord, Abel Hine.
1825.—Reuben Warner, Jr., Eli Mygatt.
1826.—Elihu Marsh (2d), Eli Mygatt.
1827.—Elihu Marsh (2d), David S. Boardman.
1828.—Clark Hine, David S. Boardman.
1829.—Clark Hine, David S. Boardman.
1830.—Benjamin B. Soule, Joel Sanford.
1831.—Jehiel Williams, Walter Booth.
1832.—Nathaniel Perry, Walter Booth.
1833.—George Taylor, Benjamin B. Soule.
1834.—George Taylor, Sherman Peck.
1835.—Perry Smith, Sherman Peck.
1836.—Perry Smith, Lyman Hine.
1837.—Elizur Warner, Daniel Marsh.
1838.—Orange Merwin, John Wooster.
1839.—O. Warner, Anson Squires.
1840.—Jehiel Williams, Albert N. Baldwin.
1841.—Albert N. Baldwin, Levi Morris.
1842.—Orange Warner, Lawrence Taylor.
1843.—Frederick Gunn, Abijah Thompson.
1844.—No record.
1845.—Albert M. Baldwin, William Roberts.
1846.—Henry Merwin, Horace Judson.
1847.—Henry Merwin, Henry S. Mygatt.
1848.—L. B. Hamlin, M. Morehouse (2d).
1849.—L. B. Hamlin, Lyman Smith.
1850.—George Taylor, Glover Sanford.
1851.—Jehiel Williams, Albert N. Baldwin.
1852.—John C. Smith, John Peck.
1853.—Daniel Marsh, J. G. Noble.
1854.—John G. Noble, G. H. St. John.

1855.—R. J. Canfield, Sherman Peck.
1856.—R. J. Canfield, James H. Keeler.
1857.—Riley Peck, Horace Merwin.
1858.—Horace Merwin, John S. Turrill.
1859.—Carr Hine, John S. Turrill.
1860.—Carr Hine, Isaac Reynolds.
1861.—Silas Erwin, Isaac Reynolds.
1862.—Silas Erwin, Josiah Beardsley.
1863.—Albert N. Baldwin, George Taylor.
1864.—Earle Buckingham, G. H. St. John.
1865.—G. H. St. John, A. B. Mygatt.
1866.—Albert G. Ferris, Harry Buckingham.
1867-69.—Albert S. Hill, Isaac B. Bristol.
1870.—Monroe L. Frost, W. W. Wells.
1871.—George Taylor, John S. Turrill.
1872.—George Taylor, B. W. Buckingham.
1873.—Edward Hunt, Jr., J. H. McMahon.
1874.—George Taylor, Albert N. Baldwin.
1875.—James H. McMahon, Oliver S. Hartwell.
1876.—Albert N. Baldwin, Nicholas Staub.
1877.—Albert N. Baldwin, B. W. Buckingham.
1878-79.—Charles Taylor, Noah W. Hatch.
1880.—Henry W. Evans, Edwin S. Wells.
1881.—Albert S. Hill, Marshall Marsh.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Charles Purdy, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. April 4, 1864.
A. Roberts, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died March 8, 1862.
H. M. Roberts, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died April 6, 1862.
Myron Sheltz, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Feb. 24, 1863.
E. Sparks, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out March 16, 1864.
R. J. Worden, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; killed May 7, 1864.
J. Q. Thayer, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
J. J. Brown, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 29, 1864; must. out July 28, 1865.
J. Burde, 10th Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1864.
J. Headly, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
Thomas Lawrence, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
A. Lefevere, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864; must. out June 24, 1865.
O. Nichols, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 19, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
John Monroe, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 23, 1864; must. out Nov. 11, 1865.
E. Karge, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 25, 1864; must. out Nov. 21, 1865.
Alfred Buckingham, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 25, 1862.
F. K. Hine, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
Eli Ruby, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. March 17, 1862.
George M. Ruby, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861.
Charles E. Tibbetts, second lieutenant, 13th Regt.; pro. to first lieutenant February, 1862; res. May 11, 1864.
C. H. Gaylord, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; disch. April 25, 1866.
J. D. Moshire, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 12, 1861; died Aug. 6, 1863.
J. H. Evans, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. April 25, 1866.
E. T. Camp, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Feb. 17, 1863.
John Ferriss, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
John Odell, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. April 25, 1866.
Joseph Taylor, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. April 25, 1866.
Henry S. Turrill, second assistant surgeon, 17th Regt.; com. Jan. 22, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
W. E. Benedict, 17th Regt.; enl. August, 1862; died Nov. 7, 1863.
M. Hunt, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
J. P. Cummings, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
William Lamson, 28th Regt.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 21, 1863.
Thomas Burr, H. F. Jackson, H. J. Franklin, George A. Green, Richard Heacock, C. Phillips, H. J. Randolph, and E. L. Nichols volunteered in the 29th Colored Regt.
R. R. Hurd, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. March 11, 1863.
R. J. Loveridge, 1st Art.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. April 8, 1865.
J. Lapoint, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
George Stevens, 6th Regt.; enl. Nov. 14, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
O. F. Lathrop, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 11, 1864.
D. Wenzerger, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 11, 1864; killed Sept. 29, 1864.
J. McLoy.
A. E. Bartram, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Aug. 23, 1865.

* For list of 19th Regiment, see Chapter V.

W. J. Roberts, first lieutenant, 8th Regt.; pro. to captain; disch. Jan. 31, 1861.
Charles U. Irwin, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; killed Sept. 29, 1864.
David Lake, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Henry Disbrow, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.
Charles Ford, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 5, 1862.
Charles Allen, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. May 12, 1862.
O. S. Bartram, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. May 11, 1862.
D. A. Baldwin, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant Dec. 12, 1865.
James Binde, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Joseph Brush, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; must. out Sept. 20, 1864.
A. N. Buck, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out May 11, 1862.
David B. Disbrow, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; must. out Jan. 15, 1863.
W. P. Dutcher, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. July 15, 1865.
H. Ferris, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died July 27, 1862.
Robert Ferris, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Charles Garley, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 4, 1864.
P. H. Jacklin, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died Sept. 23, 1862.
A. Jennings, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Sept. 21, 1864.
Jay Jennings, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; disch. Dec. 10, 1862.
George E. Logan, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died March 5, 1862.
F. G. Lamson, 8th Regt.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; disch. Feb. 2, 1863.

INFANTRY COMPANY D.†

David D. Hoag, captain; New Milford; com. Aug. 23, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Stephen C. Ferris, sergeant; New Milford; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1863.
Henry Shove, sergeant; New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Levi E. Curtis, sergeant; New Milford; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. for re-enlistment Feb. 28, 1863.
Henry A. Soule, corporal; New Milford; enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. for re-enlistment July 23, 1863.
Charles B. Gregory, corporal; New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 30, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Decatur D. Marsh, corporal; New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; died April 12, 1863, at Barrancas, Fla.
Titus Clark, corporal; New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Alfred E. Fuller, musician; New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Aaron N. Ford, musician; New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died May 22, 1863, at Brashear City, La.
Allen, Charles, New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862.
Bailey, Joseph A., New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Bartram, Charles E., New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Bemus, Charles F., New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; killed at Port Hudson, La., June 14, 1863.
Booth, Henry, New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Bronson, William N., New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; died July 28, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Cronkwright, Alex., New Milford; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; died July 13, 1863, at Barrancas, Fla.
Camp, Edwin, New Milford; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Dodge, Robert, New Milford; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Ferris, Jay, New Milford; enl. Sept. 25, 1862; died June 1, 1863, at New Orleans, La.
Goodsell, Jerome, New Milford; enl. Aug. 23, 1862.
Hoyt, Dennison, New Milford; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Judson, Charles, New Milford; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Lathrop, William, New Milford; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Mentzh, John L., New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Morehouse, Frank, New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Noble, Andrew B., New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Pike, Luther M., New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Plumb, Alonzo, New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Schultz, Myron, New Milford; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Sherwood, Asahel, New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.

† Mustered into United States service Nov. 15, 1862.



Ambrose S Rogers



RES. OF A. S. ROGERS, NEW MILFORD CONN.

Stevens, Henry L., New Milford; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.

Treat, Frederick M., New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for re-enlistment July 24, 1863.

Van Anden, William, New Milford; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. for re-enlistment July 23, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

AMBROSE S. ROGERS.

Ambrose S. Rogers, principal of the "Adelphic Institute," was a native of Cornwall, Conn., and was graduated at Union College, under Dr. Eliphalet Nott, in 1840. Records in the British Museum trace the Rogers family to Thomas Rogers, sergeant-at-law, of Bendford, county of Wilts, England, who died in 1485. He was great-grandfather of John Rogers the martyr. The Rogers family was cradled in Bendford, and the name Noah has been handed down in direct line for seven generations. Noah (3) and Edward, his brother, came to Cornwall in 1760. They were men of sterling worth, of whom their descendants are justly proud. Noah Rogers (3) was the sixth generation from the martyr, and was one of the most active pioneers of Cornwall, and first in every enterprise. He was engaged not only in agriculture on five farms, but in everything else that would advance civilization or the town, running two forges, a grist-mill, and two saw-mills. Although exempt from military service, he yet volunteered and served as a soldier in the Revolution. His son, Deacon Noah Rogers (4), had four sons—Daniel, John, Noah, and Ambrose—and five daughters,—Lydia, Rhoda, Abigail, Eliza, and Amanda,—all of whom attained maturity, married, and had children. (In 1864 there were three of the sons, the five daughters, thirty of their children, and thirty-three of their grandchildren living.) For several years the four sons owned farms adjoining in Cornwall. Deacon Rogers was a man of good judgment, of great enterprise, like his father, and filled often the various town offices, and represented Cornwall in the Legislatures of 1813–14–15–18. He was in every respect a noble and upright man. He gave his children good educational advantages, and there was no man who was more willing to help every good cause, and his ample fortune was used for the benefit of the needy and unfortunate. He paid a large share of the original cost of the church in North Cornwall, besides furnishing a large amount of timber and lumber. He was a man of *deeds*, not *words*, a character fit for his age and generation. And right well did he do his work. So well that when, at the age of seventy, he was stricken with apoplexy, a "shock," as it was called, it was said by one of the town's best citizens "that the *society* had received a 'shock.'" We are happy to add that his sons, Daniel, John, and Noah (Ambrose being then at college), most honorably filled the vacuum caused by their father's death. They were worthy sons of a worthy sire, true to society, true to their church, true to their God. Their father invariably, on the failure to raise funds for the minister's salary, always paid the deficit. They, following his example, did the same, and during their lives the minister of North Cornwall could safely rely on his full salary being paid.

Since the martyrdom of John Rogers, there has not been a period when some of his lineal descendants have not stood forth to battle boldly and strongly for the right, by the pen or in the pulpit, in the courts of justice or the halls of legislation. They have filled not only positions of highest trust in the British government, but in America they are occupying places of trust and honor, and at the bar and in the pulpit are earnestly following the martyr's spirit, and are more in number probably than can be traced to any other stock. Ten nobler women than the five daughters of Noah Rogers (3), Sarah, Abigail, Rhoda, Irene, and Amanda, and the five daughters of Deacon Noah Rogers, named above, were never reared in New England.

Mrs. Ellen (Thompson) Rogers is twin daughter of the late N. F. Thompson, New Haven, Conn. He was for many years director of the Mechanics' Bank in that city; afterwards he was for over fourteen years its president. He was ever true to this position of trust, and in his death the bank lost a man of strict integrity and remarkable business capacity, whose opinion was of great weight, and whose judgment was unerring in all financial matters. His nature was kind and affectionate, true to his family, true to his church, and true to his God. He was born in 1803, and in 1876 he passed triumphantly away to the shining heights beyond. His wife, Jane Caroline Street, preceded him to the tomb a few years previous. She was granddaughter of Rev. Nicholas Street, who was for fifty years pastor of the church in East Haven. She was connected back through generations of clergy to the associate first minister of New Haven, and inherited their noble traits of character, blended with the most gentle and unobtrusive piety. Grandly gifted with an intellect that delighted itself in art, a heart thoroughly allied to the beautiful in nature, her genius found fit expression in transferring the varied tints of wood and sky, or delighting with graphic pen by her quaint originality of thought. She reared a family of nine children, who were wisely governed, and whose spiritual training brought all into the fold of Christ. She kept herself well informed of the political, social, and religious issues of the day. Her kindred esteemed her highly for her many virtues. "Her children rise up and call her blessed, her husband and he praiseth her." Although eventually Mrs. Rogers left the "home-nest," none realized the gap it made in her life, when, with the exception of two beloved sisters and one brother, the Thompson family had at the writing of this sketch

gone to their eternal home. Her twin sister, Lottie, "fell asleep" June 28, 1880. The sisters, so closely allied from birth, were similar in personal appearance, taste, and spiritual aspirations, which made the bond very close and strong, when New Milford became the home of both. To give an adequate idea of the picturesque surroundings of their residence, it seems desirable to allude to the high estimation in which it was held by such an enthusiastic lover of the grand and sublime in nature as Miss Thompson. When shadows came so unexpectedly in the form of sickness not a murmur escaped the sufferer's lips, and she still manifested an interest in family details, in the children so tenderly loved, and in the rural charms of her adopted home. As an artist, she possessed an inherited talent and a brave industry, giving more than medium value to her labors of love in the art of painting. Her mind was enriched by study and travel, which gave vigor and originality to her facile pen, while her choice social qualities made her inexpressibly dear to a large circle of friends. Gifted with a rich voice, she was never weary of singing gospel songs, or indulging in the study of elocution. But, more than all, her deep-toned piety showed itself in the daily exercise of the Christian graces. The poor were succored by her, the bereaved comforted by her prayers and sympathy, and the wandering guided by her to the Master's feet. Shortly before the dark shadow of death came, this ardent lover of nature was raised in her bed to behold once more the beauty of one of lovely June's closing days, through the opened windows of that "upper chamber," her own loved room. It seemed a picture fit for paradise. She gazed through a vista of living green beyond to the placid river (Housatonic), supplemented by mountains smiling down upon her, as they seemed to touch the clouds which reflected in the mirrored surface of the river a gorgeous sunset, presenting a scene of unsurpassed loveliness, with their blendings of amethyst blue and deep tints of crimson and gold. In this sweet tranquillity, her mind at perfect peace dwelt on the Scripture text, "I swear unto thee I will glorify the earth." As the clouds were again bathed with their summer glory, her happy spirit passed to the fairer world of endless day.

The residence of A. S. Rogers, of New Milford, Conn., is located on an eminence one hundred and twenty feet above the road, and commands a fine view of the Housatonic River. Surrounded by adornments which nature has prepared with a lavish hand, it is admirably adapted for what it was at first designed (a private school for boys), but for several years the owner and his family have been the sole occupants. We do not propose to describe all the advantages of this locality by its beauty and healthfulness, but give a brief sketch of its artistic attractions. The main building, with its north and south wing, is perfect in symmetry, with a broad veranda extending three sides, which constitutes a pleasing addition, with its trellis-work adorned with climbing roses, which in the "leafy month" contribute to the floral kingdom their wealth of fragrant blossoms. Among the flowering shrubs that beautify the north piazza, the "Garland Deutzia," with its abundant blossoms, affords a pleasing screen and ornament. In the late autumn these are superseded in the background by the coral berries of the gorgeous "Burning Bush," adding cheer by their brightness and abundance. Introducing the visitor when the earth is robed with her summer verdure, let us approach from the front entrance, and ascend about a hundred stone steps, resting a moment at "Cozy Nook," on the rustic seat which invitingly tempts one to pause and take breath. If on entering we failed to admire the rows of gigantic maples which line the fence, and which, if possessed of the power of speech, could unfold the tale of the fate of their companions when the crackling sound of the axe, laid vigorously at their huge trunks, had caused banishment. The view from this point, no longer obstructed, gives a glimpse of the cars as they rush onward, sending the echoes of their shrill whistle sounding over hill and valley. Here, with nature's carpet, dotted with wild-flowers, at our feet, beneath the shadow of the evergreen fir-tree, with its rustic hanging-baskets well supplied with gracefully-drooping plants, and surrounded by clumps of trees and snarled trunks, with a thick growth of vines festooning their mossy sides. The dark urns, standing firm on their marble bases, retain their floral treasures lovingly within, gladdening the eye with their cheerful beauty. A few steps and the lawn is exchanged for the broad graveled walk leading to the house, and bordered on either side by evergreen fir-trees, which justly entitle it to the name of "Evergreen Avenue."

So ornamental in appearance, it presents a cheerful aspect even when locked in the icy grasp of winter, and at that season affords, in its stiff green branches, both food and shelter to the blue-jays who resort hither, giving cheer by their sweet and exhilarating warbles. These favorite winter-trees, loftily standing in tasteful arrangement, fairly look down upon the old chestnut-tree. This ancient celebrity stands, the pride and glory of the mansion,—

"Come rest beneath its grateful shade,
The grand old chestnut-tree;
The beauties of yon hill and glade
Are not so dear to me.

"Majestic in thy grandeur, tall,
Well hast thou done thy part;
By poet loved, admired by all,
Grand imagery of art.

"Gay, happy childhood loves to seek
Thy nuts, which strew the ground,
Or climb to yonder lofty seat
In intertwining crown.

"Dear, cherished tree! long may'st thou live,
Be loved as now thou art;
And inspiration ever give
Its impress on the heart."



EVERGREEN AVENUE.



OLD CHESTNUT TREE.



THE FORMER SCHOOL HOUSE.



ROCKERY AND RAMBLE.



Geo Taylor.

We may tarry beneath its grateful shadow, or receive ample compensation for the labor of ascending the steps by finding a second seat in readiness within its green branches. Now, seated high in air, a peaceful feeling steals over the heart,—of gratitude, in the devout mind, to the Giver of all good for his endless tokens of love in the gifts of nature. Even the birds catch the enthusiasm, and, clearing their tiny throats, lead off in glorious songs of praise to their Maker.

Having paid our respects to this venerable tree, let us descend and turn our steps southward towards the apple-orchard, which in bloom is surpassingly lovely, and produces abundant harvests of luscious fruit, which well rewards for its cultivation. With no intention of slighting the pear-trees and other varieties of fruit, we pass on near the boundary of the kitchen-garden, rather prosaic in appearance, but deserving honorable survey of those who have an eye for utility and a relish for fresh vegetables. To please the "little folks," we proceed through "tangled juniper, beds of weeds," down impromptu stepping-stones, where the "weeping willows" grow, to the tiny streamlet, which is navigated only by miniature boats on account of its circumscribed limits, but is an unfailing source of pleasure for the bright eyes and busy hands of childhood. Perhaps a lesson of industry is taught by the busy bees (to whose hives we come by a side-path), who yearly afford "nectar sweet," as well as prove a standing monument of rebuke to all idlers. We now come to what was formerly the school building, and which possesses the qualification of being transformed to a gardener's lodge. Directly in front is a graceful maple of tender growth, called the "Thompson centennial tree," from the fact that it was planted by the sisters bearing that name in the centennial year. The ceremony was superintended by A. S. Rogers, the worthy head of the family, and by the noble youth at that time members of the institution. The address, expressing gratitude that our country had enjoyed the blessings of freedom for a hundred years, and that the tree might grow, flourish, and live to witness a second centennial year, was given by Miss Lottie Thompson, who now beholds the "Tree of Life," whose "leaf shall not wither." The maple now stands, a living monument to her memory, around which cluster tender reminiscences of her worth and excellence. In the rear of this building is "Molly" pasture, a fertile, sloping meadow, where the meek-eyed cows are quietly grazing, seemingly content to live and die on the broad acres. At noonday in midsummer they never fail to seek the shade of the accommodating trees for shelter from the heat and glare of the sun. Let our noble steeds come to the front, and show their willingness to vacate the barn buildings, to receive the attention bestowed upon them. They are pronounced a most valuable addition to the comfort and enjoyment of the owner and family. The beautiful pony "Fannie," so intelligent and docile, is noted for her adaptation to saddle or harness, and her partiality for the juveniles of the household. Proceeding onward to the north, through the gateway, we may enjoy a stroll through "Home Avenue," the driveway of which is ornamented with maple-trees of vigorous growth. We may stand at some favorable point and witness one of the finest views in Litchfield County, and when bathed in the lights and shadows of a glorious summer afternoon it presents a picture of charming magnificence. On retracing our steps, we may tarry a moment on the north side and explore the "Rockery," a grotesque and romantic little nook, which the combination of art with nature renders attractive. Various specimens of stone from Mine Hill have been utilized by an arrangement, piled together in the form of a pyramid, so placed as to give foothold to the potted plants which adorn its sides. Graceful ferns delight in the damp earth at the base, while soft green mosses cling lovingly to the interstices, where many a protruding wild-flower grows spontaneously. Within its brilliant coronal of green is secured a pot of ivy, with its creeping vine of polished leaves, which find support on the trees in close proximity. We may inhale the exquisite fragrance emitted from the delicate blossoms which embellish the spot while enjoying the repose offered by iron chairs of durable construction, or seek yon vine-clad bower as we emerge from the labyrinth of rural beauty. Leaving the grounds, not yet fully explored, we adjourn to the house to take observations from its upper windows, which is, perhaps, the crowning joy of all. The dazzling glories of summer's closing day heighten the beauty of the landscape. Openings through the dense drapery of green foliage reveal glimpses of the thickly-settled village, with its church-spires pointing towards the azure sky, which looks smilingly down on woody dell, waving fields, and verdant meadows. The river curves silently and gracefully onward, its banks bordered by trees and shrubs, which shower their leaves into its smooth surface or on nature's carpet of richest green. The artistic effect is completed by the encircling hills, which stand in dignified grandeur, like silent sentinels guarding the lonely scene, while their summits seem to touch the clouds, and harmonize with their richest tints of amber and gold, blended with violet and crimson. As the liquid stream of light gradually fades from the enraptured vision, these soft shadows lengthen over the valley, and the dim twilight as it descends spreads its mantle of gray over the glowing earth in solemn benediction.

DR. GEORGE TAYLOR.

George Taylor, M.D., was born in New Milford, Conn., Aug. 24, 1802, and died Jan. 14, 1881, aged seventy-eight years. His maternal great-grandfather, Rev. Daniel Boardman, was the first ordained clergyman of New Milford, and his grandfather, Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, was the second. The emigrant, John

Taylor, who was the first American ancestor of Dr. Taylor, arrived at Windsor, Conn., Aug. 17, 1639. He was a person of property, character, and influence, and was lost at sea in 1645, while on a voyage to England. His will, made before his departure, was not probated till 1694. The history of ancient Windsor has an account of him and the land he owned. Thomas Taylor married Rebecca Ketchum, of Norwalk, where he lived till he was forty-one years old, when he moved to Danbury as one of its seven first settlers. He was a worthy man, and represented his town in the General Assembly a number of years. His son Daniel married a Benedict, by whom he had two daughters, and then a Hoyt; they had two sons, Nathaniel and Daniel. Nathaniel was born at Danbury, Conn., Aug. 27, 1722. He married Tamar Boardman in 1749, having graduated at Yale in 1745. For more than twenty-six years, from 1774 until his death, Dec. 9, 1800, he was a member of the board of trustees of Yale College; had the management of the college farms, and in various ways rendered important service. He was a zealous advocate of the American Revolution, and during that contest remitted one year's salary, and also served as chaplain to a regiment of Connecticut troops. He came to New Milford to preach, Jan. 3, 1748, and was ordained on the 29th of June following, and faithfully, for over fifty-two years, exercised the duties of his sacred calling. He was in his seventy-ninth year when he died, and his family is exceptional in point of longevity. This inscription, which he designed for a monumental tablet over his grandfather's grave in Danbury, but which was never completed, is worthy of preservation:

"Marble may tell Posterity that Mr. Thomas Taylor, a first settler in Danbury, died Jan. 1735, aged 92. He had Ten children by one wife. The eldest, Thomas, died aged 90; Joseph, 90; John, 70; Daniel, 94; Timothy, 56; Nathan, 100; Theophilus, 90; Deborah, 80; Rebecca, 98; Eunice, 98; in all 858. This stone erected by Rev. Nathaniel Taylor, son of Daniel."

Col. William Taylor was youngest child of Rev. Nathaniel Taylor. He was born in New Milford, March 20, 1764, and married Abigail Starr, of Danbury, Dec. 3, 1786. He was an eminent citizen, and died, universally mourned, Feb. 24, 1841. Dr. George Taylor was their youngest child. His early education was acquired at private schools in Litchfield, Sharon, and Salisbury. When but a small boy he accidentally cut one of his eyes with a knife, permanently destroying its sight. He was graduated at Yale in 1824, and commenced practice as a physician in New Milford at once. He practiced allopathy until 1837, when, through Dr. Vanderbergh, of New York City, he was converted to homœopathy, and became its first practitioner in Connecticut. He conducted a very large practice over a very wide circuit for more than half a century, and, until disabled by age, with great skill and great success. He won, as he deserved, the perfect confidence and warm love of all his patients, for he put forth his strongest efforts and wisest skill for rich and poor alike.

Dr. Taylor was much in public affairs. He was sent to the State Senate in 1832. This was his first public office. He represented New Milford many years in the Assembly, and was sent again to the Senate. He was judge of probate for a long time, and town treasurer for many years. Democratic in politics, he was one of the pillars of that party in this section of the State. He was nominated for member of Congress in 1847, and defeated by Hon. Truman Smith. He was at one time a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. In 1864 he was sent as delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Chicago, which nominated Gen. McClellan for President. In 1876 he was chosen member of the Electoral College, and cast his vote for Samuel J. Tilden.

Perhaps no man in Litchfield County was more widely known in social, political, or professional circles, and surely none ever stood higher in esteem and confidence than he.

His children are Charles Taylor, M.D., for years a homœopathic physician in New Milford, and Mrs. Thomas E. Stewart, of New York City.

Nothing can more faithfully portray the estimation in which the citizens of New Milford hold his memory than the following extracts, the first from an article contributed to the Bridgeport *Farmer* by Henry S. Sanford, Esq., and the second from an obituary in the *Housatonic Ray*:

"Born in New Milford, the son of an eminent citizen, Col. William Taylor, and the lineal descendant of the two first settled Congregational clergymen of that town, he was in every respect a son of the soil, a product and an exponent of the Housatonic Valley in its calm repose, and of its high hills, which guard it in their silent strength. . . . In politics, during many years, Dr. Taylor stood forth as the main manager and foremost factor of the Democratic party in New Milford. Nay, he often seemed not merely the leader there of the Democratic party, but almost its veritable and living embodiment. In council, in caucus, and in convention his advice, discreet, temperate and honorable, was always listened to and followed. All my early life was spent in New Milford, and it was my fortune, as that of my father before me, to act always with the party opposed to Democracy, and I take the greater pride and the more pleasure in bearing witness to the manly manner in which Dr. Taylor invariably conducted political contests. His integrity was white as the snow, his fairness plain as the day. He scorned all treachery, trickery, and baseness. Firm in his fealty to his party, he yet respected the opinions of others who differed from him, and blended no bitterness with the strife. He said once that my father, the late David C. Sanford, and himself had lived opposite to each other, across the village green, for many years, and had always and at all times opposed each other strongly in politics, and all matters allied to politics, but that no unpleasant word and, he believed, no unpleasant look had ever been



RESIDENCE OF D. E. SOULE, NEW MILFORD, CONN.



Albert. A Baldwin

exchanged between them. The truth is the doctor believed steadfastly in his political principles, and was at bottom, and at heart, an ardent patriot and a public-spirited citizen. He believed his party to be in the right in the main, and in most points; so he adhered to it, and honored it, and it honored him. But he has gone. His noble, commanding figure, crowned with snow-white locks, standing and sitting like a Prime Minister, will no more adorn the village and the valley, yet love for the man, and respect and tender regard for his memory, shall remain while the river flows and the valley smiles for us who knew him and are left behind."

"He occupied from early manhood a prominent place in this community, including various positions of honor and trust. His record has been one of perfect integrity; his public career has been without a stain of venality. In the conduct of personal affairs he was just and true in his intercourse with his fellow-men; indeed, he was faithful and true in all the relations of life. He had a kind and sympathizing disposition, and was exceedingly gentle and painstaking in the discharge of his professional duties; and during his long career he answered thousands of calls from the poor and the afflicted, from whom he could expect no other recompense than gratitude. The characteristics to which we have alluded ran like golden threads through his life, and inspired in a marked degree the respect and confidence of all who knew him."

DAVID E. SOULE.

David E. Soule was born on Long Mountain, in the northwestern part of the town of New Milford, and lived there with his father, John Soule, until he was nearly seventeen years old. Having received a common-school education, he now began the world for himself. After having served an apprenticeship of three years as carpenter and joiner, he set out at New Milford and vicinity, working at his trade until August, 1862, when he enlisted as a private soldier in Capt. George Williams' Co. H, of the Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteers; served as color-bearer in several battles, —namely, Hanover Court-house, Cold Harbor, before Petersburg, Weldon Railroad, etc.,—after which he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; was in the Army of the Potomac and Shenandoah Valley; was engaged in eight different battles, besides several skirmishes, and was never wounded. When discharged, after the close of the war, he returned home and engaged in building, in connection with the lumber business, with his brother, T. Soule. He is also extensively engaged in the tobacco business. In January, 1866, Mr. Soule married Sarah M. Sullivan; they have three children,—Frank E., Florence A., and Willie W. His wife is a native of New Milford. From his labor and skill Mr. Soule has amassed a comfortable fortune. He is yet in the prime of life, and so conducts his business as not only to furnish employment to a goodly number



DAVID E. SOULE.

of men, but ornamenting his town and the surrounding country with beautiful designs of architecture. A view of his residence may be seen elsewhere in this work.

HON. A. N. BALDWIN.

Albert N. Baldwin was born in New Milford, Conn., Sept. 28, 1811. He is descended from an old Saxon family often mentioned in early English history, and traces his ancestry in an unbroken line to John Baldwin, of Aylesbury, England, who was sole inheritor of his brother Richard, who died in 1480. Sylvester Baldwin, the emigrant, came to Milford, Conn., in 1632, there settled, and reared sons and daughters. The family has ever been a reputable one, possessed of industry, integrity, and liberality. Theophilus Baldwin came from Milford to New Milford in the early part of the eighteenth century, and his son Isaac, born in New Milford, in 1735, was grandfather to A. N. Baldwin. He married Hannah Davis, Jan. 2, 1765, and died Dec. 16, 1811. They had ten children, eight attaining maturity. At twenty years of age he settled on the same place now occupied by his grandson, and thereafter, for fifty-six years, made it his home.

Noble Baldwin, his third son, was born on the old homestead, Dec. 25, 1779. He lived there over ninety-two years, and died, much regretted, March 23, 1872. He was a man of strong physique, a quiet agriculturist, caring nothing for public places or honors, but was prominently connected with the Baptist Church

of which he was a zealous member for years. He married Mary Hinman, of Oxford, Sept. 17, 1803. Their children were Norman, Elmer, Albert N., and Harriet E. (Mrs. F. G. Bennet, of New Milford). Mrs. Baldwin died March 9, 1859.

Albert received a common-school education, and taught winter terms of district school from the age of sixteen to twenty-nine, working on the farm in summer. He has never moved from the old homestead, which, nicely located in the beautiful valley, has been a pleasant home for several generations. Oct. 20, 1835, he married Eliza, daughter of Jeremiah and Sarah E. (Merwin) Baldwin. She was born in New Milford, April 8, 1816. Their son, Francis G., born Feb. 27, 1840, now resides in New Milford.

Mr. Baldwin is a man of extended public service. He has been called to fill nearly every position of trust and responsibility in his town; has represented New Milford many years in the State Legislature, was member of many important committees; was State's prison inspector, and largely instrumental in establishing the reform school. Always deeply engaged in education, he has been for years a member of the board of education. He was formerly a Whig, but on the breaking up of that party he became a Democrat, and has always acted with its leaders, believing that in a close adherence to the Constitution existed the perpetuity of the republic. His local attachment makes him largely interested in New Milford. His economy, business qualities, prudence, and success have placed him in good financial circumstances.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin are consistent and valued members of the Baptist Church, joining it in 1850.

GEORGE H. NOBLE.

The Noble name is of great antiquity in England, from which country Thomas Noble, the first American ancestor, probably came about the middle of the seventeenth century. He was a resident of Boston in 1653; became one of the early settlers of Springfield, Mass., and afterwards removed to Westfield, Mass., where he died, Jan. 20, 1704.

His son John was born in Springfield, Mass., March 6, 1662, and died in New Milford, Conn., Aug. 17, 1714, aged fifty-two years.

The same spirit which led Thomas Noble, Sr., to brave the dangers of the ocean and the wilderness inspired his eldest son to become the first white settler in the rich valley of the Housatonic, at New Milford, Conn. June 22, 1706, John Noble, then of Westfield, purchased land at New Milford, Conn., of John Woodruffe, of Milford, an original proprietor, and moved thither in 1707. The incidents concerning his settlement appear in their proper place in the history of the town. He was one of the committee chosen in 1710 by the proprietors to divide the lands of the settlers, and the same year joined the First Congregational Church of Woodbury, and was one of the petitioners to the General Court for an organization of a church in New Milford, which was organized in 1716, two years after his death.

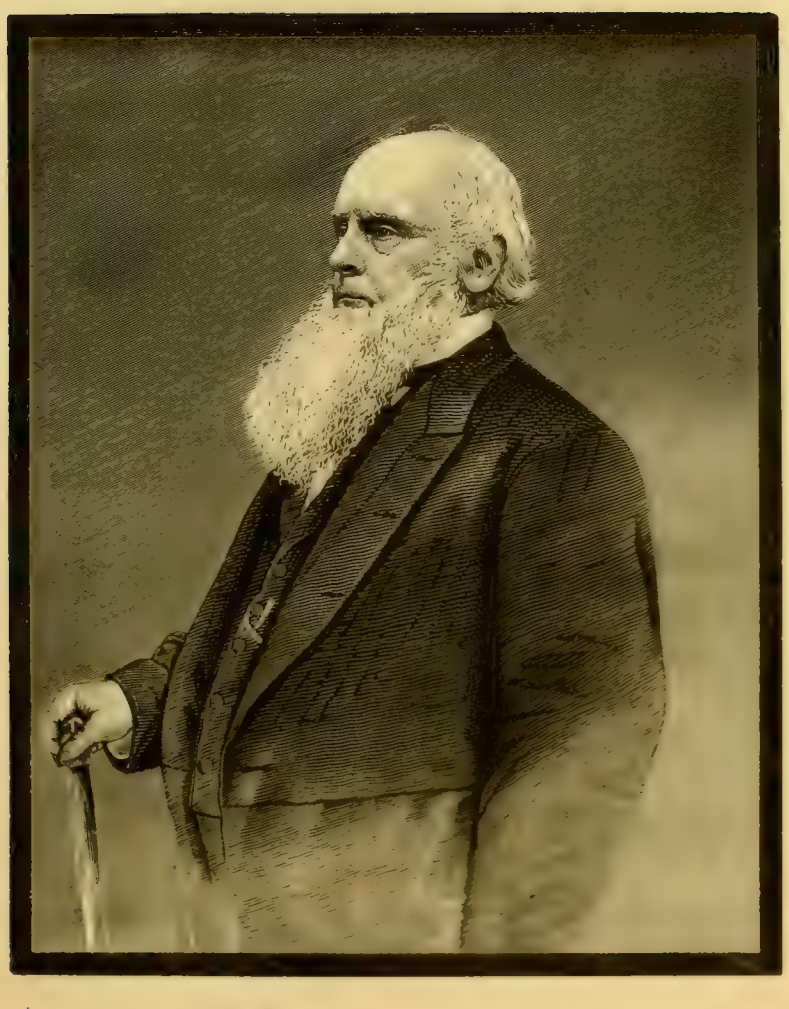
Ensign David Noble, son of John, was born in Westfield, Mass., Jan. 25, 1696; joined the Congregational Church in New Milford in 1720, and died about 1760. He was selectman 1736–37, representative to the General Assembly for six sessions, and was chosen, Oct. 11, 1743, ensign of the North military company, in New Milford. He married for his second wife Susanna, daughter of Hon. John and Elizabeth Sherman, of Woodbury.

Their oldest child, Zadock, was born in New Milford, Sept. 17, 1723, and died Jan. 13, 1786. In 1761 he was selectman. Under date of March 31, 1777, the records of New Milford show that it was "*Voted*, 2d, That a committee be appointed, according to the advise of his Hon^{r} the Governor, etc., for the purpose of furnishing the Quota of Soldiers in the Continental service of s^{d} New Milford," and Lieut. Zadock Noble was chosen first on said committee. Dec. 8, 1777, he was chosen one of the New Milford committee of inspection and correspondence. He married Freelove Dibble, of Danbury, Conn., and had numerous children.

Their son, Ezra Dibble Noble, was born in New Milford, Conn., Jan. 3, 1749; was a farmer, and died March 26, 1808. He was twice married, and had many children. His son Ezra was born July 9, 1779, in New Milford; passed his life and died there, June 1, 1855. He was selectman 1815–17, and justice of the peace from 1825 to 1849. He was a man simple in his habits, of great modesty and sterling integrity. He died, probably of heart-disease, while sitting in his chair. He married Amelia, daughter of Benjamin and Rachel Hickok, of Danbury, Conn. They had two sons—Hiram B. and George H.—and four daughters.

George Henry Noble was born in New Milford, Conn., March 12, 1814, and was seventh in direct line from Thomas Noble, of Westfield, Mass., and sixth from the first settler of New Milford. He was engaged as clerk in New Haven from 1828 to 1838, where he married, Jan. 6, 1835, Henrietta, daughter of Abel and Henrietta (McCracken) Burritt, of New York City. She was born in New Haven, Conn., June 25, 1816. After about four years passed in merchandising in New York City and Augusta, Ga., Mr. Noble returned, in 1842, to New Milford, and became associated with his brother in the manufacture of boots, under firm-name of H. B. & G. H. Noble. They made a specialty of goods for California trade, and did an extensive business.

Mr. Noble was extensively known and respected throughout the State, and at various times during his long and prosperous business career occupied positions of public responsibility and trust. He was postmaster of New Milford from 1853 to 1856; acted with the Re-



Geo. H. Noble



Horatio G. Sperry

publican party from its formation, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1860, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. Previous to this he was for several years bank commissioner for Connecticut, and filled the position with credit and ability. He was for nearly ten years (1862–71) assessor of internal revenue for the district where he resided, and was for several years a director of the Housatonic Railroad. He was a member of the Congregational Church of New Milford, a constant attendant at the sanctuary, and a valued member of the society. His death occurred Dec. 10, 1872, after a long and wasting illness.

His two surviving children are Alfred Henry and George Belden. They are engaged in the manufacture of buttons in New Milford, with firm-name of Noble Bros. Alfred was born June 3, 1841, in New York; married, Oct. 27, 1864, Eleanor Dacy, daughter of Rev. Charles Gardner and Elizabeth C. (Elting) Acly, of New Milford; they have two children. George was born in New Milford, Oct. 25, 1848. He married, Dec. 19, 1878, Caroline L., daughter of Dr. James and Catharine (Northrup) Hine, of New Milford.

HORATIO GILEAD SPERRY.

Horatio Gilead Sperry was born in New Milford, Conn., Sept. 5, 1806. He was oldest child of Wilmot and Dolly (Averill) Sperry. The Sperry family is of Welsh extraction, and the original spelling of the name, which was continued till about one hundred years ago, was Speary. Deacon Sperry's great-grandfather, Gilead, came from Wales to New Haven with his father and family. He was a splendid mechanic, and when about twenty-one years old came to New Milford to superintend the building of the Congregational church, became acquainted with Mercy, daughter of Rev. Daniel Boardman, married her, and became a lifelong resident of the town. Jared, his only son, was born Dec. 25, 1750, on the farm purchased by his father, in the north part of the town; lived there as a farmer all his life, and died April 12, 1812, in his sixty-second year, a victim of the terrible epidemic which devastated New Milford in that year. He was an Episcopalian. He married Mrs. Amy Wheaton, whose maiden name was Stone. His only son, Wilmot, was her child. He afterwards married a Widow Camp, by whom he had one daughter, Henrietta, who married Hon. Stephen B. Leonard, of Owego, N. Y., and whose children occupy high financial and social positions. Wilmot Sperry was born on the same farm as his father; was educated for an Episcopal clergyman, but became attached to the Congregational Church, and settled as a farmer on the home farm. He was an active business man; was a tanner and currier, and for several years was merchant in Merryall, with Elijah Bennett as partner, under firm-name of Bennett & Sperry. He steadily refused to accept public office, "preferring," as he said, "to attend to his own business rather than that of others." He was a Democrat of the old school. He married Dolly, daughter of Col. Perry Averill, of Washington. Their children were Horatio G., Amy M. (Mrs. John Angevine, of New Preston), Flora (Mrs. Harvey P. Turrell, deceased), and Dolly M. (Mrs. Harvey Whittlesey, of Farmington, deceased). He afterwards married Anna, daughter of Capt. Joseph Whittlesey, of Washington, by whom he had four sons and one daughter,—Jared, Orlo, Walter D., George (deceased), and Harriet P. (Mrs. C. W. Bennett, of Bridgeport).

Horatio was brought up on the old homestead; was educated at common schools, supplemented by a long course of instruction under that veteran and able teacher, Minor Turrell. From about his majority, for several years, Horatio was engaged during the winter in teaching, and went to New Jersey also as a teacher. Returning to Connecticut after some time, he commenced merchandising at Marbledale, where he remained over ten years. Here he married, Oct. 20, 1834, Eliza, daughter of Rev. Abijah Tomlinson. Her mother's maiden name was Betsy Tomlinson. She was of good old Puritan stock, that has ever occupied important positions in Connecticut and elsewhere from the early days of the Commonwealth. In the spring of 1841 they moved to the old place so long occupied by Mr. Sperry's father, and from which he was just called by death, and here they have lived a long life of usefulness, and grown old together, and have the satisfaction of knowing that their life has been one of content. Their children are Anna H. (Mrs. John C. Ackley), Caroline Averill (Mrs. George B. Ackley), Jared Boardman, Charles Tomlinson, Eliza T. (Mrs. Irwin J. Beardsley, of Kent).

Both Mr. and Mrs. Sperry have been members of the Congregational Church for over half a century, and are among the most valued and active members. Mr. Sperry has been deacon since 1854, and clerk of the society from 1854 to 1879.

Deacon Sperry has been unambitious of public distinction, but has consented to take various town offices, among them justice of the peace. He has, as was his father before him, often been called to administer and settle estates. In politics he was a Henry Clay Whig, and is now a Republican, joining that party on its organization. His sons and sons-in-law are all of the same political faith.

CHAPTER XLVI.

NORFOLK.

Geographical—Topographical—The Pioneers—Sale of the Town—First Proprietors' Meeting—War of the Revolution—Names of Soldiers—Labor Regulations, 1778—Pioneer Mills—Schools—The First Post-office—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Temperance Society—Civil History—Incorporation of the Town—List of Representatives from 1722 to 1881—List of Physicians—College Graduates—Military History—Names of Soldiers—Soldiers' Monument.

THIS town lies in the north part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Massachusetts, on the east by Colebrook and Winchester, on the south by Goshen, and on the west by Canaan and North Canaan. The surface of the town is elevated and mountainous, and the soil is a gravelly loam. Blackberry River, which is formed by the junction of two rivers at Norfolk, and flows west into the Housatonic, affords an excellent water-power for manufacturing purposes.

This town belonged to what was known as the Connecticut colony, and was appointed to be sold at Hartford on the second Tuesday in April, 1738. The sale, however, failed, and in 1742 it was again offered for sale, when a portion of it only was disposed of. In May, 1750, an act was passed by the General Assembly ordering the remainder to be sold at public vendue at Middletown in the December following, and to continue the sale until the lands were disposed of, which was effected in 1754.

In 1758 there were but twenty-seven families residing in the town. There were fifty proprietors of the lands, and as it was a condition among them that each should settle one family upon his respective right within five years, the population rapidly increased, and in 1761 numbered about seventy families.

THE PIONEERS.

Among the pioneers were George Palmer, William Barber, Jedediah Richards, John Turner, Ebenezer Knapp, Cornelius Brown, Aaron Aspenwall, Samuel Gaylord, Ezra Knapp, Isaac Pettibone, Edward Strickland, Samuel Cowles, Ebenezer Burr, Elijah Barber, Ebenezer Pardia, Cornelius Dowd, Joseph Mills, Gideon Lawrence, Ashbel Case, Justis Gaylord, Rufus Lawrence, Eli Pettibone, Samuel Mills, Thomas Knapp, Ebenezer Knapp, Jr., James Hotchkiss, Samuel Ransom, Abraham Knapp, James Benedict, Stephen Baker, Joshua Whitney, Jacob Spalding, Stephen Comstock, Jedediah Turner, Samuel Strickland, Jabez Rood, Samuel Monross, Luther Barber, Timothy Gaylord, Elisha Richards, Giles Pettibone, Jonathan Strickland, Amariah Plumb, and David Turner.

The second sale of the town was effected through the agency of John Turner, who was appointed by the town to make application to the Assembly for its sale. He was a determined and energetic man, and at the same time the application was made secured its incorporation; also a land-tax, to continue two years, to assist in defraying the ecclesiastical expenses.

The population of the town rapidly increased, and upon the breaking out of the Revolution it was one of the most prosperous settlements in Litchfield County.

FIRST PROPRIETORS' MEETING, ETC.*

The first meeting of the proprietors of the town of Norfolk, under a warning by Benjamin Hull, Esq., assistant, was on the 18th of December, 1754, at the house of Jonathan Humphry, Simsbury. At said meeting John Humphry was chosen proprietors' clerk. At said meeting it was voted to lay out one hundred acres on a right, there being forty-nine individual rights, one school right, one right for the first minister that should settle, and one right to be appropriated for the support of the ministry. The hundred acres were to be laid in two fifty-acre lots, and to be called first and second divisions, the fifty-two best lots numbered first division, the others the second division. A committee was appointed to size the lots, so as to make the first fifty-two lots as nearly equal as they could by adding the number of acres, and so with the second division. The committee to lay said lots were first to lay convenient highways. The committee were William Willcockson, Jonathan Pettibone, John Patterson, David Phelps, Daniel Lawrence, Jr., Benajah Douglass, Joshua Whitney, Cornelius Brown, Samuel Gaylord.

"*Voted*, To adjourn this meeting to first Wednesday in May next, to meet at the House of Cornelius Brown, in Norfolk."

The second proprietors' meeting was held in Norfolk on May 7, 1755:

"*Voted*, Whereas, John Turner, Junr, Samuel Gaylord, Cornelius Brown, Ezra Knapp, Ebenezer Knapp, William Barber, George Palmer, James Hotchkiss, and Samuel Monross are now in the improvement of lands, and are residing in this Town, And by purchase have become proprietors of rights, shall, if they chuse, hold the lots on which their improvements are made, and not draw for their lots.

"*Voted*, To now proceed to draw for our lots."

The following are the names of the persons: Samuel Flagg, Hartford; John Beebe, Esq.; Gideon Thompson; John Humphry, William Willcockson, Michael Humphry, Simsbury; David Phelps; Jonathan Pettibone, Simsbury; Timothy Hosford; William Barber, Simsbury; Joshua Whitney, Canaan; Ezra Knapp, Ebenezer Knapp, Danbury; Cornelius Brown, Samuel Gaylord, Samuel Monross, James Hotchkiss, James Lusk, William Warner, Benjamin Phelps, John Turner, Jr., Hartford; George Palmer, Isaac Pettibone, Simsbury; Daniel Lawrence, Jr., Benajah Douglass, Canaan; Bavel Seymour, Jeremiah Case, Daniel Willcockson, Jonathan Humphry, Noah Humphry, Simsbury; Edward Griswold, Windsor; Samuel Butler, Phinehas Lewis, John Patterson, Hartford; Joseph Phelps, Jr.; William Walter, Goshen; John Beach, Noah Griswold, David Griswold, Windsor.

* From unpublished manuscript by the late Michael F. Mills.

The lots were designated on the records as lot No. 1, first division, first going over; lot No. 1, first division, second going over.

A meeting was held May 21, 1855:

"*Voted*, To lay One hundred acres on each right in two fifty-acre lots, called second division, first and second going over.

"Feb. 22, 1757.—*Voted*, To lay one hundred acres on each right, to be called the third division, in two fifty-acre lots, first and second going over.

"May 24, 1758.—"*Voted*, To lay out the white-pine timber land, &c.

"Sept. 5, 1759.—*Voted*, To make a further division of our common land; that each person holding a right shall have a right to pitch sixty acres in two thirty-acre pitches, and the proprietors to draw for the day of pitching, beginning on the first day of October, and continuing until the fifty-two days expire. The person drawing No. 1 has the first day, and so on. No person has but one day to make his first thirty-acre pitch. Then reversing, so that the last shall be first and the first last, they make their second thirty-acre pitch. They are to make a survey bill to be signed by two committee men and a surveyor.

"June 9, 1762.—*Voted*, To lay forty acres on a right by pitching."

Since that time they have passed several votes giving right to make further pitches:

"Dec. 18, 1754.—*Voted*, We lay a tax or rate on the forty-nine rights purchased, of eight pounds a right, to be paid in bills of credit of the old tenor, to defray expenses, &c.

"May 21, 1755.—*Voted*, To lay a rate or tax of £9 on each of the 49 rights, &c., payable in bills of credit of the old tenor.

"Nov. 29, 1757.—*Voted*, Our Committee for laying land, &c., shall be allowed 3*s*. 6*d*. a day, chain men 2*s*. 6*d*., and work on the road from 1 May to 1 Oct^{r}, 2*s*. 3*d*. a day. That we will lay out 150 days' work on the road the coming season.

"Feb. 22, 1757.—*Voted*, To appropriate a piece of ground for the burial of the dead, being the same now used for that purpose, about half a mile North of the Centre.

"*Voted*, To give the mill privilege, about a quarter of a mile North of the centre Meeting-House, and a certain number of acres of land to the person who would build a grist-mill and have the same ready for Grinding by the first day of Sept^{r} next, and keep said mill in good repair."

Joshua Whitney accepted the offer, and began to build, but it was not completed for some time, and was finished by Abel Phelps about 1760.

"May 2, 1759.—*Voted*, To give 8 acres of land to the person or persons who would build an Iron work a few rods North of the grist-mill, and have it ready to make Iron within four years."

Daniel Lawrence, Jr., Thomas Day, and Samuel Ransom accepted the offer, and began to build, but the works were not completed until 1766.

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

The sympathies of the people here were from the first strongly with the patriots, and against the Ministerial usurpations, and June 30, 1774, the town ratified by vote the resolves passed by the representatives of the colony at Hartford the previous May. At the same time they voted to send relief to their "poor and distressed brethren at Boston," which was then under blockade. September 30th a rate of one half-penny on the pound was laid to procure a town stock of powder, and on December 26th they accepted with equal readiness the articles of agreement passed by Congress the previous September, and voted to abide by them, "not one appearing in the negative." These resolves were chiefly to abstain from importing any articles from Great Britain, or exporting to them, to discontinue the slave trade, and to encourage in general frugality, economy, and industry. Prominent among the items was the agreement to abstain from that execrable herb, English tea, on which a duty had been paid. A committee of faithful men were charged by the town with the duty of seeing that the resolves were not broken.

When the English fired the first shot of the war at Lexington, in April, 1775, the militia all through New England started for the scene, and remote Norfolk was not behind the rest,—Capt. Timothy Gaylord with twenty-four men started for Boston. They were needed but a short time, and were soon sent home. These volunteer efforts, before the army was organized, showed the temper of the people. One other deserves mention: everybody has heard of Col. Ethan Allen's famous surprise and capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point,—"in the name of the Lord Jehovah and of the Continental Congress,"—but not all are aware that that expedition was originated by Connecticut men at Hartford, most of whom were in the Legislature, and still fewer know that Norfolk was represented in it, not indeed by a man, but *by a horse*. Capt. Edward Mott, of Preston, was sent with sixteen men from Hartford to take these forts, and ordered to gather more among Warner's men in Berkshire, and among the "Green Mountain Boys" under Allen at Bennington. Of course speed was essential to insure success. Norfolk was directly in their path to Berkshire, and when they reached the town one of their horses gave out, and Mott applied to your selectmen for another. Samuel Knapp, grandfather to the present justice of the peace, was the prompt and patriotic man who complied with their request. His horse was loaned, being first appraised at sixteen pounds ten shillings, Mott paying fifteen shillings cash down. On the return of the animal, a few weeks later, bearing ample evidence of having been to war, the appraisers judged that the owner ought to receive five pounds, "the horse being so much damnified." The bill was sent into the colony treasurer, with the fifteen shillings honestly deducted, and was promptly paid. Knapp's receipt for four pounds five shillings is still extant at Hartford.

But more extensive war measures were now on foot. While Washington was investing Boston, after the battle of Bunker Hill, an expedition to Canada was also planned, and placed under Gens. Schuyler and Montgomery. To this Connecticut sent two regiments, and one of them, under Col. Hinman, was recruited from this part of the State, in which the first regular Norfolk soldiers were enlisted, in May, 1775, for seven months. Their captain was John Watson, of Canaan. We have the names of at least twenty of his company who were from this town, and there were probably more. They participated in the siege of St. John's, and in a variety of other actions. Three of them were with Ethan Allen in his brave, though irregular and foolhardy, attempt to take Montreal by surprise, September 25th of that

year, and were taken prisoners with him. Their names were Peter Noble, Ebenezer Mack, and Levi Barnum.

Peter Noble was a sharer of Ethan Allan's privations. They were kept in irons during much of their captivity, and experienced constant indignity and insult from those who had the care of them. They were shipped from Quebec to England, and thence to Ireland, and were kept there some time, being constantly threatened with hanging. They were finally sent back to this country as prisoners of war, in a fleet which anchored in Cape Fear Harbor, North Carolina. Noble, either by nature or by association with Allen, was a plucky fellow, and embraced his first chance to escape from his vessel, the "Sphynx," while at anchor, and, by what Allen describes as "extraordinary swimming," reached the shore in safety, and thence made his way home as best he might, and was probably the first to give information concerning the harsh treatment received by the prisoners. Through his affidavit, Daniel Mack, father of Ebenezer Mack, above mentioned, was enabled to draw his son's back pay; and on learning, at a later time, that the latter was still a prisoner at New York, sent him on a portion of the money, by the aid of which he made his escape and reached home in safety, after fourteen months' imprisonment.

Meantime, the Canada campaign was vigorously prosecuted; but the difficulties were great, the troops poorly disciplined and ill fed, suffering much from smallpox and dysentery, and many a Norfolk boy in this first campaign lost his health or his life from these causes. Montreal was taken, but the attack on Quebec, late in December, failed, and the gallant Montgomery's death sent a thrill of discouragement through the land. The British troops in Canada, however, were few, and early in 1776 the work was pushed again, in order to reduce the province before reinforcements could arrive from England. The Norfolk men had been discharged, with the other Connecticut troops, when their time was out, in December, but their ardor was not cooled. A new regiment was enlisted in this part of the State, to serve in Canada for a year from Feb. 1, 1776, of which Charles Burrall and Nathaniel Buel, of Salisbury, were made colonel and lieutenant-colonel, and John Sedgwick, of North Cornwall, major. Titus Watson, of Norfolk, who had been lieutenant the previous year, was made captain, and gathered a company largely composed of Norfolk men, and many of them his old comrades. This was a large contribution for the town to make, and, crowning the whole, Mr. Robbins was given up to become chaplain for the regiment. He was earnestly patriotic, but the *controlling* motive which led him to go was his desire to advance the moral and spiritual interests of the men while exposed to the demoralizing influences of the war. His diary during the campaign, which has been published, reveals this very clearly. His work among the sick and wounded, his manner of alluding to the preaching services he held, his sadness at the numerous excesses that passed before his eyes, his discouragement at seeing petty rivalries and animosities among the officers, burdened his mind quite as much as his anxiety for the result of the conflict. He was not at all a "fighting chaplain,"—indeed, some of his contemporaries appear to have considered him somewhat deficient in the strictly soldierly qualities,—but he was faithful to his duties so long as he continued in the service, and was respected among his brother officers. Lieut.-Col. Buel was a specially intimate friend, and they tented together much of the time.

This campaign was a disastrous failure, and entailed unusual hardship, as well as discouragement, on the soldiers. This regiment suffered greatly from smallpox, camp fever, bad generalship, and poor accommodations on their way to the front. When they reached Dechambalt, within forty miles of Quebec, the arrival of the English fleet with reinforcements turned the whole army back on the 7th of May, and the utmost that could be done was to cover the retreat so that it would not become a rout. This disorderly falling back of a dispirited and sickly army increased the hardships of all. They withdrew from point to point, making a stand occasionally and skirmishing with the enemy, but were finally obliged to retire up Lake Champlain, and were defeated in two naval actions in the autumn, and were barely left with force enough to hold Ticonderoga and Crown Point during the winter. The Norfolk men suffered greatly during these events, and Chaplain Robbins, utterly unused to such hardships, was soon worn out, and was obliged to return home twice during the summer to recruit his strength. On his second furlough, about August 1st, he wrote as follows, which indicates at once his patriotism and his piety:

"I am peculiarly unfitted for the duties of a chaplain on account of my bilious constitution. I envy Mr. Avery (a brother chaplain) his health. He will go through the hospital, when pestiferous as disease and death can make it, with a face as smooth as a baby's, and afterward an appetite as healthy as a wood-chopper. *I* cannot. After inhaling such diseased breath am sick and faint; besides, their sorrows take hold of me. I would not shrink from the work. Our war is a righteous war; our men are called to defend their country; whole congregations turn out, and the ministers of the gospel should go and encourage them when doing duty, attend and pray for and with them when sick, and bury them when they die. I hope to return to my work."

He did so, but soon gave out again, and was discharged November 1st, as being unable to continue. The following spring a radical change took place in the conduct of the war. No more short enlistments were made, but the Continental line was organized, for which each State was required to furnish a certain quota, and they were enlisted for three years or the war, bounties being offered by Congress, and often by the States also. Upwards of thirty enlisted for that term from Norfolk in the early part of 1777, and a large share of them were in the regiment of Col. Heman Swift, of South Cornwall, and served under Washington in the battles of the next three years, in

the vicinity of New York and New Jersey. Norfolk's number for the Continental line was kept up till the close of the war. But besides these there were occasions of special alarm, when the militia were called out and served for short terms, as in the burning of Danbury, and especially when Burgoyne marched from Canada and sent terror into New England by retaking Ticonderoga and Crown Point, in July, 1777. The plan was to sever New England from the rest of the country by a march down the valley of the Hudson, to form a junction with Gen. Clinton from New York. Litchfield County, being so near the line of march, was thoroughly roused, and Norfolk sent her militia along with the rest, who were present at the famous surrender of Burgoyne's army at Saratoga in October. More traditions now remain in the town concerning that battle and its consequences than concerning any other during the war. A portion of the surrendered army passed through here on their way to Hartford, and were encamped for a time on the green. There were among them both English and Hessians. It is said that Mr. Robbins and other citizens gave the soldiers liberty to sleep in their barns. Two Hessians remained behind when the rest left. One was sick, and was kindly cared for by a good mother in Israel, Mrs. Michael Mills, until he died. The other married and settled here.

After this battle New England was at quite a remove from the scene of active operations, and Norfolk's soldiers were at a distance from home until peace was concluded. The sending of soldiers, however, was not the only contribution of the town to the war. Besides all the indirect privations of hard times, heavy taxation, and an irredeemable currency, the home department of the service was not a slight one. A special committee was appointed to take care of the families of the three years' men, and, moreover, individuals made great sacrifices in bringing home and caring for their sick and wounded relatives. The work of keeping their quota full was not easy, and required constant attention from the town officers. During the winter of 1777–78, Washington's army, in camp at Valley Forge, was in distress for sufficient clothing, and Col. Heman Swift wrote to the towns of Kent, Sharon, Canaan, Cornwall, Norfolk, and Goshen, from which his regiment was recruited, asking for help for the men at once. Norfolk moved promptly, and gathered a quantity of woolen clothing, as follows: 32 pairs overalls, 32 pairs shoes, 59 pairs stockings, 35 pairs mittens, 32 flannel shirts, 2 frocks. The whole were valued by the government at £162 6*s.* 9*d.*, and were sent on at once to the great relief of the soldiers.

The furnace at Salisbury furnished the government with cannon and ball and other army supplies, the transportation of which often gave employment to the townspeople. Nine Norfolk men, with their teams, were engaged in the autumn of 1776 in carrying cannon and ball from Salisbury to Hartford. In 1781 the town, according to an order from the Legislature, gathered a quantity of commissary stores for the army, and deposited them at a convenient place for safe-keeping. The next year it was found that for some reason these provisions were damaged in keeping, and the loss was estimated at fifty pounds. A heavier loss than this, however, was occasioned in 1777–78, when the camp fever, now called dysentery, became prevalent and carried many to the grave. The number of burials in town—recorded by Mr. Robbins—for 1777 is 56, for 1778 is 37, against 12 in 1776 (besides 8 in the army) and 9 in 1775, while there were but 6 in 1779 and 9 in 1780.* Verily those years, which were called the midnight of the Revolution, were also years of domestic darkness at your fathers' firesides.

Of individual prominent men in the home department of the Revolutionary service, Col. Giles Pettibone deserves mention, who was the leading spirit in carrying out all the measures required. He held several offices in town during the whole eight years, and was put upon most of the committees raised upon matters pertaining to the war, besides serving as representative at four sessions of the Legislature. He was also himself at different times in the service at the front. He is mentioned only as captain, and finally major, during the Revolution; his title of colonel would therefore seem to have been obtained at a later period as an officer of the militia.

Jacob Spaulding, the ancestor of the present Spaulding families here, did perhaps more still. "He had himself been in the French war, and was present at the taking of Quebec by Gen. Wolfe. His two sons, Isaac and Daniel, his only children, were Revolutionary soldiers; but, not content with that, he hired a man at eight dollars per month all through the war, and took care of his wife and two children. He once collected one hundred and twenty cattle and took them to the army, five of which were his own contribution. His house was also a retreat for sick and wounded soldiers; thirty were sent to him on one occasion to be kept for the winter, and were so well cared for that twenty-eight went back to the army in the spring." Such was the spirit of the town in the Revolution.

A complete list of the Revolutionary soldiers of the town it is impossible to prepare at this distant day, yet one hundred and twelve names have been found of those who are *known* to have been in the service, though this includes some who served for short terms as militia only. The pay-rolls have in some cases been lost, and it is particularly regretted that that of Capt. Titus Watson's company, who went with Mr.

* Dr. Roys, in his history, states that 56 were swept off *by the camp distemper* in 1777, and 38 by the same disorder in 1778. As these figures correspond almost exactly with the *whole number* whom Mr. Robbins buried in those years, Dr. Roys would appear to have fallen into error, for it is next to impossible that *every* death in town for two years should have been caused by dysentery.

Robbins to Canada in 1776, has not been found. After the return of the first three years' men in 1780, the town sent, at the requisition of the colony, thirty-one additional men in the Connecticut Line, besides at least fifteen as militia for a short time. The names of these have not been found, and many of those who previously enlisted are unknown. It is safe to infer, therefore, after making all due allowances for re-enlistments, that the town furnished one hundred and fifty men for the service. Now the population of the town in 1774 was nine hundred and sixty-six, in 1782 twelve hundred and forty-three; taking the average for the period as eleven hundred, which includes women and children, we have the fact that one-seventh of the whole population were Revolutionary soldiers for longer or shorter periods. This was a very large proportion.

REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIERS.

This list has been gathered from a variety of sources, and is by no means complete. It does not follow that a given man served *only* during the term given below. It has been thought best to record what is actually *known*, and leave the rest for further investigation by any who are interested. Of some it is only known that they were afterwards pensioners. The two sons of Jacob Spaulding do not appear here, as they resided over the line, in Massachusetts, and therefore do not count for Norfolk.

Rev. A. R. Robbins, chaplain in Burrell's regiment from March 18, 1776, to Oct. 31, 1776, in Canada.

Ozias Bingham, served in Canada May, 1775, to Sept. 3, 1775; was put in jail at Litchfield for debt the next winter, and in order to be released enlisted in Col. Heman Swift's regiment Feb. 2, 1776, and on application to the Legislature was permitted to leave jail and join the regiment upon his giving a note for the debt.

Levi Barnum, in Canada in the campaign of 1775; was taken prisoner with Ethan Allen, and sent to England in irons, and returned only after great hardships.

Peter Noble, enlisted in May, 1775, in John Watson's company, Hinman's regiment, and was taken prisoner with Allen, as above.

Ebenezer Mack, of same regiment, was also taken prisoner with Allen, and remained in close confinement nineteen months, was sick much of the time, lost all his baggage, was carried to Quebec, to England, and Ireland, thence to Cape Fear, S. C., Halifax, and finally New York, whence he escaped, and came home in April, 1777.

Jesse Tobey, sergeant, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Sept. 28, 1775.

Samuel Hotchkiss, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Sept. 28, 1775.

Roger Orvis, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775.

Jasper Murray, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775.

Daniel Pettibone, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775.

Andrew Lester, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775, besides answering Lexington alarm.

Nathaniel Field, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775, and Lexington alarm.

Freedom Wright, private, Hinman s regiment, May, 1775, to Sept. 4, 1775, and Lexington alarm.

Abraham Beach, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Sept. 6, 1775, and Lexington alarm.

Jehiel Hull, private, Hinman's regiment, May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775; also served five months in 1780, in Swift's regiment, Capt. Converse's company, at the Highlands.

Amariah Plumb, answered Lexington alarm; was private in Canada campaign, May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775, during which he was wounded at the siege of St. John's and his thigh-bone broken, was captured, and held as a prisoner there a few days, till the fortress surrendered, then made his way home with great difficulty; received twenty-five pounds special grant from the State, and died March 1, 1778.

Jotham Parker, served under Hinman from May, 1775, to Nov. 20, 1775, as private; re-enlisted as captain of teams in 1777, in the commissary department, and served a long time.

Darius Phelps, served May, 1775, to Sept. 7, 1775.

Eden Mills, served in latter part of the war.

Jedediah White, pensioner.

Ephraim Coy, served some time, and afterwards deserted.

Charles Walter, in Connecticut line three years, Bradley's regiment.

Eleazar Holt, present at Burgoyne's surrender.

Nicholas Holt, enlisted in 1775 in Watson's company; took smallpox in crossing Lake George and leaped into the water, which caused the disease to settle in his hip and made him lame for life.

Stephen Holt, present at Burgoyne's surrender in October, 1777, and also at burning of Danbury.

Thomas Curtis, enlisted February, 1776; took smallpox in the army, died, and was buried at Stillwater, N. Y.; also had marched after Lexington.

Hopestill Welch, probably in French war, as well as Revolution.

Salathiel Dunbar, May, 1775, to March 19, 1776.

Josiah Hotchkiss.

Solomon Curtis, a short term, when under age, in latter part of war.

Titus Watson, lieutenant in John Watson's company, under Hinman, in 1775; captain in Burrell's regiment, February, 1776, to February, 1777; and afterwards was captain in Col. Heman Swift's regiment for three years; also marched after Lexington.

John Trowbridge, private, May, 1775, to Nov. 26, 1775, in Hinman's regiment; afterwards enlisted in Connecticut line for three years, where he was corporal.

Moses Turner, corporal, Connecticut line, was in service three years, April, 1777, to April 6, 1780.

Elijah Knapp, corporal, Connecticut line, three years.

Aaron Aspinwall, private, Connecticut line, three years.

Asahel Adams, private, Connecticut line, three years.

Caleb Aspinwall, private, under Hinman, May to Sept. 6, 1775, in Canada, and marched after Lexington, and in Connecticut line three years.

Joel Hamblin, private in Connecticut line three years.

Nathan Tubbs, private in Connecticut line three years.

Levi Norton, private in Connecticut line three years.

Reuben Stevens, private in Connecticut line three years.

Samuel Orvis, private in Connecticut line three years.

Caleb Sturtevant, private in Connecticut line three years.

John Walter, private in Connecticut line three years.

Elnathan Seward, private in Connecticut line three years.

Abraham Knapp, private in Connecticut line three years.

Rufus Trall, private in Connecticut line three years; also five months and nine days, in latter part of 1780, at Highlands.

James Benedict, Jr., a minor, enlisted in May, 1777, for three years, in Titus Watson's company, Heman Swift's regiment; marched to Peekskill, taken sick, suffered much, tried to march, reached White Plains and Rye, sick again; no friends to help him there, and was finally brought home to Norfolk at his father's expense with a broken constitution; Assembly granted him special relief.

Hiland Hall, in Connecticut line for three years; was deputy commissary.

Bates Turner, in Connecticut line April, 1777, to April, 1780, and afterwards in short levy, five and a half months, at Highlands, July to December, 1780.

Silas Cowles, in Connecticut line for three years.

Edward Fuller, in Connecticut line three years.

William Turner, in Connecticut line three years.

Jonas Hubbard, in Connecticut line three years.

Lemuel Sperry, in Connecticut line three years.

Eliezer Orvis, enlisted for three years in 1777, but died Nov. 15, 1778.

Nathan Sturtevant, also enlisted for three years in 1777, but died Oct. 1, 1777.

Daniel Hoskins, was in service four months.

Thomas Tibbals, first was drummer in Theodore Woodbridge's company, Wooster's regiment, from Nov. 18, 1775, to Feb. 29, 1776; then was drum-major in the Northern Army, in Col. Elmore's regiment, from April 15, 1776, to April 27, 1777; afterwards re-enlisted more than once as teamster in the quartermaster's service, and was out, in all, nearly four years; spent one winter at Fort Stanwix, one at Mount Independence, and one in Canada.

Samuel Tibbals, an older brother of Thomas, was captain of teams in

the quartermaster's service for a year from March, 1777, and was then discharged on account of broken health.

Elizur Munger was a teamster.

Reuben Munger was sergeant; time of service unknown.

Arial Lawrence served two short terms in special calls on the militia; was at Saratoga on a four months' term when Burgoyne surrendered; was a man of great physical endurance; is said to have walked from a point six miles beyond Troy, where he was discharged, to Norfolk in one day.

Daniel Canfield, pensioner.

Abiathar Rogers, pensioner.

David Heady, pensioner.

Jedidiah Richards, Jr.

Josiah Hotchkiss.

Ebenezer Plumbly.

Jeremiah W. Phelps, a short term.

Asher Smith.

John Beach.

Giles Gaylord, served in New York in 1782; also under John Watson, May to November, 1775, in Canada.

Lieut. Phelps, served in New York in 1782; possibly was the same as Elijah Phelps, mentioned below.

Simeon Mills, was in Burrell's regiment with Rev. Mr. Robbins in 1776; had smallpox, not properly cared for, and it became chronic, producing large, foul ulcers, which remained a long time; was sent home in September, 1776, and was confined to his bed and chair till autumn, 1779; Assembly of Connecticut voted him then three hundred pounds to pay his bills, of which two hundred pounds was doctor's bill.

Isaac Butler, five months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

William Leach, five months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

John Minor, five months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

James Sturdivant, five months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

Silas Seward, five and a half months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

Samuel Taylor, five and a half months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

Abraham Barden, four months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

Roswell Grant, five months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

Giles Thrall, four and a half months at Highlands, 1780, Swift's regiment.

Luther Lawrence, four months and twenty-one days at Highlands in 1780, in Philip B. Bradley's regiment.

Arial Strong, five months, July to December, 1780, at Highlands.

Deacon Samuel Cowles, ensign, was in skirmish at White Plains, and perhaps also in the Canada campaign; he marched after Lexington also.

Noah Cowles, son of Samuel, entered service very young as musician, probably a drummer; was at Burgoyne's surrender at Saratoga.

Jared Abernathy, marched at the Lexington alarm; was in Burrell's regiment, 1776-77, a full year in Canada; had hospital expenses, seven pounds eight shillings.

Ludd Gaylord, son of Justis, enlisted at the age of seventeen, in what portion of the army is unknown; there were many who conspired together to desert, and in the paper drawn up wrote their names in a circle so that the leaders might not be known; the plot was discovered, and all were searched; one who had the paper slipped it into Ludd's pocket; he was offered pardon if he would reveal the leaders' names; on his refusal he was condemned to die; his friends obtained a pardon from Washington, which had almost reached the boy when he was executed.

Ambrose Gaylord, another son of Justis, was in the Continental line in the latter part of the war.

—— Gaylord, a third son of Justis Gaylord, was with Ambrose at the same time.

Elijah Phelps, was in Northern Army in 1776.

Andrew Moor, lieutenant, went to Canada in February, 1776, and died June 9th following.

Eli Pettibone, was in Col. Warner's regiment in 1776.

Giles Pettibone, was captain of the Norfolk militia company when the war opened; besides his home-work for the service, he led his company to Saratoga in the alarm of 1777; probably all those here mentioned as present at that fight were under him, besides many others; with the same company he served one or two terms a little later under McDougal, on the Hudson below West Point, keeping a look-out between the American and British lines, a work requiring peculiar vigilance and skill; at the end of his term he received public approbation from his commander in the presence of the army; he obtained the rank of major before the war closed.

Samuel Pettibone, served in Canada and other parts.

The following (besides those already mentioned) marched towards Boston immediately upon the Lexington alarm, in April, 1775. It is not known how far they went before they were sent back; the time during which some of them served would indicate that they reached Boston. Their pay was sixteen pence per day.

Captain Timothy Gaylord, fifteen days.

William Hewet, fifteen days.

Ephraim Parker, sixteen days; also in French war.

Elijah Pettibone, sixteen days.

Samuel Hotchkiss, Sr., sixteen days.

Jeffrey Murray, fourteen days.

Ebenezer Hoyt, five days.

Titus Brown, four days.

Brotherton Seward, forty-seven days.

Timothy Gaylord (2d), thirty-two days.

Phineas Norton, thirty-two days.

Benjamin Tuttle, thirty-two days.

David Orvis, thirty-two days.

Michael Mills, captain, at West Point, eleven days in June, 1780.

Joseph Jones, served from May to Nov. 26, 1775, and afterwards three years in the Connecticut line.

In October, 1780, Norfolk was required to furnish twenty-two more men for the Continental service, and in November following three men were sent as quota to cavalry company. It also furnished six recruits for the guard at Horseneck, in May, 1781. Capt. Michael Mills' company of Col. Hutchins' regiment was ordered to West Point in June, 1780, and remained there eleven days, of which company fifteen were Norfolk men. The names of none of these have been found, though some of them may be the same who appear above in other enlistments.

A boy, Stephen ——, was servant to Mr. Robbins in the campaign of 1776, and was probably from Norfolk.

With regard to the last war, it is of interest to note that John Brown, the famous leader of the Harper's Ferry insurrection, came from an old Norfolk family; his grandparents lived in South End district, as also his parents, for a time. He was himself born in Torrington, but is said to have spent a portion of his early years in Norfolk.

The work done by the ladies of the church for the "Boys in Blue" was no slight item. It was done chiefly by furnishing or making shirts, socks, drawers, quilts, and sheets for the use of the Sanitary Commission. The whole amount done by them in the two years from June, 1863, to June, 1865, was valued at $680.18. Contributions in aid of the freedmen at the South have been regular ever since that charity came before the churches, and not seldom have the ladies sent boxes of clothing for them, chiefly through the American Missionary Association.

LABOR REGULATION OF 1778.

In 1778 the General Assembly ordered each town in the State to appoint a committee vested with full power, and directed to establish a uniform price

through the State for labor per day, the price of produce, etc. The committee for this town consisted of Giles Pettibone, Michael Mills, Titus Ives, and Timothy Gaylord. Labor per day was fixed at 3*s.* 6*d.*, 4*s.* 4½*d.*, and 5*s.* 3*d.*, specifying the different seasons of the year or the kind of labor; a good narrow axe and scythe, each 11*s.* 3*d.*; a good broad hoe, 7*s.* 6*d.*; joiners, per day, 5*s.* 3*d.* and 6*s.* 1½ *d.*; carpenters, 7*s.*; masons, 7*s.* 10½*d.*; tailors, 5*s.* 3*d.*; tailoresses, 2*s.* 2*d.*; tavern-keepers, for a good meal of victuals, 1*s.* 2*d.*; for a mug of cider, 7*d.*; good West India rum, per gill, 1*s.*; New England rum, 8*d.*; a mug of flip, made of good West India rum, 2*s.* 4*d.*; other rums, 1*s.* 8*d.*

SCHOOLS.

In 1839 an academical school was opened in this town, with Rev. John F. Norton as teacher. In the following year a building was erected at a cost of two thousand dollars. It was dedicated Aug. 31, 1840.*

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE.

The first postmaster in Norfolk was Michael F. Mills, who received his appointment from President Jefferson in 1812 or 1813. At that time the mail only arrived twice a week, and only two newspapers were received at the office; these were the *Connecticut Courant* and the *Litchfield Monitor*.

THE RAILROAD.

Norfolk was truly an "inland" town before the building of the Connecticut Western Railroad. Stage-coach drives of a number of miles were necessary to bring the people of the charming "hill town" into communication with the outside world. It was ten miles to the Naugatuck Railroad on the east, and ten to the Housatonic on the west. But the building of the railroad changed all this, and Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1871, was a memorable day in the history of Norfolk,—the celebration of the laying of the track of the railroad to that place. A large concourse of people from adjoining towns were present, and the event was celebrated in an appropriate manner. Addresses were made by the late Dr. Eldridge, John K. Shepard, E. T. Butler, the "father of the road," George H. Browne, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., and others. A happy event was the presentation, on behalf of the citizens, of a superb gold watch and chain to Mr. E. T. Butler. On the outside of the case was engraved the monogram "E. T. B." and a train of cars, while the inside of the case bore the following inscription: "Presented to E. T. Butler, Esq., by the citizens of Norfolk, in recognition of his services in the originating and completion of the Connecticut Western Railroad." Ten years previous to this time the idea of proposing a road through Norfolk would have been deemed Quixotic, but now six passenger-trains pass through the town daily.

* For present condition of schools, see Chapter VIII.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

The rude cabin of the pioneer had scarcely been erected ere a movement was started for the purpose of securing the preaching of the gospel ministry. In the memorial asking for the incorporation of the town, Sept. 1, 1758, the one reason given for desiring town privilege was, "so that we may have power to set up the order of the gospel among us." Inasmuch as the history of the church for nearly half a century is largely a history of the town during that period, that of the Congregational Church will be given *in extenso*.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The Congregational Church of Norfolk was organized Dec. 24, 1760, with twenty-three members, by the Rev. Daniel Farrand, pastor of the Congregational Church at South Canaan. Previous to this, however, Dec. 20, 1758, an itinerant clergyman named Treat preached the first sermon ever delivered in this town. The church had occasional preaching until Jan. 8, 1759, when they hired a Mr. Peck. On the 26th of the following November the Rev. Noah Wetmore was invited to preach on probation, and March 31, 1760, the inhabitants united in giving him a call to settle. For some reason, which does not now appear, he was rejected, and Rev. Noah Benedict, who was subsequently called, was not obtained.

June 21, 1760, the Rev. Jesse Ives was invited to preach on probation, and December 24th of the same year he was called as their minister. He was offered the ministerial lot, with a salary of sixty-two pounds ten shillings annually for three years, and after that time seventy pounds per annum. Some trouble subsequently arose, and Mr. Ives was not settled.

In January, 1761, Mr. Ammi Ruhamah Robbins, a young man who had graduated at Yale College the year previous, and who had been studying at that famous school of the prophets in Bethlehem, under Dr. Bellamy, was invited to preach here. He was invited, by unanimous vote, to become pastor of the church September 16th. On the 28th of October, 1761, the ceremony of ordination and installation took place for the first time in this town. Without doubt that was a great day here. However much the ceremony may have lost its meaning with some in our time, it had a great deal of meaning then. Notwithstanding the special difficulties of traveling, people came up from neighboring towns, and from those that were not so very neighboring. The meeting-house then was only partially finished, but it had on that day, we may be sure, a very deeply interested audience. Dr. Bellamy was present to help introduce his young student into the pastoral office in the new settlement. He offered the ordaining prayer, and gave the young pastor his charge. His relation made it eminently proper that he should take this part in the services, and he doubtless did his part well. Rev. Mr. Champion, of Litchfield, the youngest pastor officiating, having been settled eight years, gave the right

hand of fellowship. The father of Mr. Robbins, pastor of the church in Branford, preached the sermon, which was published.

He was at that time twenty-one years of age, having been born in Branford, Aug. 25 (O. S.), 1740. His father, Rev. Philmon Robbins, was pastor of the church in that place from 1733 until his death in 1781. He entered Princeton College at the age of sixteen, but at the death of President Burr, about two years afterwards, he took a dismission from that institution and joined Yale College, where he graduated in 1760, under the presidency of President Clapp. He evinced superior scholarship, which he found of good use to him in after-years, not only in his ministerial studies, but also in the instruction of young men, of whom he taught a large number; among them was the late Dr. McEwen, of New London. Of him, in early years, Dr. Lee, of Colebrook, who preached his funeral sermon, says, "In the tender years of childhood he discovered that sprightliness of genius and sweetness of temper and manners by which he was distinguished through life." In October, 1811, he preached his half-century sermon, which was published. At that time all the ministers who took part in his ordination had died, and but two persons were living who were then members of the church. In this sermon he stated that the whole number of church members from the first was 549, that he had baptized 1277 persons, had attended 760 funerals (about 15 each year), had married 276 couples, and had preached about 6500 sermons. He had taken "texts from every book in the Bible except the Epistle to Philemon and the Second Epistle of John." That venerable warrior had looked the armory pretty thoroughly over for different weapons. If his experience was like most, he was less at a loss for a text at the last than at the first. The more he gathered the more he found to gather from the wonderful treasury. Mr. Robbins preached a great deal out of town, and is reported to have preached in every town in the State except three. He also did not a little missionary work. In the years 1794–96, by the appointment of the General Association, he made five tours of missionary service in the new settlements of Vermont and New York, two of them in company with his brother-in-law, Rev. Peter Starr, of Warren. In these he gathered three churches, assisted at three ordinations, baptized thirty-eight children and adults, and preached one hundred and forty-five sermons, besides doing a great deal of visiting. This was almost at the very beginning of home missionary labor. He was a chaplain in the Revolutionary army in 1776, during the Northern campaign, where he endured hardships which undermined his health for a time, and compelled a resignation of his chaplaincy.

He began to grow feeble under the effects of age about the time he preached his half-century sermon, but continued his labors for two years. His last sermon was preached the first Sabbath in May, 1813, when he administered the Lord's Supper for the last time. He was with his people again three weeks later. This (May 23d) was to be the last day for the occupancy of the old church. Not being able to enter the pulpit, he stood in his pew, and made an address to the people appropriate to the occasion of their leaving the sanctuary which had been so long their endeared place of worship. That night a tumor began to show itself upon his face, which resulted in his death on the 31st of October, at the age of seventy-three.

Says Dr. McEwen, in an address upon the ministers of Litchfield County, given at Litchfield in 1852,—

"It would be difficult to select a minister in Connecticut who has been more popular with his people, or has exercised over them a more complete and useful control, than Mr. Robbins."

He was a member of the corporation of Williams College, and greatly interested in education. He married, soon after his ordination, Miss Elizabeth Le Baron, daughter of Dr. Lazarus Le Baron, of Plymouth, Mass., and granddaughter of Governor Bradford. He had thirteen children, five of whom died young. His widow, with six sons and two daughters, survived him. Three of his sons were educated at college, of whom two became ministers. One of his daughters was the wife of Joseph Battell, Esq.

It was nearly two years before his successor was secured. Mr. Ralph Emerson, born in Hollis, N. H., Aug. 18, 1787, a graduate of Yale College, with its first honors, in 1811, under the presidency of Dr. Dwight, and at that time a tutor in that institution, was unanimously called to the pastorate of this church in 1815. His grandfather was a clergyman, his father a deacon. His early life, as has been the history of so many other strong men, was spent upon the farm, which he left when he was nineteen years of age, when he fitted for college in one year's study. After graduation he became connected with Andover Theological Seminary in the study of theology. After that he was tutor in Yale College two years. His ordination and installation took place on the 12th of June, 1816. At that time a revival of great power was in progress among his people, into which he entered with all his heart, and which resulted in an ingathering of one hundred and twenty-six. In 1821 there was another season of especial interest, and one still more marked in 1827, the former adding fifty-five, and the latter one hundred and eleven, to the membership of the church.

It seems unfortunate that a pastorate which was being so greatly blessed should be broken off. In 1828, Mr. Emerson was invited to the presidency of Western Reserve College. To his acceptance of this appointment his people made earnest opposition, and the Consociation thought it best that he should decline it, which he did, and continued on in his labors here. The year following he was called to a professorship in Andover Theological Seminary. The same unwillingness to release him from his pastorate here

was felt as before, and the Consociation declined at first to dismiss him, but afterwards yielded.

Mr. Emerson filled the chair of history and pastoral theology at Andover, Mass., for twenty-five years with great honor and usefulness. He then resigned, and removed to Newburyport, in the same State, where he remained five years, preaching occasionally, and occupying his mind with such studies as he was most interested in, growing old gracefully. He removed to Rockford, Ill., in 1859, where he remained until his death, May 20, 1863. Dr. Emerson was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Eldridge. (See biography.) The present pastor, Rev. John F. Gleason, was settled Sept. 5, 1876.

Until 1814 there was no ecclesiastical society here, but, as was common then, the externals and finances of the church were managed by the town. Before preaching was established by the town the settlers attended church chiefly in Canaan, of which church some of them at least were members.

CHURCH BUILDINGS.

The heaviest financial burden these men had was, of course, the building of their meeting-house. We have seen that they voted to build in less than a month after the first town-meeting. At the same time they summoned a committee of the County Court to set a stake for the house. The carrying out of this vote was evidently delayed, or else failed altogether, for nothing appears to have been done about it till Sept. 18, 1759, when the following vote was passed, which is a curious illustration of the method employed in those times to designate a spot of land:

"*Voted*, That we judge it necessary to build a meeting-house in said Norfolk, . . . and do agree that the place shall be at the east end of the Seventh Lott, in first Division, first going over, and that on the hill where Mr. Sam^{ll} Munross formerly laid up sundry loggs in order for a barn place, and said vote was had and obtained by more than two-thirds of the inhabitants assembled in public town-meeting."

This would seem to be a mere general locating of the house, for they immediately applied to the court to fix a stake at that place, and on October 8th appointed a committee to ascertain the centre of the town, and lay the true state of the town before the committee appointed by the County Court in September for this purpose. This was done, and the town accepted their decision in December, and then voted to build "a meeting-house of forty feet wide and fifty feet long, a suitable heighth for gallering."

The building committee were Abel Phelps, Isaac Holt, Samuel Gaylord, Isaac Pettibone, and Samuel Mills. The timber was prepared and drawn that winter and the following spring. On June 3, 1760, the town voted to move the location to a point about fifteen rods westward from the stake, because the town had bought a piece of land there convenient for the purpose, and they sent to the County Court to have the alteration indorsed. Only three voters objected to the change. A committee of six was appointed "to prouid victals and drink for the hands that raise the meting-house," who were to "consult among themselves and make so much provision as they shall think necessary, on the town's cost." The house was raised a few days after, and we can easily imagine with what enthusiasm and satisfaction the townsmen must have gathered from far and near to do that work. Tradition speaks of some difference of opinion between the northern and southern sections of the town as to the location, but after that point was settled there is no evidence that any ill-feeling prevented their hearty co-operation with each other; therefore we may assume that the raising was a hearty and joyous occasion, and that the "victals and drink" were not deficient, either in quality or quantity. As this house was on the same spot with the present one, the original stake was evidently set in the eastern part of what is now the green.

A town-meeting of June 24, 1760, held a portion of its session at the meeting-house frame, and there voted that the committee "should go on to cover the same as soon as may be conveniently." This was done, but no entire session of town-meeting was held in it till a year later, June 29, 1761. Underpinning and flooring for the lower part were added about the time of Mr. Robbins' ordination, October, 1761, and apparently temporary seats were provided at the same time, and thenceforward the house was in use for public worship. The building committee was discharged, and nothing more was done towards completing it for five or six years.

Up to this time one-half the proceeds of the land-tax before mentioned had furnished the means of building. This ceased, by limitation, in 1763, and the finishing, which was performed at intervals from 1766 to 1772, was provided for as follows: A vote would be passed in town-meeting specifying what work should be done, and laying an extra tax on the grand list sufficient for that purpose, and made payable "in good and merchantable pine-boards, or in good bar iron, to be delivered at the meeting-house" by a certain date, and sometimes other "species" were allowed. The appointment of a committee would follow "to receive said boards and iron, and improve them for the above said use." In this way the gallery-floor was laid in 1767, the pulpit made, and the lower part of the house finished by building permanent pews in 1769, the galleries finished in 1771, and in the latter part of that year a final rate of "one half-penny on the pound" put on the last touches. April 8, 1771, it was voted "that the selectmen shall consult Mr. Robbins, and procure a sutable cushen to lye on the pulpit on the town's cost."*

There is no record or tradition that any formal dedication of this building took place, and that it was first occupied for worship in the autumn of 1761 is only a probable inference. Yet there is no doubt

* This cushion, the only extant relic of the old church, was preserved by Mrs. Julia Pettibone when the building was taken down.

that a house of this size, built by a young, struggling town, and requiring about twelve years for its completion, received the Christian endeavors and fervent prayers of all the members. The process of dignifying the house and seating the people was apparently a more perplexing problem than the building itself. It was done as soon as the seats were made, in the latter part of 1769, and involved more than three months' time, five town-meetings, three rival committees, and not a little dissatisfaction before it was completed. Yet in this, as in everything else, the fathers were able to differ without any permanent breach.

Stopping work on the meeting-house while it was yet barely inclosed did not proceed from lack of interest, but from the desire to distribute the heavy burden over a series of years, and also from the need of attention to another but equally important work, —the providing a house for the newly-ordained minister. The lot of land set apart by law for the first minister was deeded to Mr. Robbins, and he proceeded to erect his house upon it. This was, of course, to be his own, and was paid for by him; but the work of erection took the time of his people from their work, and the accounts we have make it evident that not a little of what they did was generously done without pay. His diary shows that they worked long and cheerfully, getting out the timber during the winter of 1761–62, and the building was raised April 22, 1762, on which occasion the whole town was present, and a great entertainment provided. May 16th following the young minister married, at Plymouth, Mass., Elizabeth Le Baron, daughter of a physician of that place, a very gifted young lady. He brought her to his father's, in Branford, where she spent the summer, apparently waiting for the house to be finished. This was ready in October, and Mr. Robbins went for his bride. A three days' tedious ride on horseback brought them from Branford. Dr. Bellamy, who had been Mr. Robbins' theological instructor, entertained the young couple at dinner, in Bethlehem, the second day. Concerning the arrival in Norfolk, Mr. Robbins' brief entry suggests far more than it tells, and makes us anxious to complete the picture:

"Oct. 20, 1762.—Rode to Norfolk; it rained violently; we wet; the people met us; a great supper and congratulations."

The second church edifice was dedicated Aug. 30, 1814. It was repaired and improved in 1846, and in 1880. The first bell lasted until 1829, and the second until 1874. The present one was placed in the steeple Dec. 22, 1874. The quarter bell was hung June 22, 1875, and exchanged for the present one Aug. 1, 1876.

The following is a list of the deacons:

Michael Humphrey, chosen Nov. 19, 1761; died in office, January, 1778.

Abraham Camp, chosen Feb. 6, 1765.

Joseph Mills, chosen Feb. 27, 1772, "in room of Deacon Camp, removed from town." He died in office, July 25, 1792.

Abraham Hall was made a third deacon March 13, 1777. He resigned in January, 1797, being about to leave town.

Samuel Mills, chosen the latter part of 1792, or early in 1793, accepted in February, 1793; died June 22, 1804.

Jared Butler, chosen the same day with Samuel Mills, accepted at once; died in office, June 4, 1822.

David Frisbie, chosen Sept. 10, 1790; removed to Winsted in the latter part of his life, where he died in 1837, aged eighty-seven.

Edward Gaylord, chosen Jan. 16, 1805; resigned formally Jan. 9, 1817, on account of advanced age, having stated this intention the November previous.

Noah Minor, chosen Nov. 24, 1816, accepted April 30, 1817; resigned Nov. 23, 1843, on account of age and infirmities.

Sylvanus Norton, Jr., chosen Nov. 30, 1821; removed to Ohio, without resigning, in 1824.

Amos Pettibone, chosen Oct. 19, 1824, accepted April 27, 1825; resigned Nov. 17, 1845.

Samuel Cone, chosen May 2, 1826; resigned on account of bodily infirmities, March 13, 1835.

Darius Phelps, chosen March 20, 1835; removed from town in 1852.

Dudley Norton, probably chosen in Deacon Minor's place in 1843, and removed from town about 1845.

Warren Cone, chosen Nov. 17, 1845; died in office, May, 1852.

Jonathan Kilbourn, chosen Jan. 9, 1846; removed from town, without resigning, in April, 1864.

Dudley Norton, re-elected June 18, 1852, having returned to town; accepted the position July 2d; died in office, 1857.

Asahel G. Phelps, chosen June 18, 1852, accepted in the autumn following; resigned Nov. 5, 1875, on account of ill health.

Amos Pettibone, re-elected Feb. 4, 1859, accepted February 11th; resigned Aug. 12, 1864, on account of age and impaired health.

James M. Cowles, chosen July 1, 1864; died in office, Dec. 11, 1871.

James Humphrey, chosen Sept. 2, 1864.

Joseph N. Cowles, chosen Nov. 5, 1875, accepted Jan. 7, 1876.

Frederic E. Porter, chosen Nov. 5, 1875, accepted March, 1876.

From the death of Deacon James M. Cowles, Abijah Hall, by invitation of the church, acted as deacon till choice was made, November, 1875. He had formerly been a deacon of the church in Sandisfield, Mass.

THE SOCIETY'S FUND.

The "Norfolk Ecclesiastical Fund" was established in 1817. Previous to that time the "Parsonage Fund," so called, existed. This was derived from one of the original fifty-three proprietary town rights re-

served for the support of the gospel. One right was also reserved for the support of schools, and one was set aside to be given to the first settled minister. Rev. Mr. Robbins received this right. The land located under it he exchanged for the land he occupied and upon which his house was built. The amount of the parsonage fund in 1817 was $869.67. This then became a part of the ecclesiastical fund.

The fund derived from the right reserved for schools has been kept distinct, and is now in amount $1442.50.

In 1816 there was added to the ecclesiastical fund the sum of $145.11, which was received from the State, under an act of the Legislature passed at the October session, 1816, entitled "An act for the support of literature and religion." The following persons made early subscriptions to the fund: Joseph Battell, Rev. Ralph Emerson, Moses Cowles, Mrs. Jerusha Spaulding (legacy).

In the year 1834, Mr. Ephraim Coy died, and in his will bequeathed a large residuary legacy to the ecclesiastical society, to become a part of the fund. On the 6th of June, 1844, when by the conditions of the legacy the income from it became available, it amounted to $4821. The accumulating fund at the same time had reached the amount of $4885.37. These amounts combined, $9706.37, from that time constituted the principal of the ecclesiastical fund. As by the constitution of the fund the principal must be invested in stock of incorporated banks or stock in the funds of the United States, the value varies somewhat with the market value of the securities in which it is held. The present value is over $10,000. A loss to the fund of $1000, by the failure of the Eagle Bank of New Haven, was made up to the fund by a subscription of the same amount by Mr. Battell.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1840 with the following members: Franklin Bramble, Mrs. Amanda Bramble, Russel Pendleton, Alwina Pendleton, Anson Gaylord, Almeda Gaylord, Sheldon Tibbals, Jennette Tibbals, Aaron Tibbals, and doubtless others. The pastors have been Revs. A. Bushnell, Daniel Coe, Thomas Lodge, Mr. Gunn, J. Horton, L. Warner, G. C. Bancroft, T. Hollister, A. Vail, M. Jerolds, J. Robinson, I. Lent, A. Davies, W. E. Hill, J. Croft, D. Lyman, J. Elliott, E. B. Pierce, B. Wilson, G. C. Esray, W. E. Clark, P. Gemond, T. Elliott, S. R. Free, C. Sagar, J. Millett, and S. S. Vail.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.

In 1829 a branch of the Litchfield County Temperance Society was organized, auxiliary to the State Society, of which all the members agreed as follows:

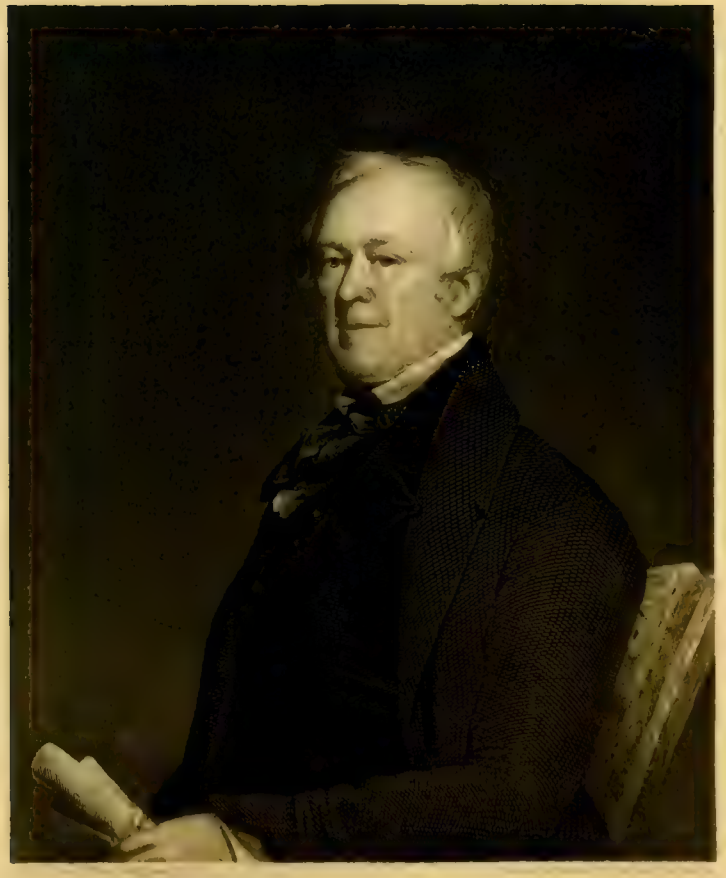
"We will abstain from the use of distilled spirits, except as a medicine in case of bodily hurt or sickness, and we will not allow the use of them in our families, nor provide them for the entertainment of our friends, or for persons in our employment, and in all suitable ways we will discountenance the use of them in the community."

This agreement was taken by a large number, the list being headed by the pastor, deacons, and other prominent men in the town. In 1831 the number of names was three hundred and forty,—one hundred and forty-four men, one hundred and thirty-six women, and sixty in the juvenile department.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town was incorporated in 1758, and December 12th of the same year the first town-meeting was held. The following is a list of representatives from 1777 to present time:

1777.—Giles Pettibone, William Walter.
1778.—Giles Pettibone, Hosea Wilcox.
1779.—Dudley Humphrey, Michael Mills.
1780.—Giles Pettibone, Joseph Mills, Titus Ives, Asahel Case.
1781.—Hosea Wilcox, Isaac Hoyt.
1782.—Michael Mills, Nathaniel Stevens, Elijah Grant.
1783.—Elijah Grant, Michael Mills, Giles Pettibone, Ephraim Guiteau.
1784.—Giles Pettibone, Dudley Humphrey.
1785.—Michael Mills, Dudley Humphrey.
1786.—Michael Mills, Asahel Humphrey.
1787.—Titus Ives, Hosea Humphrey, Asahel Humphrey.
1788.—Asahel Humphrey, Michael Mills, Dudley Humphrey, Giles Pettibone.
1789.—Dudley Humphrey, Giles Pettibone.
1790–91.—Dudley Humphrey, Giles Pettibone, Michael Mills.
1792.—Dudley Humphrey, Giles Pettibone, Asahel Humphrey.
1793.—Giles Pettibone, Asahel Humphrey.
1794.—Asahel Humphrey, Giles Pettibone.
1795.—Giles Pettibone, Nathaniel Stevens.
1796.—Asahel Humphrey, Nathaniel Stevens.
1797.—Asahel Humphrey, Giles Pettibone, Nathaniel Stevens.
1798.—Giles Pettibone, Nathaniel Stevens, Eleazar Holt.
1799.—Giles Pettibone, Eleazar Holt, Nathaniel Stevens.
1800.—Giles Pettibone, Eleazar Holt, Nathaniel Stevens, Augustus Pettibone.
1801.—Giles Pettibone, Nathaniel Stevens, Augustus Pettibone.
1802–3.—Nathaniel Stevens, Augustus Pettibone.
1804.—Augustus Pettibone, Eleazar Holt.
1805.—Augustus Pettibone, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr., Nathaniel Stevens.
1806.—Jeremiah W. Phelps, Nathaniel Stevens, Jr., Nathaniel Stevens.
1807.—Augustus Pettibone, John Dickinson.
1808.—Nathaniel Stevens, Benjamin Welch, Augustus Pettibone.
1809–10.—Nathaniel Stevens, John Dickinson.
1811.—Benjamin Welch, Joseph Battell, Elizur Munger.
1812.—Augustus Pettibone, Nathaniel Stevens, Eleazar Holt.
1813–14.—Eleazar Holt, Augustus Pettibone.
1815.—Eleazar Holt, Nathaniel Stevens.
1816.—Nathaniel Stevens, Elizur Munger.
1817.—Nathaniel Stevens, Elizur Munger, Augustus Pettibone.
1818–19.—Nathaniel Stevens, Augustus Pettibone.
1820.—Augustus Pettibone, Joseph Battell.
1821.—Lawrence Mills, Elizur Munger.
1822–23.—Augustus Pettibone, Benjamin Welch.
1824–25.—Augustus Pettibone, Joseph Battell.
1826.—Joseph Battell, Amos Pettibone.
1827.—Amos Pettibone, Joseph Riggs.
1828.—Amos Pettibone, Joseph Battell.
1829.—Amos Pettibone, Thomas Curtis.
1830.—Michael F. Mills, Amos Pettibone.
1831.—Michael F. Mills, Edmund Brown.
1832.—Jedediah Phelps, Harvey Grant.
1833.—Michael F. Mills, Harvey Grant.
1834.—Thomas Curtis, Warren Cone.
1835.—Thomas Curtis, Elizur Dowd.
1836.—Benjamin Welch, Jr., Darius Phelps.
1837.—Asahel E. Case, Levi Shepard.
1838.—Warren Cone, Thomas Curtis.
1839.—Hiram Mills, Elizur Dowd.
1840.—James Shepard, Hiram Gaylord.
1841.—Eden Riggs, David L. Dowd.
1842.—Thomas Curtis, Dudley Norton.
1843.—No appointment.
1844.—William Lawrence, James M. Cowles.



Yours very affectionately
Joseph Bartlett

1845.—E. G. Lawrence, Silas Burr.
1846.—Harlow Roys, Horace B. Knapp.
1847.—Oliver B. Butler, J. K. Shepard.
1848.—Solomon Curtis, W. W. Welch.
1849.—Anson Gaylord, John Humphrey.
1850.—W. W. Welch, Samuel D. Northway.
1851.—Hiram Gaylord, James M. Cowles.
1852.—Robbins Battell, Austin H. Baldwin.
1853.—John Humphrey, William J. Norton.
1854.—O. J. Wolcott, William K. Peck.
1855.—Jeremiah Johnson, Levi P. Gaylord.
1856.—E. T. Butler, F. A. Spaulding.
1857.—J. K. Shepard, Plumb Brown.
1858.—Robbins Battell, James Humphrey.
1859.—Henry J. Holt, Asahel G. Phelps.
1860.—Robbins Battell, Thomas S. Curtis.
1861.—J. H. Welch, Henry Pendleton.
1862.—John P. Hawley, Ralph Brown.
1863.—Aaron Keyes, John A. Shepard.
1864.—W. K. Peck, Jr., Robert A. Geer.
1865.—Erastus Burr, Samuel S. Vaill.
1866.—Egbert T. Butler, John Dewell.
1867.—Abel Camp, Ralph I. Crissey.
1868.—R. P. Pendleton, D. P. Mills.
1869.—W. W. Welch, William E. Phelps.
1870.—William K. Peck, Joseph N. Cowles.
1871.—Harvey Johnson, J. K. Shepard.
1872.—L. L. Whiting, Hiram H. Riggs.
1873.—Oliver L. Hotchkiss, Edward Y. Morehouse.
1874.—Philip E. Curtis, Charles M. Ryan.
1875.—Miles Riggs, Charles M. Ryan.
1876.—Levi P. Phelps, Henry J. Holt.
1877.—Austin Wooster, Henry G. Smith.
1878.—Moses F. Grant, Horace A. Stannard.
1879.—George R. Bigelow, Abel H. Pendleton.
1880.—Robbins Battell, Edward G. Gaylord.
1881.—William W. Welch, George Wooster.

THE NORFOLK SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated in 1860. Its present officers are as follows: Robbins Battell, President; Joseph N. Cowles, Treasurer; William W. Welch, Vice-President; A. A. Spaulding, J. K. Shepard, Plumb Brown, H. H. Riggs, F. E. Porter, H. J. Holt, Abel Camp, L. Dunning, and Erastus Burr, Trustees. Total deposits, $115,653.30; surplus account, $3369.66; interest account, $627.86.

PHYSICIANS WHO PRACTICED IN NORFOLK.

John Miner, Ephraim Guiteau, Philo Guiteau, Hosea Humphrey, Daniel Lyman, Benjamin Welch, Benjamin Welch, Jr., Benjamin Calhoun, William W. Welch, John F. T. Cockey, William C. Welch, and H. P. Stevens.

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

On the 28th of September, 1868, a monument commemorative of the patriot dead who fell in the late war of the Rebellion from this town was erected in the public park. It bears the following inscription:

"To the memory of the soldiers from this town who died for their country in the war of the Rebellion."

The following names are inscribed on the monument:

"George Andrews, died June 22, 1864; Albert H. Bailey, died April 7, 1862; George Barden, died June 15, 1863; Benjamin J. Beach, Sept. 17, 1862; Christian Bejonison, June, 1864; Leander Campbell, June 3, 1864; Geo. W. Cobb, Oct. 23, 1862; Michael Donahue, Dec. 13, 1864; Willard Evans, Jan. 12, 1862; Edward J. Humphrey, died April 22, 1862; Edward Hine, died July 18, 1864; Chas. E. Keyes, died Dec. 22, 1862; Elizur Maltbie, July 2, 1864; Samuel J. Mills, died Sept. 5, 1861; Russell A. Murphy, died 1864; Theodore Parrett, died Sept. 17, 1862; John W. Peck, died Feb. 9, 1862; Ensign Prince, Adjt. Samuel C. Barnum, died Jan. 15, 1864; Lieut. Hiram D. Gaylord, died Nov. 18, 1863; Corp. Theodore S. Bates, died Sept. 17, 1862; Corp. Damon S. Pendleton, died March 24; Corp. George H. Pendleton, died Sept. 3, 1863."

MILITARY RECORD.*

Alexander McDonald, Co. I, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 6, 1863; disch. June 12, 1865.
S. Gasus, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864.
J. Randall, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
Charles Smith, enl. Nov. 16, 1864.
William Smith, enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
Charles Williams, enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
J. T. Mason, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
Lewis W. Curtiss, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
L. R. Curtiss, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
F. Barber, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 2, 1864; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
E. E. Bettis, 1st Art.; enl. May 22, 1861; must. out Sept. 24, 1865.
Thomas Smedley, 1st Art.; enl. Feb. 7, 1862; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
J. D. Barden, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 19, 1865.
George M. Lewis, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. July 22, 1864.
George Martin, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. July 19, 1865.
John McDonald, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. July 21, 1864.
E. M. Downer, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
W. J. Downer, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. March 9, 1862.
H. Russell, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
E. B. Sage, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; killed May 14, 1864.
Francis Steep, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; captured June 17, 1864.
Charles N. Decker, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
Samuel C. Barnum, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
E. C. Morehouse, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861.
R. A. Murphy, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861.
D. S. Pendleton, Co. B, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 12, 1861; died March 25, 1864.
George J. Karmann, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
Calvin N. Sage, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
John M. Walker, Co. E, 2d Regt.; enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
The following enlisted in Co. B, 2d Regt., May 7, 1861, and were discharged Aug. 7, 1861: Edwin Adams, Philo Blake, William J. Downes, Charles A. Lewis, Timothy Ryan.
Willis H. Terrill, Co. A, 3d Regt.; enl. May 11, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
William Allen, 9th Regt.; enl. May 7, 1864.
Samuel Bryan, 9th Regt.; enl. May 7, 1864.
H. Clemons, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Jan. 8, 1863.
William Mason, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
F. W. Lewis, 9th Regt.; enl. May 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 3, 1865.
John Hennesy, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 16, 1864; disch. Nov. 13, 1865.
Thomas Kerrigan, 9th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864; disch. July 22, 1865.
Henry Murphy, 9th Regt., enl. Nov. 16, 1864.
G. Labbons, 11th Regt.; enl. May 16, 1864; died of wounds July 4, 1864.
A. Linshot, 11th Regt.; enl. May 19, 1864; died of wounds Aug. 21, 1864.
Jean Paul, 11th Regt.; enl. May 18, 1864; killed July 20, 1864.
H. Clemens, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
Ira Clemens, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 6, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
E. Peck, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 2, 1863; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.

COMPANY E, ELEVENTH REGIMENT.

John H. Dewell, captain, Norfolk; com. Nov. 27, 1861; res. June 16, 1862.
Samuel C. Barnum, second lieutenant, Norfolk; com. Nov. 27, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant; died June 15, 1864 of wounds.
Egbert J. Butler, sergeant, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; disch. Jan. 5, 1863.
Stephen Barden, corporal, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, at City Point, Va.
William Humphrey, corporal, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 24, 1864, term expired.
Orlo H. Wolcott, corporal, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps March 15, 1864.
Theodore S. Bates, corporal, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md.
Philo Blake, corporal, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; discharged; enl. U. S. army Oct. 24, 1862.
Francis J. Burgess, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, at City Point, Va.

* For list of the 19th Regiment, see Chapter V.

Bailey, Albert H., Norfolk; enl. Nov. 23, 1861; died April 7, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Barden, Seth, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 18, 1862.
Beach, Benjamin J., Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md.
Campbell, Leander, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; killed June 3, 1864, at Cold Harbor, Va.
Camp, Hiram, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability July 18, 1862.
Carman, Edward, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; discharged; enl. U. S. army Oct. 23, 1862.
Celestian, Devantry, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, at City Point, Va.
Charlton, Havier, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; discharged; enl. U. S. army Oct. 23, 1862.
Clarke, James, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 20, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 6, 1863.
Daniels, George, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 13, 1863; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Demars, Peter, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability June 28, 1862.
Evans, Willard, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; died Jan. 12, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
Filean, Joachim, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 1, 1862.
Flaherty, Michael, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 27, 1864, term expired.
Gallagher, Michael, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; must. out Dec. 21, 1865, at City Point, Va.
Hall, Moses J., Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 13, 1863.
Humphrey, Edward J., Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; died April 22, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Knapp, Isaac, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.
Laber, John, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; wounded; re-enl. as veteran; must. out Sept. 16, 1865.
Miller, John B., Norfolk; enl. Nov. 14, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; wounded; pro. to second lieutenant; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
O'Brien, John, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 23, 1861; disch. for disability April 29, 1864.
Theodore Parrett, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 17, 1861; killed Sept. 17, 1862, at Sharpsburg, Md.
Roberts, Halsey, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; died Feb. 6, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
Root, Charles, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; discharged; enl. U. S. army Oct. 23, 1862.
Slater, James J., Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; trans. to U. S. navy April 29, 1864.
Spaulding, Charles S., Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran; wounded and captured; disch. June, 1865.
Spellman, Charles, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; died May 25, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Spellman, George W., Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Sughrue, John, Norfolk; enl. Nov. 23, 1861; died April 20, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.
Tyrrell, Willis H., Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; wounded; died Aug. 25, 1863, at Portsmouth, Va.
Watrous, Lucius, Norfolk; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. for disability January, 1862, at Annapolis, Md.
George Barden, 28th Regt.; enl. Oct. 23, 1862; died June 15, 1863.
M. Green, 28th Regt.; enl. Sept. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
A. Freeman, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 8, 1863; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.
H. Freeman, 29th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1863; disch. Oct. 28, 1865.
Schuyler B. Pendleton, died Sept. 3, 1863.
Sherman A. Apley, died June 1, 1864.
Joseph Robinson, died Sept. 17, 1864.
Halsey Roberts, died Feb. 6, 1862.
Timothy Ryan, died Aug. 2, 1862.
Edmund B. Sage, died May 14, 1864.
John Sughrue, died April 20, 1862.
Charles Spellman, died May 25, 1862.
Francis Steck, died in 1865.
Willis H. Tyrrell, died Aug. 25, 1863.
Auguste Dider, Benton E. Knapp.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

REV. JOSEPH ELDRIDGE.

In presenting a sketch of one whose activity in life was so remarkable, and whose career of usefulness extended over so long a period, a detailed narrative would be impracticable in a work of this character; but it is proposed to give the salient points in the life of one who was so long identified with the moral and religious interests of the territory treated in this work, the late Rev. Joseph Eldridge.

He was born in Yarmouth, Mass., July 8, 1804. He was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, in Andover, and in September, 1825, entered Yale, and graduated, with the second honors, in the class of 1829. He immediately entered upon his professional studies in the Theological Seminary of Yale College, and April 25, 1832, was ordained as a Christian minister, and installed as pastor of the church in Norfolk, in which capacity he officiated until Nov. 1, 1874, when impaired health demanded his resignation.

Dr. Eldridge was a man of marked individuality and strong intellect. He looked every subject and question squarely in the face; his mind was eminently comprehensive, and his judgments were sagacious and penetrating. Next to theology, history and politics interested him most. Whatever was curious in human nature, and touched upon the singular and humorous, awakened his responsive sympathy. As a preacher he was characterized by simplicity, good sense, and manly strength. He was powerful in argument, and says Dr. Noah Porter, "It might be said very truly of him that in natural gifts and tastes he was better adapted to the bar or the forum than to the pulpit and the prayer-meeting." But these tastes by no means disqualified him for the profession which he had embraced, but rather increased his power and influence. He was a man of strong and ardent feelings, eminently social; kind, generous, and sympathizing, tender-hearted towards the suffering, and in all respects a truly generous man.

Dr. Eldridge also manifested a decided interest in educational matters, and there are not a few young men now in the ministry and other professions whom he has assisted, by his counsel and sympathy and contributions, to begin and persevere in a course of study. His interest in education, and his loyal affection for his Alma Mater, made him a zealous and most useful friend to Yale College, of whose corporation he was for more than twenty-seven years an honored member.

What Dr. Eldridge was to his parish they do not need to be told. "The forty years and more," says Dr. Porter, in a discourse on his life and character, "which he has given to this parish have not been without abundant blessings. The simplicity of his aims, the constancy of his labors, the wisdom of his counsels, the fidelity and tenderness of his exhorta-



Joseph Eldridge



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

E. T. Butler



RESIDENCE OF **E.T. BUTLER**, NORFOLK, CONN. (ERECTED 1790, BY HIS GRANDFATHER.)



"MAPLE SIDE."

RESIDENCE OF **AUSTIN A, SPAULDING** NORFOLK CONN.

tions, and the integrity and spirituality of his life, have formed the characters and strengthened the faith, have cheered the lives and blessed the deaths and saved the souls of many who will forever rejoice in the pastor who led them to Christ, and guided their feet in the ways of Christian living. The influences of this long and successful pastorate will remain for more than another generation, as the name of this beloved and honored servant of Christ shall be repeated with love and thankfulness."

At the time of his resignation he was the oldest of the pastors in active service in the State of Connecticut. He died March 31, 1875.

The *Religious Herald*, in speaking of Dr. Eldridge, says, "A wise counselor, a genial companion, a diligent student, a cogent reasoner, always an instructive, and often a thoroughly eloquent, preacher, he probably came nearer to the true ideal of a gospel minister than some who are more widely known and more loudly proclaimed."

The New York *Tribune* says, "The Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D.D., of Norfolk, was one of the ablest and most prominent of the New England clergy," and the following, from the New York *Independent*, is a just tribute to this worthy man, "A man of fine culture, keen wit, and sound sense, his influence in the whole region has been commanding, and his home has been the centre of all beautiful and gracious ministries for many a year."

AUSTIN A. SPAULDING.

Austin A., youngest son of Austin Spaulding, was born at New Marlboro', Mass., Feb. 18, 1819. His father died Nov. 4, 1818. At the age of eleven years young Austin was apprenticed to an uncle who was a farmer living in Norfolk. He remained with the widow of this uncle, who died in 1830, until 1834. When he was seventeen years old he went but a short distance from his uncle's home to live with his oldest brother. When of age he began the world for himself. Mr. Spaulding married Louisa J., daughter of Truman Hart, of Norfolk. He purchased a farm in the southern portion of Norfolk, where he now resides. Their children were Sarah E., Adelaide E., William A., and Frederick S. Sarah E. married James L. Bragg, of Winchester, Conn.; they have one daughter, Louisa. Mr. Spaulding represented his town in the Legislature in 1852. In 1854 he connected himself with a company manufacturing machinery. In 1858 the company reorganized, and began the manufacture of hoes, doing an extensive business in the Southern States until the beginning of the late war, when they became prostrated. The company then began making Springfield muskets for the government; in this they were successful. At the end of one year of the latter business, Mr. Spaulding withdrew from the firm and turned his attention to farming and stock-raising. He has many times held the position of selectman and other town offices; was a director in the old Norfolk Bank, was also appointed as



AUSTIN A. SPAULDING.

one of the receivers of the same. He is at the present time a trustee in the Norfolk Savings Bank. Has held numerous offices in the church. A view of his residence may be seen elsewhere.

EGBERT T. BUTLER.

Egbert T. Butler, son of Calvin Butler,* was born in Plymouth, Conn., Dec. 21, 1813. He was educated at the common schools in his native town, and in about the year 1841 removed to Norfolk, where he has since resided. Mr. Butler has ever been a leading citizen of the town, and all measures tending to advance its interests have found in him an earnest advocate. He has at various times represented Norfolk in the Legislature, and while a representative, in 1856, secured the charter for the Norfolk Bank, of which he was the first president, and Asa Pettibone cashier.

As mentioned above, Mr. Butler has ever been alive to the development of this section of the State, but the crowning act of his life may be written in three words, "Connecticut Western Railroad." He has justly been styled the "father" of this road. He was the first to agitate the subject, and it was chiefly through his indomitable will that the building of the road was commenced and carried to successful completion. After succeeding in getting the survey, in the spring of 1866, he was sent to the Legislature to secure the charter, and during that session was made chairman of rail-

* See history of "Bench and Bar," Chap. II.

road committees on the part of the House. In referring to this road and the active part Mr. Butler had taken in its inception and completion, the Hartford *Times*, under date of Dec. 14, 1871, says,—

"In February, 1866, Mr. E. T. Butler, of Norfolk, while sitting with his wife and family one evening, started up and said he must write that article about the railroad through the northern part of the State, and, suiting the action to the word, he wrote a communication to the Winsted *Herald*, which waked up an interest in the project, which many thought ridiculous. Meetings were subsequently held in Norfolk and Winsted, and Mr. Butler set about the work of raising a sum for a survey of the proposed road from Collinsville to Canaan. 'The raising of this money,' he says, 'was the hardest work of all.' Men of wealth refused to give him a dollar, and one who said he had no money to throw away is now a large owner of the stock of the road. Mr. Butler soon after presented his plans to some of the rich men of Hartford, but met with little encouragement from them. He suggested that it would be for their interest to start a survey and secure a charter from this city, but this was objected to. In June, 1866, the road was surveyed from Collinsville to the State line in East Sheffield, the cost of the survey being paid by private subscription secured on the line of survey, and the same year a charter was granted for the 'Connecticut Western Railroad,' a name given it by Mr. Butler.

"Ground for the road was broken in Winsted on the 20th of October, 1869, by Mr. E. T. Butler, of Norfolk, and on Thursday last, Dec. 7, 1871, the same gentleman drove the last spike in Canton."

The Hartford *Courant* of Dec. 14, 1871, says,—

"The credit of first suggesting plans for the road belongs to Mr. E. T. Butler, of Norfolk, now a director of the road, and always one of its most earnest friends. Early in 1866, Mr. Butler wrote an article for the Winsted *Herald*, unfolding his plan. Soon after meetings were held in Norfolk and Winsted to discuss the project, and about the same time Mr. Butler met a few Hartford citizens at the office of Howe & Mathers, and laid the subject before them; said he should take steps to secure a survey from Collinsville to Canaan, and apply for a charter, and suggested that it might be well to ask for a charter from Hartford. But no encouragement was proffered from this quarter.

"Work on the road was commenced at Winsted Oct. 20, 1869, and the last rail was laid on Thursday of last week, December 7th, at Canton, Mr. E. T. Butler throwing out the first spadeful of earth and driving the last spike."

In this connection the Winsted *Herald* of Dec. 15, 1871, says,—

"The last spike was driven on Thursday last, at Canton, by E. T. Butler, he who shoveled the first shovelful of earth, at Winsted, on the 20th of October, 1869, than whom no man was more worthy so to shovel and so to drive."

The citizens of Norfolk appreciated the services of Mr. Butler, and at a railroad celebration held here Sept. 12, 1871, he was presented with a superb gold watch and chain. On the outside of the watch-case was engraved the monogram "E. T. B." and a train of cars, while the inside of the case bore the following inscription:

"Presented to E. T. Butler, Esq., by the citizens of Norfolk, in recognition of his services in the originating and completion of the C. W. Railroad."

May 1, 1839, Mr. Butler united in marriage with Jennett Porter, of Norfolk, who died Dec. 23, 1862, leaving a son and daughter,—Egbert J., who resides in Buffalo, N. Y., and Harriet R., who died Nov. 17, 1877. Jan 17, 1864, Mr. Butler married Celia E. Hall, of Sandisfield, Mass., and their children are Jennett P. and Charlotte.

The residence of Mr. E. T. Butler is considered one of the finest farm residences in Litchfield County. It stands near the line of Berkshire Co., Mass., at an elevation of fourteen hundred feet above the sea, commanding a fine view of the village of Norfolk and the many picturesque hills and valleys in the vicinity. It was erected about the year 1790 by two brothers named Jedediah and Jeremiah Phelps, who occupied it with their families as long as they lived. Capt. John Phelps, the father of the two brothers above named, settled on the farm in 1762, and it has always been held in the family since that date, Mr. Butler now owning it, being the grandson of Jedediah Phelps.

During the life of Jedediah and Jeremiah Phelps they worked the farm in common, with no division of farm or crops. The room now used for dining-room was formerly the kitchen, and in it the two families did their ordinary work by the same fire. On one side of the kitchen was a large fireplace, two large brick ovens, and two pantries. In the fireplace were three andirons, and a crane for hanging pots and kettles was hinged on each side of the fireplace. The family of Jedediah Phelps cooked their meals on the south side of the middle andiron, and set their table in the south end of the kitchen; and the family of Jeremiah Phelps set their table in the north end of the kitchen, and cooked their meals on the north side of the middle andiron; and in this kitchen, as was the custom in those days, the two families reared their children, three daughters and four sons. The main house, standing in front, being forty by thirty-six feet, is constructed with a large hall three yards wide running through the centre of the house on both first and second floors, and on each side of the hall above and below are two rooms five yards square; and open fireplaces are now in use in the four lower rooms and the two front chambers. A never-failing spring of pure, soft water supplies the premises. For several years past Mr. Butler, in addition to his farming, has made his home a pleasant resort for many city families during the warm summer months.

CHAPTER XLVII.

NORTH CANAAN.*

Geographical—Topographical—Incorporation of the Town—The Revolution—Incidents—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Selectmen from 1859 to 1882—Clerks from 1859 to 1882—Probate Judges from 1847 to Present Time—Representatives from 1859 to 1882—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Christ Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Connecticut Western News—Villages—Military Record.

THIS town lies in the northwestern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Berkshire Co., Mass., on the east by Norfolk, on the

* The early history of this town, including the record history, has been given in detail in the history of Canaan, of which North Canaan formed a part until 1858. Names of the early settlers, proprietors' meetings, early rules and regulations, etc., will be found in the history of the mother-town.

south by Canaan, and on the west by the Housatonic River, which separates it from Salisbury. The surface of the town is hilly.

THE REVOLUTION.

Canaan had many noble representatives in the war of the Revolution. "Among these was Nathaniel Stevens, who enlisted in 1775, and served as commissary-general until the dissolution of the commissary department in 1782, and Capt. John Watson, a native of Canaan, who raised a company in Norfolk, and did good service in the war.

"Capt. Gershom Hewitt served under Col. Ethan Allen when he surprised and captured Fort Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775. Capt. Hewitt, acting as a spy, entered the fort and reconnoitred its condition preparatory to the assault. Assuming the dress and manners of a simple-minded man in search of an old aunt, of 'Varmount,' Hewitt so successfully personated the character as to awaken no suspicion on the part of the garrison. He was permitted to enter the fort and to wander about at his pleasure; indeed, he was rather hospitably entertained. Pretending never to have seen a cannon before, he inquired what those long iron things with holes in the end were for. Having gained the necessary information, he left the fort and returned to the camp of Col. Allen, who selected him to lead the assaulting party. When Col. Allen demanded of the commander of the fort a surrender, he was asked by what authority he made the demand, and replied, 'In the name of the Great Jehovah and of the Continental Congress.' Hewitt was told by the captain of the guard of the fort that if he had known who he was when he entered the fort the day before he would have shot him. Jonathan Gillette, eighteen years of age, was, while on military duty at Horseneck during the Revolutionary war, taken prisoner, in company with several others, and carried to New York, and confined for ten months in a sugar-house, where he suffered severely from hunger and disease.

"A small fortress on the St. Lawrence, called the 'Cedars,' was garrisoned by about three hundred men; this fortress, by the treachery of their commanding officer, was delivered into the hands of the English, who kept the garrison close prisoners, employing a force of Indians to guard them, the prisoners being treated with all the indignity and cruelty which the savages could devise.

"A force of Americans were sent to their relief, but on their approach they were met by a flag from the British commander, stating that if the Americans should fire upon them the whole of their prisoners would be massacred, and proposing terms of release for the prisoners. The terms were most humiliating to the Americans, but they were obliged to accept them in order to save their imprisoned comrades from a terrible death.

"When the British were ready to release them the Indians refused to let them go, being determined to set on fire the building in which they were confined, and thus destroy them all, and they only consented to release them by the exchange of cattle for the American prisoners. Thus the ancestors of many of us were literally exchanged for cattle, for this garrison was composed in part of a company raised in Canaan, their captain being John Stevens. Oliver Stevens, Jedediah Smith, and Benjamin Stevens were members of this company." *

Among the early settlers in this town was Isaac Lawrence. Soon after coming he built what is known as the old Lawrence tavern-stand, a large house near North Canaan depot, still in excellent repair, and owned by Mrs. Wm. Adams, whose wife was a descendant of Isaac Lawrence.

INCORPORATION OF NORTH CANAAN.

The town of North Canaan was incorporated in 1858, and on October 14th of the same year the first town-meeting was held, when the following officers were chosen: Moderator, M. T. Granger; Assessor, Harvey Lawrence; Board of Relief, Dennis Prescott, Fredk. Watson, and Hiram Briggs; Selectmen, Henry Ives and Harmon Rockwell; Town Clerk and Treasurer, William Douglass; Register of Births and Marriages, William Douglass; Constable and Collector, I. P. Stevens; Grand Jurors, Wm. C. Lawrence, James Briggs, Fredk. Watson; School Visitors, Henry Ives, Wesley Prescott, Elisha M. Rood; Highwaymen, Harvey Lawrence, Solomon Wright, Sherman Austin, Lorenzo Lardam, Walter Warner; Haywards, Phineas Hunt, D. R. Spaulding, Edwin Barnes, Orvin Rockwell, and David O. Rood; Sealer of Weights and Measures, James Briggs; Pound Keeper, E. W. Foster; Surveyors of Highways, E. P. Allen, Asahel Kellogg, Wesley Prescott, Jonathan Donalds, and Hiram Briggs.

LIST OF SELECTMEN FROM 1859-81.

Jonathan Donalds, 1859-60; Sartial Root, 1859-61; Henry C. Stevens, 1861; William Douglass, 1862-63; Ira S. Bunnell, 1862-64; Frederick Watson, 1864-68; Wm. J. Furgeson, 1865-67, 1872-78; Edward S. Roberts, 1868; Frederick Bronson, 1869-71, 1879-80; R. J. Lake, 1869; Edmund D. Lawrence, 1870-71; Joseph W. Peet, 1872-76; Luman Foot, 1877-78; Samuel A. Bennett, 1879; Patrick Fitzgerald, 1880; John B. Beed, 1879-80.

CLERKS.

The following is a list of the clerks from 1858 to 1881:

William Douglass, 1858-59; Charles Gillett, 1860-61; Joseph W. Peet, 1862-71; Jacob B. Hardenbergh, 1872-80.

LIST OF PROBATE JUDGES.

Wm. M. Burrall, 1847; Wm. G. Pierce, 1847-48; Miles T. Granger, 1849-51, 1853-62, 1864-66; Walter S. Cowles, 1852; George W. Peet, 1863; Frederick Watson, 1867, 1870-71; Jacob B. Hardenbergh, 1872-81.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1859-82.

1859, Levi W. Beckley; 1860, William Douglass; 1861, Daniel L. Pierce; 1862, Alderman Ives; 1863, Frederick Bronson; 1864, Wesley Prescott; 1865, Nathaniel C. Ward; 1866, J. K. Crofut; 1867, Harmon

* Rev. J. Eldridge, D.D.

Peet; 1868, Samuel A. Bennett; 1869, James A. Root; 1870, J. B. Hardenburgh; 1871, Ira S. Bunnell; 1872, George W. Cowdrey; 1873, Elisha M. Rood; 1874, Joseph W. Peet; 1875, Edward I. Roberts; 1876, Wesley Trescott; 1877, Hiram Briggs; 1878, Charles H. Briggs; 1879, Joseph W. Peet; 1880, Theodore F. Watson; 1881, Lewis L. Cartwright.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.*

This church was organized in 1769 by a colony from the Congregational Church in the south part of the town, then under the pastoral charge of Rev. Daniel Farrand. It appears from the records of that church that a request to be dismissed from that church for the purpose of being formed into a separate church was made by the following persons: Capt. Isaac Lawrence and his wife, John Franklin, Jared Huxley and his wife, Samuel Hobart and his wife, Simon Tubbs, Elisha Baker, Andrew Bacon and his wife, Samuel Forbes and his wife, and James Adams. This request was granted Dec. 1, 1769, and on the 5th of the same month the male persons mentioned above, together with Allen Curtiss, Jedediah Richards, Stephen Rice, Ebenezer Mudge, Justice Gaylord, Nehemiah Lawrence, and Abiel Fellows, adopted a confession of faith and articles of church government, and were organized into a church, Rev. Daniel Farrand presiding. The church was organized by the *men;* after organization the *women* were admitted by vote, viz.: Mrs. Stephen Rice, Mrs. Jared Huxley, Mrs. Samuel Hobart, Mrs. Isaac Lawrence, Mrs. Andrew Bacon, and Mrs. Abiel Fellows.

The first pastor was Rev. Asahel Hart, who was installed March 14, 1770, and died June 28, 1775. After his decease the church had no pastor for seven years, it being during the troublesome times of the Revolution. In 1770, Elisha Bucar and Andrew Bacon were chosen deacons.

The first church building was erected in 1768, a wooden structure forty by fifty feet, and twenty-four feet posts. It was built by Capt. Isaac Lawrence. The present house of worship was erected in the year 1822, and has been subsequently repaired.

In June 8, 1782, Rev. Amos Thompson was installed pastor of this church. Mr. Thompson was from Virginia, and brought North several slaves. During his pastorate he and his wife spent a winter at the South. Previous to leaving they deposited their silver and various delicacies in the parlor, under lock and key, and had also taken with them the key of the wine-cellar. On their return they found that the slaves left in charge of the establishment had found means to gain access to these apartments, and had without scruple made free use of their contents for their own enjoyment and in liberal entertainments given to their friends.† After all the difficulties connected with the Revolutionary war had subsided, Mr. Thompson and his wife were disposed to return to their Southern home, and they desired to take their slaves back with them; but they refused to go, fled to Norfolk, and lay in concealment, and had to be left behind. It does not appear that Mr. Thompson was formally dismissed from his pastoral relation to this church. Before leaving Canaan, Rev. Mr. Thompson manifested a practical interest in this church and society by presenting to the ecclesiastical society his house and farm, worth then about eighteen hundred dollars, on condition that they should raise enough to make five thousand dollars, to be held as a permanent fund, the interest of which should be appropriated to the support of the minister. This sum was raised, and thus originated the permanent church fund.

In 1791, Rev. Joshua Knapp was ordained as pastor of the church. How long his ministry continued is not recorded.

In 1798, August 24, Rev. Solomon Morgan was installed. He died Sept. 3, 1804, aged sixty years, after a pastorate of six years. His successor, Rev. Pitkin Cowles, was ordained Aug. 29, 1805. During his pastorate five deacons were chosen; in 1806, Jacob Hinsdale, Abiel Fellows, and Anson Lawrence; 1821, Rufus B. Dunning; 1822, William Pierce. In the war of 1812, Rev. Pitkin Cowles served for a time as chaplain, under Gen. Sterling, stationed at New London. Deacon William Pierce was drafted at the same time, and appointed sergeant; also Gersham Hewitt, Jr., and Nathaniel Dean. In 1820, Rev. Mr. Cowles organized a Sabbath-school, among the first in this State. He presented to each member of the school a Bible. A branch Sabbath-school was organized at the Corner, under the direction of Miss Maria Gillette. Maria I. Watson, now (1869) Mrs. John Lawrence, was one of the pupils. Rev. Mr. Cowles was pastor of this church between twenty-seven and twenty-eight years. He was dismissed a few months previous to his death, which occurred Feb. 3, 1833. Mr. Cowles labored here in the ministry much longer than any other pastor of the church during the century of its existence.

In 1833, Oct. 23d, Rev. H. H. Woodbridge was ordained pastor of this church. He sustained the relation of pastor here till 1842, when he ceased to be a minister of the gospel. During his pastorate, in the year 1836, Dennis Rood and Sereno B. Gillette were appointed to the office of deacons. After his removal the church was without a pastor about three years, when Rev. D. D. Francis was installed, June 4, 1845. He was dismissed in 1850. While he was pastor the church appointed, in 1848, Amos Pierce and George K. Lawrence deacons.

* Condensed from a centennial sermon delivered at North Canaan, July 28, 1869, by the late Rev. Joseph Eldridge, D.D., of Norfolk.

† At the time Mr. Thompson was South, he left his house in care of Jupe and Fan, when they broke open his wine-cellar and made a dinner-party, and, being seated, began to help themselves. Jupe stopped them, saying, he "Must first ask a blessing like Massa Thompson. Oh, Lord, good a bittle on a table, a bean and a quash, meat in a pot, tunder in a heaven, lighty on a gospel, knock down a dry tree, ebermore. Amen."

"Jupe," said one of the guests, "I tink you pretty able." He replied, "Oh, I dunno; I tink I say him putty much as Massa Thompson do."

On June 4, 1851, Rev. Elisha Whittlesey was ordained pastor of the church, and after filling the office about two years resigned, his health demanding a respite from labor and a milder climate. In the interval between his dismission and the settlement of his successor, and while the church was without a settled pastor, but supplied by Rev. Hiram Eddy, occurred a powerful revival of religion. Thirty-nine were received at a single communion season, April 6, 1856.

Rev. Hiram Eddy was installed June 25, 1856, and remained pastor of the church four years. He was dismissed in 1860. In 1858, A. A. Wright and Charles Kellogg were appointed deacons.

Rev. H. M. Grant succeeded Mr. Eddy, after an interval of about three years. He was ordained Nov. 17, 1863, and was dismissed in 1866. Horace B. Stevens was chosen deacon in 1865. Rev. Isaac P. Powell was installed pastor of the church July 28, 1869, having previously supplied the church one year. He resigned May 25, 1874, since which time the church has had no settled pastor. The present supply is Rev. Hiram Eddy.

CHRIST CHURCH.*

The parish of Christ Church, North Canaan, was organized about the year 1846. The church building was erected in that year, and was consecrated by Bishop Brownell, Sept. 22, 1847. The work was originated by Rev. Mr. Fash, a missionary supported by the Litchfield County Missionary Association, and has been of a more or less missionary character ever since. The old law did not recognize the term "parish" or the organization which it designates, the usual name for an ecclesiastical body or corporation being "society."

The persons who associated themselves together to form the legal corporation or society were Fitch Ferris, Harman Peet, Edward Thorp, Oliver P. Root, John P. Camp, Jonathan C. Stevens, Abraham Thorp, Alfred C. Isham, and R. S. Potter.

The parish being weak, and partially dependent on missionary aid for support, has been served in connection with other points, and not unfrequently vacant. The mission was begun, and parish was organized by Rev. Mr. Fash, succeeded by George L. Foote and William Atwell in 1847. These two held services every other Lord's Day until Easter, 1850. From this date until Easter, 1854, the Rev. G. H. Nichols, of Salisbury, ministered to the parish. From Easter, 1854, to Easter, 1855, Rev. H. V. Gardner was the rector. The Rev. H. S. Atwater had charge for the greater part of the two succeeding years, in connection with St. Andrew's Church, Kent.

Since 1858 the following have been in charge: 1860–61, Rev. Clayton Eddy; 1863, William Williams; 1865, H. C. Stowell; occasionally, C. I. Potter. In 1871, Rev. Elisha Whittlesey became rector, and during the six years of his rectorship he rejuvenated the whole work and renovated the church building, making it both comely and comfortable. In July, 1877, he was succeeded by Rev. Harry L. Bodley, who is rector at the present time.

Only one of the original signers of the articles of association remains with the parish, Mr. Oliver P. Root. The others have died or removed. The present wardens are Joseph W. Peet, Senior Warden; Miles T. Granger, Junior Warden. The vestrymen are —— Watson, Samuel A. Bennett, Jacob B. Hardenbergh, and Henry G. Williams, Clerk and Treasurer.

* Contributed by Rev. H. L. Bodley.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The origin of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Canaan, Conn., should be dated as far back as the pastorate of Rev. David Phillips, in the year after 1866. He is properly the founder, though the church building was not commenced until the year after his removal. Under the administration of his immediate successor, Rev. M. R. Lent, the building of the edifice was begun and completed. It was dedicated on the 16th day of January, 1868, and cost eleven thousand and fifty dollars. The present trustees are D. P. Strong, J. S. Corbit, N. C. Ward, E. S. Roberts, and J. L. Bragg. The present membership is one hundred and fifteen.

The following is a list of the pastors: Revs. David Phillips, 1866; Marvin R. Lent, 1867–68; William Hall, 1869–71; John H. Lane, 1872–74; Robert Hunt, 1875–77; E. H. W. Barden, 1878; W. A. Mackey, 1879–81.

THE CONNECTICUT WESTERN NEWS

was established at Salisbury, July 14, 1871, by Joseph L. Pease, as a neutral journal devoted to local interests. In October, 1876, it was moved to North Canaan, as being a better business location in point of accessibility. The editor and founder, Mr. Pease, died on July 30, 1878, and his widow retained proprietorship of the paper, intrusting the management to John Rodemeyer, Jr., until its purchase by the present owner, Hon. J. B. Hardenbergh, a prominent lawyer and ex-State senator, which was effected Dec. 1, 1878. The *News* has a circulation far in excess of the average country journal, and ranks among the first throughout the county. It publishes each year a daily edition during the week's session of camp-meetings at Pine Grove, in the vicinity of Canaan, having established the custom in 1877.

Canaan is a pleasant village, with churches, numerous stores, two hotels, and a newspaper, and is an important station on the Housatonic and Connecticut Western Railroads.

East Canaan is a small hamlet in the eastern part of the town, and a station on the Connecticut Western Railroad.

THE NORTH CANAAN SAVINGS BANK

was incorporated in 1872. The first officers were M. T. Granger, President; F. Watson, James A. Under-

wood, N. C. Ward, J. W. Peet, Trustees. The present officers are F. Watson, President; P. C. Cummings, Vice-President; N. C. Ward, James A. Underwood, George W. Cowdry, J. W. Peet, Trustees. Amount of deposits, seventy thousand dollars.

HOUSATONIC LODGE, No. 61, F. AND A. M.,

was organized in May, 1869. The charter members were William L. Twiss, R. Van Deusen, George H. Cook, Edward D. Norton, H. Root, S. C. Beckley, J. B. Hardenbergh, J. A. Underwood, C. A. Morris, H. H. Cogswell, H. J. Mead, Benjamin Benedict, W. McIntyre, A. E. Yale, S. A. Bennett, Nelson Clark. The first officers of the lodge were W. M., J. B. Hardenbergh; S. W., Samuel C. Beckley; J. W., Hiram H. Cogswell; Treas., Robert Van Deusen; Sec., Theodore F. Watson; S. D., Samuel A. Bennett; J. D., P. Kilburn Cogswell; S. M. C., Henry J. Mead; J. M. C., Warren McIntyre.

The present officers are as follows: W. M., Henry J. Mead; S. W., William Walter; J. W., H. Macrae; Treas., J. A. Underwood; Sec., R. Van Deusen; S. D., L. Lindsey; J. D., J. F. Homan; S. S., D. L. Peirce; J. S., A. T. Roraback; Tyler, S. Mallory.

MILITARY RECORD.

Canaan responded promptly to the call for troops during the late Rebellion, and the following is the list of volunteers:

Rev. James Deane, Isaac F. Daboll (died), William Twiss, Edward D. Lawrence, Albert P. Briggs, Miles H. Day (died), Amos L. Ives (died), Edward H. Roys, Samuel S. Beach, Henry Sims, Sydney Hart, Frank A. Cummings, P. C. Cummings, Eugene Decker, Philander Emmons (died), William Gorman, Bennet Hines, James Mullen, John W. Coon (died), Walter D. Hoag, John Lemley, John Rodemyer, John Carrol, Abram Coons (died), William Linahan, Henry Root (died), Ensign Butts, Fred Reill, Robert Gardner, Alfred June (died), William Hart, Heman H. Coons, Charles Long, Neziah Demars, Patrick McGrath, Thomas Noonan, Edward Morton, Alexander Waters, Allen B. St. John, James Keith, Gen. H. Morgan, Charles Thompson, John Warner, Samuel T. Rowlson, William H. Morris, James Linahan, Charles Morris, James Reill, Ira C. Bailey, Burton B. Everts, John Hillyer, Edward Fuller (died), Jacob Scamerhorn, James F. Bigelow, surgeon.

Col. David S. Cowles, a native of the town, son of Rev. Pitkins Cowles, entered the service as colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-eighth Regiment New York State Volunteers, and was killed at the assault on Port Hudson, May 27, 1863. At the breaking out of the Rebellion he was a lawyer in Hudson, N. Y. He was a grandson of Ebenezer Smith, a captain in the army of the Revolution, a right-hand man of Gen. Washington, in whom he reposed so much confidence that he placed Maj. Andre after his capture under his charge.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

WILLIAM BENNETT.

William Bennett, of North Canaan, Conn., is a son of Samuel and Lydia (Paine) Bennett, and was born on the farm where he now (1881) resides, in North Canaan, Conn., Dec. 27, 1809. The grandfather of William was Abijah Bennett, who was born in New Milford, Litchfield Co., Conn., married Abby ———, and had children, one of whom was Samuel. The father of Abijah was an early settler in Milford, Conn., and a farmer by occupation.

Abijah Bennett was a blacksmith by trade and a Revolutionary soldier. He settled in Canaan (now North Canaan), Conn., in April, 1806, with his family, and continued to reside there till his death.

Samuel Bennett, son of Abijah and Abby Bennett, was born in New Milford, Conn., Oct. 15, 1778; married Lydia, daughter of Barnabas Paine, for his first wife, and had the following children, viz.: Jarvis (deceased), Susan (deceased), Harriet (deceased), wife of J. W. Bostwick, of Syracuse, N. Y.; William, and Charles F. Mr. Bennett married for his second wife Falley Griswold, and to them were born one son, Samuel, an enterprising and respected citizen of Canaan, Conn., and a soldier, an officer, in the great civil war. Samuel Bennett, Sr., settled in Canaan, Conn., in April, 1806, where he owned a very large tract of good land on the Four Corners, within the present limits of North Canaan village. He was a Whig and Republican in politics, and died, October, 1865. His wife died in 1841.

William Bennett received a common-school education, supplemented with a few terms at an academy. He was reared a farmer, which business he has continued to follow successfully. He has been quite extensively engaged in buying and selling stock, which, added to his farming interest, has made him independent, and justly entitles him to be numbered among the most prosperous of Canaan's citizens. He owns the old homestead, which is beautifully situated. In politics a Republican.

He has been three times married, his last wife being Adeline Kellogg, widow of Charles Kellogg, and daughter of Maj. Peck, of Canaan, Conn. They were married Jan. 23, 1868.

CHAPTER XLVIII.*

PLYMOUTH.

THE settlement of New England dates from the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. The first settlement in Connecticut was made in 1634 and 1635, at Wethersfield, Windsor, and Hartford. In 1640 people from Hartford came over the mountain, and commenced a settlement at Farmington, being the first in the State, away from navigable waters, and before we reach the thread of Plymouth history.

The original proprietors of the territory of the town were the Tunxis or Farmington tribe of In-

* Contributed by Rev. E. B. Hillard.



Doughty, Photographer, Winsted, Conn.

William Bennett

dians. As early as 1657 some of the inhabitants of Farmington, on hunting excursions, had penetrated the wilderness west as far as the Naugatuck Valley, and had discovered what they thought to be a mine of black lead, and applied to the Indian owners for the right to work it, which right was conveyed to them by the following deed, which is recorded in the Farmington records:

"This Witnesseth that Wee, Kapaquamp & Querrimus & Mataueage have sold to William Lewis and Samuel Steele, of ffarmington, A psell or A trackt of Land called Matetacoke, that is to say, the hill from whence John Standley & John Andrews: brought the black lead & all the Land within eight: myle: of that hill: on every side: to dig: & carry away what they will & To build on y^t^ for y^e^ vse of them that labor there: & not Otherwise To improve: ye Land In witness whereof wee: have hereunto Set our: hands: & those: Indians above mentioned must free the purchasers from all claymes: by any other Indians:

"William Lewis,
"Samuel Steele,
"The mark of Kapaquamp,
"The mark of Querrimus,
"The mark of Matueage.

"Witness: John Steele.
"febuary: y^e^ 8^th^ 1657."

This is believed to be the earliest title of white men to the region. It embraces the entire territory of the town of Plymouth, the traditional site of the lead-mine being a little north of the Harwinton line, on the east side of the highway running past the house of Alfred Cleveland, in the woods, about half a mile back of his house. The marks are still apparent of rock-blasting, which could only have been for mining purposes. There is a spring which from time immemorial has borne the name of the Lead-Mine Spring.

No immediate settlement seems to have resulted from this discovery. The anticipations of wealth to be derived from the mine were not realized, and it was abandoned,—one of the earliest of the many mining delusions that have left their traces on the New England hills. The original settlement of the valley was begun down the river, at what was first known as Mattawuck, and afterwards as Waterbury. The interval on which that city stands seems not to have been discovered by white men till some sixteen years after the lead-mine deed was given, the first recorded report of it bearing date of Oct. 6, 1673.

At the October session of the General Court in that year the following petition was presented from twenty-six citizens of Harwinton:

"Octob^r^ 9, 73.

"To the honored General Court now sitting in Hartford:

"Honored Gentlemen and Fathers,—We, being sensible of our great need of a comfortable subsistence, doe hereby make our address to yourselfs In order to the Same, not Questioning your care & faithfulness In y^e^ premises: also hoping of your freeness & readyness to acomidate your poor suplicants with y^t^ which Judge to be: In your hands: acording to an orderly proceeding, we, therefore, whose names are hereafter Inserted to humbly petition your honors to take cognisance: of our state who want Land to Labor upon: for our subsistance, & now having found out a track at a place called by y^e^ Indians Matitacooke: which we aprihend may susfetiently acomidate to make a small plantation: we are therefore bould hereby to petetion your honors to grant vs y^e^ liberty of planting y^e^ same, with as many others as y^t^ may be: capable comfortably to entertain & as for the purchasing of y^e^ natives with your alowance we shall take care of: & so not to trouble with farther Inlargements, only desireing your due consideration & a return by our Loving ffriend John Lankton."

This petition to the General Court was based on the report of a committee of their number whom they had sent to view the place, which report is as follows:

"We whos names are here under written, partly for our own satisfaction & for the satisfaction of some others, have been to uiew Matitacooke in refarans to a plantation, do judge it capable of the Same.

"Thomas Newell, Sr.
"John Warner, Sr.
"Richard Lemar.

"Octtober: the 6: 1673."

Of the signers of this report, the second, "John Warner, Sr.," was the ancestor in direct line of the Warners of Plymouth, being the great-grandfather of John Warner, the third deacon of the Northern Church. The third signer, "Richard Lemar," was the leader of the first company that went over the East Mountain from Farmington in 1686, and made the settlement at the Great Swamp, now Berlin. Of him the following singular incident is recorded in the old Farmington Church record, in the handwriting of Rev. Samuel Hooker, first pastor of the Farmington Church, illustrative of the hardships and perils of those early times. It is in the form of a note appended to the entry of the baptism of his daughter:

"On the same day that this child was born, the father, viz., Richard Lemar, went early into the woods to look for horses six or seven miles off; found and followed them homeward, but had liked to have perished ere he got home; was so feeble that he remembered nothing of coming down the East Mountain, his sight and memory and strength in a manner gone. But God, who leadeth the blind in a way that we know not, directed him to John Norton, Jr., who was thrashing in his barn, and he took him in, put him to bed, called friends about him, who were diligent in the way and means for his relieving. After some time spent betwixt hope and fear as not knowing whether he would die or live—he lay in a sad manner, grating his teeth, and eyes rolled in his head—it pleased God that he revived and came to rights again. The day in which this followed was June 8, 1823, a snowy Saturday, especially the latter part of it. Had the man not been directed home, in all likelihood he had perished in the wilderness, and perhaps have been so far covered with snow as not to have been found till wild fowls or beasts had preyed on him."

In response to the above-named petition, the General Court appointed a committee to view the lands at "Mattatock," and report "whether it be judged fit to make a plantation." This committee reported to the General Court at the next or May session, describing favorably the lands, and concluding with the expression of their "apprehensions that it may accommodate thirty families." It proved to be equal to the accommodation of several more than that number. The committee in their estimate of the capabilities of the valley took into account only the land, the river being reckoned an obstruction and a peril rather than a resource. In the result, Mattatuck, like most of the manufacturing towns of New England, has been saved, as was Noah and his family, "by water" rather than by land. The present population of the city of Waterbury is upwards of twenty thousand.

The early history of the town of Waterbury, in which Plymouth was originally included, has been fully written and need not be repeated here. Suffice

it to say that the General Court, upon the report of its "viewing" committee, granted the petition of the Farmington people, authorized "the settling of a plantation at Mattatuck," and appointed a committee "to regulate and order it." This the committee proceeded to do. Articles of association and agreement, bearing date of June 6, 1674, were drawn up and signed by the proposed settlers. A site was selected for the village; and after a delay of three years, caused by the great Indian war of New England, known as "King Philip's war," in 1677, a settlement was begun.

At the outset the "Grande Committee," as the committee of the General Court appointed to superintend the settlement was called, ordered that, "for benefit of Christian duties and defense against enemies," the inhabitants of the new plantation "should settle near together." Accordingly, prior to the year 1700, all the inhabitants lived in the town centre or its immediate neighborhood. But as the lands at the Centre were taken up, the new settlers had to find room in the remoter parts of the town. It is not till 1725 or 1730 that we get trace of settlers in the northern part, and here the history of Plymouth as a distinct community begins.

The first settler of the town, so far as known, was Henry Cook. He came with a family about 1728, and had a farm on the west bank of the river, not far from the Litchfield boundary. He was the great-grandson of Henry Cook, of Plymouth, Mass., before 1640. He had a grandson, Samuel, who was one of the last pensioners on the roll of the Revolutionary war, and who lived to be over one hundred and five years old. John Sutliff appears to have been the next settler. He came with a family from Branford about 1730, and built on the west side of the river on what is known as the West Branch. These two men are mentioned in a vote of the town of Canterbury, Dec. 14, 1730, providing outside schools, as living at "Wooster Swamp," a term by which all the northern and northwestern part of the town was designated. Mr. Sutliff was a leading man in all the early history of the new community. After him came Thomas Blakeslee, Northbury's first "captain," an office in that day second in rank and honor only to that of minister; Isaac Castle, from Westbury; Barnabas Ford, the chief land-owner, from Wallingford; Gideon Allen, from Guilford; John Humaston, from North Haven; Ebenezer Richason, from Westbury; Lieut. John Bronson, from Canterbury; Samuel Towner, Ebenezer Elwell, Jonathan Foot, and others. These were called "up river," or "northern people," by the inhabitants at the centre of the town, and they soon began to organize as a distinct community.

In all the early New England towns the first movements towards distinct organization were in the direction of church privileges. The earliest organization was ecclesiastical. The first public body organized was the church. The first public building erected was the meeting-house. The first public officer provided for was the minister. As an old writer says,—

"In the first Settlement of New England, when the people judged their number competent to obtain a Minister, they then Surely seated themselves, but not before, it being as unnatural for a right New England man to live without the minister as for a Smith to work his iron without fire."

The earliest history of the town, therefore, is the history of the church. This is true of the early history of Plymouth. No sooner had the "northern" inhabitants become numerous and strong enough to do something independently for themselves than they began to move for independent religious provision, independent of the church at the centre of the town, to which, by law, they were required to pay taxes for the minister's support. At first, in 1732, they joined themselves with the "northwestern" inhabitants, now Watertown, in the endeavor to obtain independent "winter privileges,"—that is, the privilege of hiring a minister to preach among them during the winter months, with exemption, during the period, from parish rates at the Centre. But soon after the settlement west of the river, settlers began to locate on the hills east, and before long the west-side settlers found it for their advantage to combine with their east-side neighbors, and the united sections began to act together as one community.

In 1734 they opened their campaign for independence. In October of that year Henry Cook, Ebenezer Elwell, and Samuel Towner, on the ground of their living so far from the meeting-house, requested the town to allow them and others to hire preaching the ensuing winter, and to abate their parish rates while they should thus hire. The town curtly voted "to do nothing in the case." Two years later, Sept. 27, 1736, Thomas Blakeslee, Henry Cook, Jonathan Cook, John How, Jonathan Foot, John Sutliff, John Sutliff, Jr., Samuel Towner, Samuel Frost, Barnabas Ford, Ebenezer Elwell, Gideon Allen, Isaac Castle, Daniel Curtis, and John Humaston, fifteen in number, united in the following touching appeal to the town:

"To the inhabetaunce of ye town of Waterbary, convened in townmeting, Sept. 29, 1736.

"Whair as it is well known to you all that we, whose names are hearunto affixed, have our place of abode at such a distance from ye fixed place of publique worship in this town, and that ye circumstances of ye way are such as yt it is with difficulty yt we come to ye house of god at any time of ye year, and especaly in ye winter season is extreamly dificult and sumtimes wholy imposable, and being much consarned for our poor children, yt they also might have ye opportunity of atending ye publick worship of god more conveanantly, and nothing douting of your readiness to shew cindness to us and to our children, we do therefore hearby pray and ask for yor wilingness consent and approbation, yt al those who live within Bounds hearafter mentioned,—that is to say, begining at Deep reuer and ruuing westrly to ye line stated by ye town for ye northwest society, as may appear of record in Waterbeary, and from ye said Deep reuer eastwardly to ye north end of John Warner's farm, at hancock's brook, from thence a northeast line to farmingtown line, and by farmingtown line to ye north end of Waterbary bounds, and then by ye line of said bounds to lichfeald bounds, and further westwardly by lichfeald bounds to ye west branch, may at our own cost and charg have ye preaching of ye word of life among ourselves in ye three winter months of desember, ienewary, and febeuary, and be freed from paing ministeriel charg with ye town for ye said three

months (being wiling to pay our proprotien and ministeriel dues for ye other nine months of ye year), which privilidg to be enjoyed from year to year, and every year for such term of time as ye honourable generel asembly in their wisdom and goodness shall grant and determine, wherby you will much oblige your christian brethren and neibours."

It would seem that such an appeal must have prevailed. But it did not. The original petition is in existence in the possession of B. B. Satterlee, Esq., through whose favor we are able to present it here. It is signed by each of the petitioners in their own handwriting; is inscribed on the back "Appeal to ye town."

"The within petition negatived att a town-meeting in Waterbury, Sept. 29, 1736.

"Attest, JOHN SOUTHMAYD,
"*Town Clerk.*"

But the petitioners did not give it up. Indeed, it seems, from some after action, that the town at this meeting did take some action in their favor. But whatever it was, the town either recalled or denied it, and the privileges asked for were refused. A month later, Oct. 26, 1736, the request was repeated, in writing as before, signed by twelve persons, asking that all living "within two and a half miles of Barnabas Ford's new dwelling-house" be allowed the privilege of hiring a minister for three years three months in each year, — December, January, and February,—with exemption from ministerial rates at the Centre for the time. The town voted to grant the request. But, as before, either through misunderstanding or change of views on the part of the town, the proposed exemption was denied, and the "up-river" people were back where they were before. At a town-meeting, the next spring, April 18, 1737, "it was asked whether the said northern inhabitants shall be exempt from ministerial charge by the town for so much time as they shall hire a gospel minister among them, in addition to a grant made them, September 29th," and an answer was given by vote in the negative. Still the northern people did not give it up. Despairing of the consent of the town, they now, at the May session, 1737, applied by petition direct to the General Assembly, which in those days was supreme in affairs of church as well as State. They state they live "on a tract of land about five miles square, whereof Barnabas Ford's dwelling-house is the centre;" that "the town voted, Sept. 29, 1736, that they might have a minister for three months for three years, with exemption from ministerial charges the said term;" that they had supplied a preacher, and now are obliged to pay rates. They asked winter privileges, and the usual exemption from taxes. The petitioners are seventeen in number, the same as those who signed the petition to the town, on September 29th, except that three new names, those of Amos Mathews, Ebenezer Richardson, and Phineas Royce, appear, and Jonathan Cook's does not. The town resisted the application, and it was denied. At the October session of the same year, however, the petition was renewed, John Branson, Obadiah Warner, and John Garnsey being new signers, and the General Assembly granted it, and so the new community *scored one* in their effort at independence. The following is the act of the Assembly, as recorded in the colonial records:

"Upon the memorial of Henry Cook, Barnabas Ford, and others, inhabitants of the town of Waterbury, showing to this assembly the difficulty that they lye under in attending the public worship in said town, & that said town, in their meeting in said Waterbury, Sept. 29th, 1736, upon application made to them, granted to the memorialists liberty for themselves & others that should live within two miles and a half of the dwelling-house of sd Barnabas Ford to hire a gospel minister in the months of Dec., Jan., & Feb., with exemption from any ministerial charges in the town Soc. in said time, & said liberty was granted by said town for 3 years next after said meeting,—praying this assembly that the vote of said town might be confirmed with them, &c. Whereupon the assembly order and enact that during sd three months granted by the town of Waterbury to the memorialists in the three years then next ensuing, the memorialists shall be exempted from paying any charges to the support of the minister in said town society, provided they maintain a gospel minister amongst themselves.

"GEORGE WYLLYS, *Sec.*

"Oct. Session, 1737."

This act of the General Assembly was the first charter of the town of Plymouth. It was the first official recognition of it as a distinct community, and from it all the rest of its full investment as a town naturally follows. The dwelling-house of Barnabas Ford, here specified as the centre and landmark of the new community, stood on the street leading past the academy, in what is now Thomaston, on the west side of the road, about where the academy stands. There was a spring of water near it by the roadside, which doubtless determined the site of the house, as it did the location of the dwellings of many of the early settlers, before they had time to dig wells, at which spring the boys who went to church in later years on "The Hill" used to drink, as they footed it back and forth from Thomaston Hill, in the hot summer days.

Mr. Ford was the first clerk of the society when it came to be organized, and appears, from the many deeds bearing his name, to have been an extensive owner of lands in the vicinity. His body lies in the old burying-ground (in Thomaston). His tombstone bears this inscription:

"Here lyeth ye Body of Barnabas Ford; he dyed March ye 10, 1746, in ye 53 year of his age."

Encouraged by this initial success, the northern people petitioned the General Assembly at the next May session (1738) for exemption from ministerial charges "for such time only as they had the word dispensed." The petitioners represent that they live, the nearest seven miles, the greater part eight, and many nine or ten miles from the meeting-house, on the way to which they were obliged to cross the river, often deep, and dangerous, nine times. The signers number nineteen. The names of Jeremiah Peck (afterwards first deacon of the church), Caleb Thomaston, afterwards one of the most prominent members of the society, and who gave the name to Thomaston Hill, and others, appearing for the first time. This application was de-

nied, but at the October session following it was renewed, twenty-three signing. They say that the three years' privilege which had been granted them expires the February ensuing, and ask that it may be extended for two years. They allege that they have a population of one hundred and thirty-nine; that to get to meeting at the town centre they have to remove bars and open gates at ten different places.

At this time the only road to Waterbury from the northern quarter was a path through the fields, guarded by bars and gates between the different inclosures. The present river road was not constructed and opened as a public highway till 1802, and was considered a great undertaking in its time. A cart bridge—the early settlers had no other vehicles—was built across the river in Northbury in 1747–48, the town voting twenty-two pounds in money, old tender, to be paid when the bridge should be completed. The last-mentioned petition was granted by the General Assembly at the October session, 1738. The following is the act of the Assembly:

"Upon the memorial of John Sutlif and others living in north or northeastern part of Waterbury, showing that they live at a great distance from the publick worship in said town and their difficulty in attending thereon by reason thereof, and praying for liberty to hire the gospel preached among them for the space of two years, to be computed from February next, with exemption from paying ministerial charges to said town for such time only as they are able to hire the gospel preached among them, *Resolved*, By this Assembly that the memorialists shall thereby have granted unto them the liberty of hiring the gospel preached among them for the space of two years, to commence and be computed from February next, with exemption from paying ministerial charges to said town for such time only as they hire the gospel preached among them.

"GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secretary*.

"October session, 1738."

This act, it will be noticed, designates the memorialists as "living in the north or *northeastern* part" of the town. Hitherto it has been north or northwestern, indicating the movement of the settlement to the east side of the river.

At this session of the General Assembly, October, 1738, the society of Westbury, now Watertown, was constituted. Already in 1686, at the May session of the General Court, Waterbury had been invested with town privileges and given its present name by the following act:

"This court grants that Mattuck shall be and belong to the county of Hartford, and the name of the plantation shall for the future be Waterbury." May 13, 1686.

Encouraged by their past successes, and influenced doubtless by the example of Westbury Society, the northern people the next year (1739) again move on the General Assembly; this time to be constituted an independent ecclesiastical society, with the rights and privileges of the same. At the October session of that year they send to the General Assembly, by John Sutliff and Moses Blakeslee, agents, a memorial representing that the people are

"Desirous of being made a society, with the privileges of a society, that they may settle a gospel minister among them and have God's Word preached and ordinances administered; and having prayed said old society in said Waterbury to give them certain bounds, and obtained a vote that the said old society will not oppose them, etc., as by the vote may appear. Sept. 18, 1739.

"Whereupon the memorialists humbly pray that the honorable Assembly would appoint a committee and send them to view their circumstances, and state the line between said old society and said inhabitants and make return," etc.

Appended to the memorial are the following names: John Sutliff, William Reddington, Moses Blakeslee, Amos Mathews, John Bronson, Noah Dangborn, John Warner, Matthew Reddington, Daniel Potter, Barnabas Ford, Samuel Curtis, Jos. Clark, Jr., Joseph Clark, Jacob Blakeslee, Henry Cook, Daniel Curtis, Obadiah Warner, Thomas Blakeslee, Zachariah Sanford, Gideon Allen, Caleb Humaston, Samuel Frost, John Garnsey, John How, John Sutliff, Jr., Jeremiah Peck.

The town, evidently tired of resisting those so determined to be an independent community, makes no opposition to the application, and it is granted. A committee of the General Assembly, consisting of Capt. Thomas Miles, Mr. Stephen Hotchkiss, and Capt. Jonathan Thompson, all of Wallingford, was appointed

"To come and view their Circs. and state a line between Said inhabitants and the first Society in said Waterbury; to hear fully all parties concerned on the premises, as well the first Society in said Waterbury as the said inhabitants living in the northerly parts of said town, and report to this assembly."

This committee came and heard the parties, and decided on the bounds, and on their report to the General Assembly the following act of incorporation was passed:

"Whereas upon the memorial of the Northern inhabitants of the town of Waterbury, in New Haven County, representing to this Assembly their great distance from the publick worship in said Waterbury, and praying to become a distinct parish, and for a committee to fix and ascertain their parochial bounds, the Assembly did appoint Messrs. Thomas Miles, Stephen Hotchkiss, and Joseph Thompson to be a committee to view the circumstances of said memorialists, to ascertain their parochial bounds, and to make their report in the premises to this Assembly; and whereas the said committee hath now reported to this Assembly that they, having viewed and duly inquired into the circumstances of the said inhabitants, do find them able and sufficient to bear parish charges and become a distinct parish, or Society, within the following limits (Viz.): Beginning at the North West corner of the First Society in said Waterbury and the North Easterly corner of Westbury Society at two White Oak trees known by the name of Two Brothers, then running South Easterly by the West Branch until it comes into the river; then by the river until it comes where Spruce Brook emptyeth itself into the river a little below Upson's Island. Then from the mouth of said brook a straight line to the falls of Hancock's Brook, and from thence a straight line to the South side of Mr. Noyes' farm, lying partly on a hill by the name of Grassy Hill; and from thence a due East line to Farmington line; then North by said Farmington line to Harwinton bounds; then by Harwinton bounds and Litchfield bounds to the bounds first mentioned; bounding, South on said Waterbury First Society; East on Farmington bounds; North, part on Harwinton and part on Litchfield bounds; and west on said Westbury Society; as by their report on file dated October 25th, 1739."

"*Resolved* by this Assembly that the said memorialists within the limits above specified and described be and become a separate and distinct Society, or Parish, and that they shall have and be invested with all the powers and privileges wherewith other parishes within this colony are endowed, and shall be known and called by the Parish of Northbury.

"Oct. session, 1739.

"GEO. WYLLYS, *Sec.*"

And so, after four applications to the town, and five to the General Assembly, the new community at

last gained its end, and Northbury went on the roll of the ecclesiastical societies of Connecticut.

The society was thus authorized, but it did not yet exist. The inhabitants themselves alone could give it existence. The General Assembly had built the ship, but left it on the stocks. Those who were to sail in it alone could launch it. This they proceeded to do. In accordance with the law for parish action, three of the inhabitants—viz., John Sutliff, Ebenezer Richason, and Barnabas Ford—made application to Thomas Clark, one of the justices of Waterbury, who issued his warning to those living within the specified bounds, in the following form:

"Whereas the law provides that when parishes or any three of the inhabitants of the society applying to any assistant or justice of the peace, shall by a warrant by him issued out warn all the inhabitants within the bounds of the society, &c.

"These are therefore in his majesty's name to warn each and every person within the bounds of Waterbury, known as Northbury, the third society in said Waterbury to attend a society meeting, and have them elect and choose a moderator and society clerk and other necessary business as they shall have need of, to appear upon the 20th of this instant November, at eight of the clock in the morning, at the house they meet in. Dated in said Waterbury, this 10th day of November, Anno Domini 1739.

"Signed, per THOS. CLARK,
"*Justice of the Peace.*

"JOHN SUTLIFF,
"EBENEZER RICHARDSON,
"BARNABAS FORD,
"Inhabitants of said society."

In response to this warning, the inhabitants met on the day designated, and organized the society by the choice of John Sutliff, Moderator; Barnabas Ford, Clerk; and Moses Blakeslee, John Sutliff, and Ebenezer Richason, Society Committee. The place where they met, designated in the warning as "the house they meet in," was a building which several of the inhabitants had built the year before by subscription for common public uses, and which they jointly owned as "proprietors." It stood on a knoll, since leveled, about in the centre of the park in Thomaston. The land on which it stood was given by Rev. Mr. Southmayd, and deeded to John Sutliff, Ebenezer Richason, John How, Thomas Blakeslee, Barnabas Ford, and the rest of the inhabitants living within two miles and a half of Barnabas Ford's new dwelling-house. It is described in the deed as "One acre near said Ford's dwelling-house in Waterbury, on which inhabitants have already set up a house under the denomination of a said house for the said inhabitants to meet in to carry on the public worship of God on the Sabbath." The building was a very plain one, and was known in later years as the "church house." The widow of Rev. Luther Hart remembers attending meeting in it in her girlhood, and that her brother, on coming home, told one of the family that "he had been to meeting and it was in a barn."

The original record of the first meeting of the society is in existence, with the other early records of the society. It is in the handwriting of Barnabas Ford.

The society thus organized, the next thing was to choose a minister. This it did not take long to do. At the meeting at which the society was organized, after appointing officers and providing for "y^e^ cost of y^e^ commeete." "Att y^e^ same meeting," the record continues, "we maid choise of Mr. Saml. todd to be our minister." The choice was by a "major," not a "universal" vote. The call of the society does not seem to have been conveyed immediately to Mr. Todd, as in March following, at a meeting of the society, Moses Blakeslee, Jeremiah Peck, and Daniel Curtis were appointed a committe "carry y^e^ societies call to Mr. Samuel Todd, in order to reseve his answer." On this call, Mr. Todd returned the following answer:

"NORTHBURY, March y^e^ 3, 1739–40.

"MR. JEREMIAH PECK, MOSES BLASLEE, DANIEL CURTISS, Comita, having reseeved your call & proposals in behalf of ye sosiate to settle with you in ye work of ye ministry, & having waid & considered them, I declare myself willing upon them to settle with them in y^e^ work of y^e^ ministry, provided they proseed to a regular ordination upon or before ye eight day of May next, & pray God you may be a blessing to me and I to you.

"SAML TODD."

The spelling of this record is probably to be credited to the recording clerk rather than to the minister. The society, which had adjourned till afternoon to receive Mr. Todd's answer, meeting again at half-past one, voted: "To prosed in y^e^ ordination of Mr. Samuel Todd upon y^e^ 7th day of May next, ensuing y^e^ date hereof," and Mr. Jeremiah Peck, Daniel Curtis, John Warner, Moses Blakeslee, and Thomas Blakeslee were chosen a committee "to prosecute y^e^ design, in order to an ordination." Accordingly, on the 7th of May, Mr. Todd was ordained first minister of the northerly society, as by the following record entered in the records of the New Haven East Association:

"At a Council of Elders & Messengers regularly convened at Northbury, the third society of Waterbury, May 7, 1740, for the ordination of Mr. Samuel Todd to the work of the Gospel Ministry there.

"Elders present,

"The Rev^d^ Mess. Samuel Whittlesey, Wallingford.
"The Rev^d^ Mess. Samuel Hall, Cheshire.
"The Rev^d^ Mess. Isaac Stiles, North Haven.
"The Rev^d^ Mess. Mark Leavenworth, Waterbury.

"Messengers from the churches:

"Mr. Jacob Johnson, Wallingford.
"Mr. John Gailord, Cheshire.
"Deacon Todd, North Haven.
"Timothy Hopkins, Esq., Waterbury.
"Deacon John Warner, Westbury.

"At which council Mr. Whittlesey was chosen moderator, Mr. Leavenworth scribe. Then Mr. Todd was examined and approved. Then voted that Mr. Hall should preach; Mr. Whittlesey introduce the affair by taking a vote of the church, etc., and also should make the prayer before the charge and give the charge; that Mr. Stiles should make the prayer after the charge, and Mr. Leavenworth give the right hand of fellowship. According to which, Mr. Todd was ordained with imposition of the hands of the Presbytery.

"Test: MARK LEAVENWORTH, *Scribe.*"

CHAPTER XLIX.

PLYMOUTH (Continued).

Congregational Church, Plymouth—Congregational Church, Terryville —St. Peter's Church, Plymouth.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, PLYMOUTH.

THIS church was founded May 17, 1740. Mr. Todd, its first pastor, was born in North Haven, March 6, 1716–17, the seventh child and fifth son of Samuel and Mary (Tole) Todd, and grandson of Christopher and Grace Todd, early immigrants to the New Haven colony. The early records of the North Haven Church are imperfect, but Mr. Todd doubtless united with it during the pastorate of Rev. Isaac Stiles, father of President Stiles, of Yale. His family were of a religious character, as is proved by preserved relations or memorials of its members, in the days when each church member wrote out his or her confession of faith; that of his sister Susannah, afterwards wife of Caleb Humaston, recounts the wickedness of her rebellion against God, and how, when awakened to a sense of her sin, the counsels of Rev. Mr. Stiles and the death of an aunt were blessed to her conversion.

Mr. Todd graduated at Yale, under President Williams, in 1734, at the age of seventeen, six of the fourteen in his class becoming ministers. A lately discovered document shows that he received and rejected a call to another church before he was ordained at Northbury, May 7, 1740. Eight months before he had married Mercy, daughter of Peter Evans, of Northfield, near New Haven, and he brought her on a pillion behind him, or on another horse, into this wilderness, where there was a small, feeble, scattered, but devoted flock, situated somewhat similar to the first Pilgrims at Plymouth, Mass. There were only bridle-paths through the woods then, and the streams had to be forded, the first cart bridge across the Naugatuck, at Thomaston, not being built till after 1747. The forests were hardly broken by the scattered clearings, and the impending war with Spain and France might bring down the Indians at any moment on the frontier settlements. Within the memory of most of the settlers they had so descended thirty years before and killed a man named Hall on Mount Toby, John Scott and his two boys being captured on Hancox meadow about that time and carried to Canada; Mrs. Scott's own mother, sister, and brother's family had been previously slain in the Deerfield massacre in 1704. Even so late as 1722 one Harris had been shot and scalped by Indians while working in a field at Litchfield, and in 1730 five houses in that new settlement were surrounded with palisades, while soldiers guarded the people at their work and Sabbath worship.

Mr. Todd's promised home was not begun on his arrival, and he set up his house on Town Hill, where the cellar hole is now seen in the lot near Elam Fenn's, and where three old apple-trees are pointed out as of an orchard set out by him; this was near his good deacon's, Moses Blakeslee, who had lately arrived from New Haven with his fourteen children. A spring flows near the old cellar hole, where tradition says Mr. Todd's first child, little Alathea, was drowned; Mr. Hillard has found the tombstone of her sister Lucy, who died June 9, 1752, and an unmarked grave near it is doubtless the little Alathea's, said to be the first person buried there. After two or three years' delay, the society built Mr. Todd a house in Thomaston, which stood at the top of the hill where Mrs. Williams built later, on the old road running north, which turned off from the river road at Mr. Grilley's corner. One living remembers the house, afterwards called the old maid's house, as three maiden sisters lived there. It is not known how long he lived there, but he moved on the hill when the church was there and the people lived here; he had moved before 1746–47, for Barnabas Ford's will, dated Jan. 27, 1746, disposes of twenty-three acres on Bear Hill which he had of Mr. Todd, and in the deed of this green, Dec. 3, 1747, it was described as butting east on Mr. Todd's land. His house here was in the garden this side of Riley Ives' house, and is remembered by the old people as the Evans House, where Eli Terry, the father of clock-making, began housekeeping with one chair apiece for himself and wife, and one cup and saucer. Mr. Todd's second child was Mary, who married Obed Foot, of this parish, and, on his death, Rev. Jonathan Leavitt, of Heath, Mass. Mr. Todd had eleven children, there being two Alatheas and two Lucys.

The great revival under President Edwards roused the New England churches from the cold formalism that grew out of the union of Church and State and other causes, and Mr. Todd went to study it at Stockbridge, probably by the advice of Joseph Bellamy, settled two years before at Bethlehem, a great friend of Edwards, and then in the midst of a religious revival, in which every man, woman, and child in the parish was under more or less religious concern. When Mr. Todd returned, established prayer-meetings, and labored with souls, many of his congregation rebelled against him, and abandoned his preaching. There was also temporal trouble. Two years before the society was organized a building had been built for public purposes, by subscription, west of the river, and owned by subscribers, in which the society was allowed to meet for public worship. That was never the society's meeting-house, for they never owned it; it was built and owned by proprietors, and occupied by the society for a time by their consent. The society's movement to build a meeting-house was not caused by their being voted out of this building; the society, instead, being voted out of it because it had resolved to build a meeting-house.

The society had been organized Nov. 20, 1739, and a minister installed May 7, 1740; not satisfied with

the west-side house, the society voted, Oct. 6, 1740, to get the Legislature to set a stake for a meeting-house, as it had none of its own. This was not because, as Bronson says, the churchmen had obtained a majority of the votes and took exclusive possession of the house of worship. A protest of the proprietors of that building to the Legislature has been found in Mr. Satterlee's possession, in which they say that their obligations to Mr. Todd are as much as they can meet; therefore they ask that the meeting-house be not built at present, but that their house be established as the place for public worship, which is sufficient for the present wants of the society, and is freely offered for its use. The protest is dated Oct. 8, 1740, two days after the vote of the society to build, and is signed by William Ludington, Jonathan Cook, John Sutliff, Sr. and Jr., Barnabas Ford, John How, Isaac Castle, Thomas and Jacob Blasle, Ebenezer Richason, Samuel Jacobs, Caleb Humaston, Phineas Royce, Daniel Curtiss, Gideon Allen, Jeremiah Peck, Sr. and Jr., Ebenezer Elwell, and Samuel Frost. The protest was never sent to the Legislature, but the next May, John Sutliff, Barnabas Ford, and John How, on authority of the proprietors, sent one, saying that they were behind with Mr. Todd's settlement and salary, and praying that further charges respecting a meeting-house be prevented at present. It is evident that the occupation of the west-side house was merely temporary and provisional, the society chancing to be organized there, as there was no other public building in the parish limits; it was not regarded as the meeting-house, nor did they intend to remain in it permanently. It was not the society of Wooster Swamp, but of Northbury, which mainly lay east of the river, where it proceeded to build as soon as it was in fair working order.

The west-side settlers naturally objected to the building, because they saw it would be done east of the river, and they tried to persuade the society to remain in their school-house. But when they saw that the society was determined to build and on the east side, a majority (not of the society, for that would have controlled it and defeated the project of building on the east side) of the proprietors of the west-side house (eleven of the nineteen) voted the society out of doors till it should have completed its own house; then this majority of the proprietors, knowing that the Legislature would not organize an opposition Congregational Church west of the river, formed an Episcopal society. The minority of the proprietors of the west building, though opposed to building a meeting-house east of the river, yet remained loyal to the society, and were its pillars,—Jeremiah Peck, first deacon, John Sutliff, Sr. and Jr. (the junior being sixth deacon), Caleb Humaston, and Phineas Royce. The society had its first home on the hill, and here it has always been, nor would an Episcopal society have been formed in Thomaston then if the church had been built there. The conflict was primarily of locality and only secondarily of ecclesiastical order.

The secession weakened the society, leaving half the number to do double the work,—to build Mr. Todd's house and a meeting-house; there were only a handful of members left, and they were poor, just building their own houses and clearing their farms. But they did not break down under the heavy burden, and established the society on firm foundations. But Mr. Todd's house was built slowly, and his first year he gave in twenty pounds of his salary towards it; but it was finished by December, 1742, for then the society, turned out of the school-house in the hollow, voted to meet there part of the year, he having, meanwhile, been living on Town Hill. The disruption of the society hindered it in building a meeting-house, and put a temporary end to society meetings and to its organization. But in May, 1741, in response to the appeal of John Bronson, Moses and Thomas Blakeslee, the Legislature directed Benjamin Hall and Capt. John Riggs, of Derby, to go to Northbury, warn a society meeting, and see that it chose proper officers. They were also to direct them where and how long to meet for Sabbath worship, and to see where and when it was best to build a meeting-house. At the meeting they warned for June 10, 1741, Joseph Clark was chosen clerk, Daniel Curtiss collector of the minister's rate, and Deacon Moses Blakeslee, Lieut. John Bronson, and Sergt. John Warner prudential committee to fix a place to build a meeting-house, and, meanwhile, they were directed to meet in the west school-house ten months, and in Joseph Clark's house in January and February, when it was difficult for those this side to cross the river.

The society applied to the Legislature for a committee, as directed, and, notwithstanding the protest of those on the west side, Capts. John Rogers and John Fowler were sent to select the meeting-house site at the society's expense, and set a stake twenty rods west of One Pine Swamp, and thirty rods south of the road running east from the river. The society voted to build there Dec. 3, 1744, having before this been turned out of the west side school-house, and meeting on the Sabbath in the houses of Joseph Clark, Sr. and Jr., and at Mr. Todd's seven months, including winter, on the east side, and five months on the west. Jan. 9, 1745, it was voted to ask the Legislature for a tax on the land to help build a meeting-house, and at a meeting held the next 24th of September, it was asked to confirm the middle stake, which the court's committee had set as its site; it was then requested that the land tax be not imposed on members of the Church of England, Barnabas Ford, Thomas and David Blakeslee having protested against the taxation of their land. John Warner, the society's agent in this matter, represents in his memorial that about one-third of the society have become Episcopalians, and at his request the middle stake was made the site for the church.

The next December Deacon Moses Blakeslee was appointed to fix the site of the troublesome building;

at this time they met this side of the river the whole year, at Caleb Weed's in March and April, and at Joseph Clark's the rest of the time, the latter being voted twelve shillings in winter, and ten shillings in warmer weather. The church was not begun in October, 1746, for then it was voted to get and draw timbers for it. December of that year it was voted to meet each side of the river half the time, in the houses of Phineas Royce and Caleb Weed. Sept. 22, 1747, it was voted to allow the people to build Sabbath-day houses on the green, outside a line drawn by the society's committee; it was also voted to cut and clear the brush from the green. This green was given the society for a place of parade, a burying-ground, and a place to build the church on by the town of Waterbury, which bought eight rods south of the meeting-house stake, eighteen rods north, and sixteen rods west of it, of John Brinsmade, of Milford; he presented an acre besides, and others gave four-tenths of an acre, making four acres in all, which was deeded to the society, through Caleb Humaston, Dec. 3, 1747, and was described as butting west on Brinsmade's land, north on Humaston's, east on Mr. Todd's, and south on the highway, showing that the road ran there where it does now. In 1825 arbitrators decided that the green belonged to the society, and the town's only right, acquired by usage, was to bury in the burying-ground. The green was then an alder swamp, and when the second church was built, it was still so wet that some wanted the church at the head of the street, that proud Madam Ballany and Mrs. Wright might occasionally wet their feet going to meeting, as more common people had had to do.

The Northbury society grew through much tribulation. First it petitioned the town four times,—in October, 1734, September 29, and October 26, 1736, and April 18, 1737, and the Legislature five times,—in May and October, 1737, May and October, 1738, and October, 1739. Then it was seven years after the society was organized before it began to build, and twenty-two years after that before its meeting-house was done. It was dignified Dec. 7, 1753, at which time David Potter gave the society a funeral cloth, which was kept at Mr. Todd's. In December, 1761, it was voted to floor the gallery, and the next December to glaze the house, liberty being then given to dig a well on the southwest corner of the green. In December, 1763, a committee was chosen to carry on work on the meeting-house, and to set a "horse house" partly on the green and partly on the highway. The final vote to complete the meeting-house was on Dec. 5, 1768, in the third year of Mr. Storrs' ministry. Mr. Todd never preached in it as finished, and all through his ministry the burden of it was on him and his people. This was a struggle on which the destiny of the society turned, and it made effort and sacrifice till the work was done. Mr. Todd's ministry was full of perplexity and trial, a divided people, an overwhelmed society, disturbance in church and State, a depreciated currency, and an increasing family. First, he could not get into his house, nor then into his meeting-house; the people were too poor to pay his salary, which was often changed, and thrice he changed his home. He bore it nobly and unselfishly, surrendering twenty pounds of his salary the first year, and in 1745 he offered to give up all rates and contracts and live on what might be voluntarily contributed.

Finally, Feb. 12, 1756, he addresses the people, referring to the difficulties between them, which he traces to the trouble of his support, to meet which he offers to live on what the deacons may gather from a public contribution taken once in two months at the close of evening service on the Lord's day, besides a grant of the ministry money to him if they please. The society accepted the offer, and they struggled on a few years longer. But the case was hopeless, and, on application, a committee of the Association of New Haven County,—Daniel Humphrey, John Trumbull, of Westbury, Benj. Woodbridge, of Woodbridge, and Mark Leavenworth, of Waterbury, lamented the difficulties and alienations between them and their pastor, which there was no hope of accommodating, and which they left with the judge of all the earth for decision. They recommended that a council be called to settle the matter or dismiss the pastor, and the latter was done in August, 1764. Mr. Todd was the apostle of Plymouth, and did pioneer work and established the society by wisdom, patience, endurance, humility, and self-sacrifice. He lived in advance of his time, believing in revivals, the voluntary support of the gospel, and the free fellowship of the churches, and much of the free, advanced character of the later town is due to the influence of his ministry. He was expelled from the New Haven Association for assisting at the ordination of Rev. Jonathan Lee, of Salisbury, in 1744, on the principles of the Cambridge platform, but his people did not reject him on that account. Like Moses he led his people to the border of the land of promise, but did not enter in himself, Mr. Storrs coming to find the people united and the church built. His last communication to the society was Dec. 24, 1764, where he acknowledged that his salary was settled to his full satisfaction. Like other pastors then, he kept the records of his own ministry and doubtless carried them away with him, so that but little is known of the details of his labors.

Research has brought to light in B. B. Satterlee's possession the original constitution of the church in Mr. Todd's handwriting, the four following rules for church discipline, creeds, and articles of faith being then unknown:

"That in order to a person's admission into the church, there shall be a major vote of the church then present.

"That a complaint against an offender shall not be esteemed valid before the person offended hath attended the gospel rule.

"That a minister shall not be obliged to prosecute an offender, before the person offended brings in the complaint in writing and signed by his own hand, with substantial evidence.

"That a Christian who prosecutes his brother in the civil law for an injury done him, before he hath attended the gospel rule with him, shall be esteemed an offender and shall be dealt with as such an one."

After a pastorate of twelve years in Adams, Mass., and serving as chaplain in the Revolution, Mr. Todd died in Oxford, N. H., June 10, 1789, aged seventy years.

Rev. Andrew Storrs was ordained and installed Nov. 27, 1765, and died while in office, March 2, 1785, after a pastorate of nearly twenty years. He was born in Mansfield, in this State, Dec. 20, 1735, to Samuel and Mary (Warner) Storrs, and was great-grandson of the Storrs who came from Nottinghamshire to Barnstable, Mass., in 1683. The family was strongly imbued with Puritan principles, and his parents were eminently godly persons. Rev. Dr. Richard Storrs, of Brooklyn, and Judge Storrs, of the State Supreme Court, are of the same stock. After a little more than a year of preparatory study, doubtless under Dr. Richard Salter, second pastor at Mansfield (who fitted young men for college, and at one time took twenty barrels of cider to pay for tuition), Andrew entered Yale, Oct. 24, 1757, and graduated with the class of 1760, so that he must have entered in advance or gained a class in the course; but little more was then required to graduate than is necessary now to enter college. From a diary of his found this spring in Milton, it transpires that he had poor health, which interrupted his studies and made him pay repeated visits to Oblong, west of Sharon, in New York, and his trips there made him acquainted with this region, and he probably passed through Northbury. The year after his graduation Mr. Storrs united with the Mansfield Church, and was licensed to preach by Windham Association, May 18, 1762. A year after he married the widow of Rev. Freegrace Leavitt, of Somers, who married Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, after his death.

Mr. Storrs' diary shows that he preached here first May 26, 1765. In July of that year he made a trip to Eastern Massachusetts, and received the degree of A.M. at Harvard, a proof of his superior scholarship. During the summer of 1765, Mr. Storrs continued preaching here, and on the first Monday in July the society decided unanimously that they wished him to preach for them. The first Monday in August they voted to give him a call to preach the gospel among them as a probationer, in order for settlement in the work of the ministry. On the 30th of September the society gave Mr. Storrs a call to settle, which he accepted. He brought Mrs. Storrs here on the 20th of November, and the next day was observed as one of public fasting preparatory to the ordination, which took place on the 27th; Rev. Messrs. Leavenworth, of Waterbury, Bartholomew, first pastor at Harwinton, Newell, of Goshen, Champion, of Litchfield, and Pitkin, of Farmington, were present. In personal appearance Mr. Storrs was large, of commanding presence and grave and dignified demeanor; though never in robust health, he had a look of strength, and made a fine appearance in his new leathern breeches, with buckles at the knees and on his shoes. His voice was full and powerful, and one remembers that his grandmother told him he could be heard in the Sabbath-day houses. A fine marksman, he could bring down a squirrel from the top of the tallest tree, and his gun and elaborately marked powder-horn are still in the possession of the Stoughtons. He was of a calm and even temperament, and moved serenely through the Revolution, which his ministry covered. He built the house where Mr. Kelsy has lately lived, on land bought of Caleb Humaston, putting it up in 1766. He set out the buttonballs and elms now standing there.

The only entry on the society records indicative of the Revolutionary struggle was a vote, Dec. 7, 1778, in consideration of provision running to an extravagant price, to furnish Mr. Storrs certain articles at specified prices. In 1774, when Congress resolved on non-intercourse with Great Britain, Phineas Royce was moderator of a special town-meeting in Waterbury, a mark of his prominence. At that meeting Nathaniel Barnes, Dr. Roger Conant, and Jesse Curtis, of Northbury, were on the committee to see that no tea, molasses, sugar, coffee, spices, etc., were brought into town and sold. At another meeting held January 12th, Stephen Seymour, Randal Evans, and David Smith, of Northbury, were on a committee to receive donations contributed for the relief of the poor in Boston, whose port was then closed by the British fleet. Northbury sent Deacon Camp, father of Deacon Camp, lately of Plainville, through the wilderness of Maine with Arnold, to besiege Quebec in the winter of 1775. Daniel Rowe, grandfather of A. Markham on his mother's side, was at the battle of Saratoga, and was the first to reach Arnold after he was wounded. David Smith, who lived where the Quiet House now is, attained the rank of major, and when the several Waterbury companies were formed into a regiment in 1778, Jesse Curtiss, of Northbury, was major. In the successful campaign in the French war, too, when Ticonderoga and Crown Point were taken, Waterbury furnished a company, in which John Sutliff was lieutenant; in that war Daniel Potter was ensign, and Asher Blakeslee, Enos Ford, and others were engaged.

But this parish was a stronghold of Toryism in the Revolution, a majority of the leading men west of the river holding fast to their British allegiance. Bitter enmities were engendered and violent acts committed, but we are to judge leniently; the Tories were connected by ties of religious association and support with the mother-country, and their pastors, sincere men, taught them that the colonial cause was treason against government and God. While all the action against Tories was not justifiable, it was not to be wondered at as human nature is constituted. A Tory was hung up till almost dead on the green, and a hook

was shown in an old tavern, which stood where Andrew Buel lives, where others were so hung. Devil's Lane was near that tavern, and County Sheriff Lord, of Litchfield, afterwards made arrests there, so that they said "the Lord came down from Litchfield and took the devil out of Plymouth," though he soon returned. One man from this parish was arrested for high treason, and executed at Hartford, March 19, 1777, though he was honest in his convictions and offered to voluntarily confine himself to his farm. This is the only one learned to have been executed in the colony, and the death penalty against treason was afterwards repealed. When this man was arrested, his father offered to furnish hemp for a halter to hang him with. This was about the middle of Mr. Storrs' ministry.

March 2, 1785, Mr. Storrs died (and now lies in this yard), two years after peace had been declared with Great Britain. Five years before, in 1780, Westbury and Northbury had been incorporated as a new town, named Watertown, and transferred to Litchfield County. These parishes were then the richest part of Waterbury, the grand lists of the several societies standing in 1749, Waterbury first, £12,181; Westbury, £13,427; Northbury, £10,070. One of the richest men in this society in the early times was Jeremiah Peck, first deacon, whose property inventoried at £3702 when he died in 1752. Earlier than that Barnabas Ford, the great land-holder, was one of the wealthy men. He owned all Thomaston when it was Fordton, his rule seeming to have been to buy all land joining his; he bought all Mr. Todd's land in the hollow before 1746, as appears by his will.

The only church record of the first five years of Mr. Storrs' ministry are three votes,—admitting members of the Church of England, in good standing, to occasional communion, forbidding the pastor to receive complaints against members, unless presented in writing and signed by two witnesses, and appointing Sergt. Jesse Curtis to tune the psalm. The church had seventy-seven members when Mr. Storrs began his ministry, and one hundred and seventy-eight united with it while he was pastor. When Mr. Hart had been here twenty years, he said of him that the aged people remembered him with affectionate reverence as a wise man and faithful pastor. Mr. Hart himself had formed a high opinion of his understanding and heart, and said that he was distinguished by good sense, wisdom, and prudence. Rev. Mr. Champion, of Litchfield, preached his funeral discourse, and said of him that, having lived greatly beloved, he died equally lamented, and quitted this benighted world to the inexpressible sorrow of his disconsolate surviving partner, and to the universal grief of his church and congregation. He says that he was endowed with a good natural genius, improved by a liberal education, and refined by divine grace. Descended from a reputable family, his personal appearance was august and venerable; his eye betokened sensibility, uncommon composure, and mildness of temper. Blessed with a commanding voice, his delivery was graceful, solemn, and affecting. Sound judgment, singular prudence, great stability, and Christian candor entered deep into his character.

Besides his pastoral labors, Mr. Storrs fitted many students for college, and instructed young men for the ministry, after the custom of the times. Mr. Storrs had no children, and Oliver Stoughton, a nephew of his wife, lived with him, doing chores and going to school. He came into possession of the place on Mr. Storrs' death, lived in it during Mr. Waterman's ministry, and sold it to Mr. Hart on his marriage, moving himself to Town Hill; his son, Andrew Stoughton, thirteenth deacon of this church, was father of the late and present deacon of that name.

Some time before Mr. Storrs died he was taken with a pain in his left side, which extended down to the foot, as well as to the shoulder and neck and across the body, contracting the whole left side, so that his body bent to the left. He was also troubled with a cough and fever, and could get no relief from physicians. The course of his disease was so serious that he desired to have a post-mortem examination of his body, which was had. The left lung was found contracted to the size of a goose-egg, full of knotty hard parts, lying in the upper part of the breast, to which it was fast at the back. The left side of the breast below it was filled with five pints of watery matter. The ribs on that side were very brittle and the flesh hard, and full of horny kernels from the size of a pea to that of a nutmeg, not connected with one another or with the bones of the body. One bone of the size of a chestnut was found in the cavity of the breast, and the bowels adhered fast to the left side, but no corrupted matter was found, nor were any of the other organs of the body apparently affected.

Simon Waterman, the third pastor here, was born in Norwich, Jan. 17, 1737, to a family that originally came from Norwich, in England. He was brought up in Bozrah, where he doubtless joined the church, though there are no church records of that time. He graduated at Yale in the class of 1759, the year before Mr. Storrs, whose friend he was in college, and who probably mentioned him to his people as his successor before he died. The first church in Wallingford called Mr. Dana, of Harvard, without applying to the Association for advice or to the Consociation for ordination. A minority applied to the New Haven Association, which had excommunicated Rev. Messrs. Todd, Leavenworth, of Waterbury, and Humphreys, of Derby, and which now excommunicated the Wallingford Church, recognizing the minority as the church, which called Mr. Waterman as its first and only pastor. Being unable longer to support him, he was dismissed May 3, 1787, by his church, which threw up its organization and returned to its old fellowship, a result which Dr. Bacon regards as to his credit, as some men would have exasperated the quar-

rel and made it incurable. While at Wallingford, in 1774, Mr. Waterman was the first missionary sent out by the Congregational Association to the back settlements in Vermont and Northern New York, largely settled from this State. This was the first missionary movement in the colony, and Mr. Waterman was one of the first three home missionaries. During his pastorate here, in 1797, he went on a similar mission, and made a third trip to Central New York; thus this church had an early part in the work of home missions.

Mr. Waterman was settled here Aug. 29, 1787, the year the adoption of the federal constitution opened a new era of consolidated national life. He brought Eunice, his wife, to whom her father, Benjamin Hall, a magistrate, had married him July 26, 1764, and six children, two having died in Wallingford: Eunice, who married Dr. Wells, of Berlin, was nineteen; Amanda, who married Aaron, son of Gen. David Smith, fourteen; Philomela, who married Maj. Wright's nephew Benjamin, and went to Rome, N. Y., then an Indian wilderness, eleven; Mary, who married Gen. David Smith's nephew Walter, eight; Simon, six; and Joshua, three. It was a pretty family, welcome in a parish where the minister's family had been childless twenty years. Mr. Waterman lived in the Warner house on South Street, next to Mrs. Smith's, and set out the great elms now towering before it. His home life was pleasant, with happy gatherings of young folks, with courting in the parlor as the years went on. Not one of that family is now alive. Mr. Waterman stood well with the ministers in the State; he was considered an able support of orthodoxy, and the Litchfield County Association regarded it a favor to receive him as a member. He preached the funeral sermon of Rev. John Trumbull, of Watertown, and at Dr. Bellamy's funeral was assigned the distinction of walking with his widow. He was dismissed in 1809, and resided here till his death in 1813, three years after Mr. Hart came here.

Mr. Hart says that Mr. Waterman came here to do good, and the first Sunday after his installation, the state of piety being low, the covenant and confession of faith being read, he prevailed on the members to stand before the congregation and testify their assent to it. Mr. Hart says, also, he was a man of active habits, a good preacher, and truly devoted to the spiritual interests of his people, being ready, even at his advanced age, to discharge parochial duty in fair weather and foul, by night and day. One powerful revival occurred during Mr. Waterman's ministry, and one or two seasons of less interest. He received two hundred and twenty members, one hundred and seventy-one by profession. Of medium height, he was thin, very straight, of active motions, nervous temperament, and an excellent horseman; graceful in bearing, elegant and courtly in manner, a master of ceremony, he was one of the most stylish of the pastors of this church. He used to walk up the broad aisle bowing and smiling on either side, the people rising and bowing to him as he passed. Reaching the pulpit, he first turned and bowed to the bass on his right, who filled the front gallery seat on the south side, and rose to bow in return. This parade was repeated with the treble in front, and with the counter and tenor on the left. The dignity and courtesy of this old-time style told with benefit on character and life. This was carried to excess by the president of Yale, small in stature but great in dignity, who, in passing into the chapel between two files of seniors, ranged outside the door according to custom, slipped and fell flat on his back in the mud. The students were overcome with laughter. Rising and casting a withering glance upon them, the prex burst out, "Young gentlemen, do you not know how awful a thing it is to laugh in the presence of God, and much more in my presence?"

Traditions of Mr. Waterman's masterly horsemanship are numerous, and he made a very fine appearance on horseback. He rode a sorrel mare, and went "like a streak," erect as a ramrod, wearing his three-cornered hat, and with his pipe in his mouth. He was a true and high type of the old colonial minister and gentleman. His lot was cast here in the stormy political times of Jefferson and Adams, when the feeling between Federalists and Republicans divided members of the same church. Mr. Waterman, in common with the clergy and most educated men in New England, feared that the triumph of the infidel Jefferson would prove the downfall of religion, and his strong expression exasperated the Jeffersonists in his congregation and caused trouble. One of them gave him ten dollars to allow him to publish one of his political sermons, thinking its strong tone would react on him; but the publisher would not take it, saying that it was so strong it could not be answered, and would hurt Jefferson. Some seceded from the congregation on account of this political preaching, which was then usual. An election sermon was preached at the time of the State elections, sometimes when town-meetings were held, and always on public fasts, when the clergy were allowed and expected to discuss public questions. When the news of the election of Adams as President and Jefferson as Vice-President reached Litchfield in 1796, Rev. Mr. Champion, an intense Federalist, in his Sunday morning prayer implored the blessing of the Holy Spirit on the President, and a double portion on the Vice-President, "for thou knowest, O Lord, that he needs it."

The second meeting-house was built during Mr. Waterman's ministry, and was a source of trouble. The vote for a survey to find the middle of the town was passed March 3, 1783, during the last of Mr. Storrs' ministry, and it was found to be on Town Hill, where the stake for the meeting-house was stuck in front of Nathan Beach's house. Mr. Storrs' sickness and death interfered with building then, but when Mr. Waterman was settled the enterprise was renewed, though

there was trouble about the site at first. Jan. 11, 1790, it was finally voted to build the meeting-house on a rock a little southeast from the house where Samuel Lewis then lived, at the head of the road leading from the old meeting-house eastward. The 23d of the next December it was voted to build a steeple, and the 22d of October, 1792, it was voted to dispose of the old house; on the 2d of the following December liberty was granted to erect horse-sheds. Dec. 7, 1806, a committee was appointed to confer with Mr. Waterman regarding his uneasiness, with satisfactory results, for no further trouble was had until March 16, 1807, when another committee saw him in reference to a communication of his to the society. Sept. 25, 1809, it was finally voted to dismiss Mr. Waterman, and he was dismissed by a Council on the 14th of November, he to retain the whole salary for that year, and the society to pay him seven hundred and fifty dollars in three annual installments.

Mr. Waterman died after a short illness, while on a visit to a bachelor son in New York, who had left home at the age of fifteen to serve a mercantile apprenticeship with Messrs. Cutler & Smith, in Watertown, and later in life did business in New Orleans and New York. Mr. Waterman's remains were brought to Plymouth, where his wife had died on the 10th of the previous March; a son, Simon, having also died in Berlin on the 7th of the previous September.

The present pastor is Rev. E. B. Hillard.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TERRYVILLE.

This church was organized Jan. 2, 1838, with the following members, who had previously been connected with the church at Plymouth: Philo Lewis, Warren Goodwin, Mrs. Elvira Goodwin, John C. Lewis, Mrs. Ann P. H. Lewis, Anna D. McKee, Ezekiel Montague, Mrs. Janett Montague, William E. McKee, Mrs. Adaline A. McKee, Milo Blakesley, Mrs. Dorcas Blakesley, Daniel Beach, Mrs. Sally Beach, Thaddeus Beach, Frederick H. Kellogg, Elam Fenn, Mrs. Lydia Fenn, Sherman Guernsey, John A. Warner, Mrs. Semantha Warner, Silas B. Terry, Mrs. Maria W. Terry, Andrew Fenn, Mrs. Rhoda Fenn, James Hunter, Hannah Goodwin, Robert Johnson, Mrs. Wealthy Johnson, Linus Blakesley, Abram S. Hemingway, Mrs. Ora Kimberly, Mrs. Polly Hemingway, Nathaniel Humiston, Phineas Hitchcock, Mrs. Patty Hitchcock, David Atkins, Mrs. Mary Fenn, Mrs. Keturah Fenn, Hannah Cook, Eli Terry, Jr., Mrs. Samantha Terry, Julius P. Bonney, Gaius F. Warner, Mrs. Harriet Warner, Eli Curtiss, Mrs. Emeline Perkins, Mrs. Hephzibah Cook.

Mr. Charles H. Porter, then a junior in Yale College, spent the month of January in the place, and by the blessing of God upon his labors Christians were greatly revived, and many persons were hopefully converted. Two young ministers—viz., C. S. Sherman and David Dobie—followed up the labors of Mr. Porter, and in the six months between the organization of the church and the settlement of the first pastor thirty-nine persons were added to the membership by profession of faith in Christ.

Aug. 8, 1838, was a great day with this people. In the forenoon the completed house of worship was dedicated, and in the afternoon three young men were ordained to the gospel ministry, one of whom, Nathaniel Richardson, was installed (first) pastor of this church. The preacher upon this occasion was Rev. Dr. Noah Porter, of Farmington. The ministry of Mr. Richardson extended to July 2, 1840.

Rev. Merrill Richardson was the second pastor. He came to this field with the experience of a year's preparatory labor in Salisbury, Vt. He was installed Oct. 27, 1841, and was dismissed July 1, 1846. He was installed pastor of this church a second time, May 16, 1849, and was dismissed Jan. 18, 1858. His entire term of service was thirteen and a half years,—a period nearly three times as long as that of any other pastor of this church. He died Dec. 12, 1876, being at that time pastor of the First Congregational Church of Milford, Mass., and, in accordance with his own desire, his body was brought here for burial.

During the time between the periods of Mr. Richardson's labors, Rev. Judson A. Root was nominally pastor. He was settled Oct. 7, 1846, and dismissed May 16, 1849; but ill health had incapacitated him for the performance of the duties of his office after April 30, 1847, at which time he resigned the pastoral charge. He continued to decline until his death. During a portion of the time in which Mr. Root was pastor, Rev. Samuel J. Andrews was employed as a supply. He acted in that capacity about six months.

After the last dismissal of Mr. Richardson, Edward A. Walker, a student from Yale Theological Seminary, supplied the pulpit. In connection with his labors an extensive revival began, which continued under the efforts of his successor. There had been an increase of solemnity in the parish before the departure of Mr. Richardson, who was confident the church was on the eve of a revival. Mr. Walker was instrumental in the great enlargement of the Sabbath-school, and in the resuscitation of the female prayer-meeting.

John Monteith, Jr., was ordained pastor Oct. 27, 1858. His ministry is a memorable era in the history of the church; a great accession of converts was received,—sixty-four in 1858, seven in 1859, four in 1860.

Following upon Mr. Monteith, who was dismissed July 31, 1860, the dismissal to take effect the first Sabbath in September, came another minister directly from a theological seminary, A. Hastings Ross, who supplied the pulpit for six months.

His successor was Rev. Edwin R. Dimock, whose labors covered a period of eighteen months.

After Mr. Dimock, Rev. H. H. McFarland supplied for six months, and was succeeded by Rev. Franklin A. Spencer, who was installed pastor June

24, 1863, and was dismissed May 1, 1865. A revival attended his labors, and upwards of thirty were added to the church by profession of faith.

Rev. E. M. Wright began labor as acting pastor, March 11, 1866, and resigned April 17, 1870, broken down in health and spirit by the sudden death of his wife.

Henry B. Mead was ordained June 7, 1871, and dismissed May 12, 1874. During his ministry there was an accession of thirty-three by profession of faith.

Rev. Leverett S. Griggs began labor as acting pastor Oct. 25, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

In addition to the foregoing, Rev. A. C. Baldwin has preached to this people many months in the aggregate.

Of the seventeen ministers named, six have already cease to live and labor among men, viz.: Messrs. Porter, Merrill, Richardson, Root, Walker, Dimock, and Wright.

The following figures exhibit in part the growth of the church. Starting with a membership of forty-five in 1838, it had an enrollment Dec. 31, 1850, of one hundred and twenty-eight; Jan. 1, 1858, one hundred and forty-nine; Dec. 31, 1860, two hundred and nineteen; Dec. 31, 1865, two hundred and thirty-one; Feb. 1, 1879, two hundred and seventy-seven.

During the forty-one years of its existence it has had the privilege of furnishing four candidates for the gospel ministry, viz.: Edwin Johnson, lately pastor of the Second Congregational Church of Bridgeport; Linus Blakesley, pastor of the First Congregational Church of Topeka, Kan.; Horace R. Williams, pastor of the Congregational Church of Almont, Mich.; and Mosely H. Williams, engaged in the work of the American Sunday-School Union, Philadelphia.

The Sabbath-school preceded the organization of the church, being first held in the old red schoolhouse in 1834. There were four classes, taught by Milo Blakesley, Philo Lewis, Miss Rhoda Swift (now Mrs. James Hunter), and Mrs. Sherman Guernsey. The session was at nine o'clock in the morning, giving an opportunity to attend the morning service at Plymouth.

After this Bible classes were held at private houses until the new church edifice was occupied.

From that time until 1857 the school was organized every year in the spring, and closed in the fall.

There were no records kept during those years, but it is remembered that Deacon Milo Blakesley was first elected superintendent, followed by Warren Goodwin, Phinehas Hitchcock, James Edmunds, with Miss Hannah Goodwin as assistant, Deacon S. B. Terry, with Miss Eliza Bunnell (Mrs. Carpenter) as assistant, Warren Goodwin, N. C. Boardman, Gaius A. Norton, and perhaps others, each serving one or more years. In May, 1857, R. D. H. Allen was elected, and it was decided in the fall to continue the school through the winter. The school had numbered about forty in 1845, and forty-five in 1849, as we learn from private memoranda. During the revival of 1858, and under the ministry of Rev. E. A. Walker, the school received a new impulse, calling into its membership nearly the entire congregation. The school was reorganized, R. D. H. Allen was again elected superintendent, B. S. Beach chorister, which position he has since filled with little or no intermission, and A. H. Beach was elected secretary, acting also as assistant superintendent, to which position he was elected in 1859. Mr. Allen continued to hold the office of superintendent until February, 1865, with the following assistants: O. D. Hunter, appointed Oct. 26, 1860; W. H. Scott, Feb. 1, 1863; and A. H. Beach, Feb. 8, 1864. During all these years Mr. Allen had charge of a class of young men, and at his request A. H. Beach acted (perhaps with the exception of one year) as an extra assistant by relieving him of many of the details of the superintendent's office. During one year, also, Miss Margaret McClintock assisted, having the arrangement and oversight of the younger classes. Feb. 10, 1865, James C. Mix was chosen superintendent, and M. D. Holcomb assistant. Both having removed from the place, J. P. Crawford was elected superintendent, Oct. 29, 1865, and selected W. H. Scott for assistant, who has served in that capacity ever since.

Mr. Crawford was succeeded in 1866 by James Hunter for five successive years, and he by N. T. Baldwin for two years. F. W. Mix, appointed in 1873, has held the office until the present time. Since 1858 the numbers on the roll have varied from two hundred and forty to three hundred and fifty, and the average attendance from one hundred and thirteen to two hundred and twenty-eight. Of the entire number (three hundred and ninety-two) received into the church by profession since its organization, two hundred and forty-three were from the Sabbath-school. The school has succeeded remarkably in retaining the interest of our people of every age and position. It has received the earnest, active co-operation of our most prominent business men. It has done much to mould and guide the religious thought of our community, and has turned the minds of many to Christ and His salvation.

The house of worship was erected with funds secured by a subscription bearing date Sept. 13, 1837, which amounted to $3558. A small additional sum was raised subsequently to complete the building. The chairman of the building committee was Wyllys Atwater, and the builder was Riley Scott, who is still a member of this church.

The parsonage was donated to the ecclesiastical society, Aug. 26, 1841, by Eli Terry, Sr.

In 1853, in the period of the ministry of Rev. Merrill Richardson, an enlargement of the capacity of the house of worship became necessary, and the galleries were introduced, for which the sum of four hundred and sixty-seven dollars was provided by subscription.

In 1878 the building was raised up and thoroughly

renovated, and the lecture-room and ladies' parlor constructed underneath. The total outlay was something more than eight thousand dollars, including the cost of the organ, which was contributed by the Sabbath-school. The chairman of the building committee was O. D. Hunter. Services of rededication were held Nov. 6, 1878.

The deacons of the church have been as follows: Milo Blakesley, Eli Curtis, Silas B. Perry, Gaius A. Norton, R. D. H. Allen, and Ira H. Stoughton.

The present officers of the church are as follows: Pastor, Leverett S. Griggs; Deacons, R. D. H. Allen, Ira H. Stoughton; Standing Committee, pastor, deacons, clerk, Sunday-school superintendent, N. Taylor Baldwin, James Hunter, George H. Plumb; Sabbath-school Superintendent, F. W. Mix; Assistant Superintendent, Walter H. Scott; Treasurer, Deacon Ira H. Stoughton; Clerk, W. T. Goodwin.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

This church was organized in 1740, in Plymouth Hollow, now Thomaston, where the first church edifice was erected. The rectors previous to the war of the Revolution were Theophilus Morris, James Lyon, Richard Mansfield, James Scoville, and James Nichols. The society was reorganized after the Revolution with the following members: Solomon Collins, Abner Blakeslee, Titus Barnes, Asher Blakeslee, Eli Blakeslee, Hosea Blim, Moses Blakeslee, Samuel Blakeslee, Philo Bradlee, Amos Bronson, Ebenezer Bradley, Noah Blakeslee, Jude Blakeslee, Ebenezer Bradley, Jr., John Brown, Thos. Blakeslee, Joab Camp, Abishai Castle, Zadok Curtis, Amasa Castle, Ezra Dodge, Samuel Fenn, Ebenezer Ford, Jesse Fenn, Lemuel Funcher, Cephas Ford, Barnabas Ford, Isaac Fenn, Enos Ford, Daniel Ford, Amos Ford, Cornelius Graves, Benj. Graves, Simeon Graves, Zacheus Howe, Eliphalet Hartshorn, Eliphalet Hartshorn, Jr., Jesse Humaston, David Luddington, Zebulon Mosher, Chancey Moss, Jacob Potter, Samuel Peck, Jr., Samuel Potter, Gideon Seymour, David Shelton, Ezekiel Sanford, Jr., Abel Sutliff, Jr., Samuel Scoville, Jr., Jesse Turner, Wm. Tuttle, Thos. Williams, Eli Welton, Thos. Way, Ogrius Warner, Thos. Williams, Jr., Samuel Way.

After its reorganization, the church to 1792 was supplied by Ashbel Baldwin, Philo Shelton, Pillotow Branson, and Chauncey Prindle.

The present church edifice was erected in 1796, and consecrated Nov. 2, 1797. The rectors from that time have been Nathan B. Burgess, Roger Searle, Rodney Rossiter. After Mr. Rossiter the following officiated about six months each: Robert W. Harris, Joseph T. Clark, Gurdon S. Coit, Norman Pinney, and Allen C. Morgan.

In 1831, Rev. Dr. Burhans became pastor. His successors have been as follows: 1837, Rev. Mr. Waters (supply), Rev. William Watson; 1851, Rev. Mr. Denison; 1854, Rev. A. B. Goodrich; 1856, Rev. S. H. Miller; 1859, Rev. Dr. Berry; 1862, Rev. Mr. Lumsden; 1864, Rev. B. Eastwood; 1869, Rev. Porter Thomas; 1873, Rev. L. M. Dorman; 1874, Rev. S. B. Duffield; 1877, Rev. Mr. Bates; 1879, Rev. J. D. Gilliland.

There is also an Episcopal Church,—St. Matthew's,—located in the northeast part of the town, but has no settled rector.

CHAPTER L.

PLYMOUTH (Continued).

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.—CIVIL HISTORY.

THE MANUFACTURING INTERESTS OF TERRYVILLE.*

A SMALL stream rising in the northwestern part of Terryville still bears the old Indian name, "Pequabuck." This receives before it leaves the village the Poland River and a small tributary coming from the "Old Marsh," so called. Under this name the Pequabuck unites with the Farmington River at Farmington, and thence flows into the Connecticut at Windsor. These three streams have been utilized since the first settlement of the country for sawing lumber, grinding grain, and various other local purposes.

In or about the year 1824, Eli Terry (2d) removed from the western part of Plymouth (Thomaston), and built a shop on the Pequabuck, for the manufacture of clocks, where the shop formerly owned and occupied by the Lewis Lock Company now stands, which shop was burned in 1851, and replaced by the present one. He was the eldest of four sons of Eli Terry, who came from Windsor, Conn., in 1793, and established the clock business in Plymouth Hollow, then Northbury, now Thomaston. His father had been thoroughly educated by the best English clock-makers of the country, and in his experience of more than thirty years had not only placed the business on a solid foundation, but made it for himself a financial success. He trained his three eldest sons to the same trade, and furnished them capital to commence, each for himself, in different parts of the town. Eli Terry (2d) was at this time about twenty-five years of age, and evidently possessed the elements of character which command success: he was energetic, ambitious, industrious, and economical.

As this was then only a farming community, he was under the necessity of providing houses for himself and his employees. He took great interest in the society he gathered around him, and was a man of large influence for good. The methods of business were very different from those of the present. It will be remembered that there were then no railroads to the market, and goods were carted to the nearest water-conveyances, and thence shipped to the cities, or they

* Contributed by R. D. H. Allen.

were distributed by peddlers to all parts of the country. Money was scarce, and a cash trade was the exception. Many clocks were exchanged for goods of every kind,—everything that was needed in such a community,—hence the necessity that the manufacturers keep a store for the distribution of these goods. Sometimes, if shrewd, he thus made two profits, but perhaps quite as often the skillful manufacturer failed to be qualified for a merchant, and made a loss instead of a profit. The peddlers sold at high prices to parties who would buy and give their notes in payment, and these notes often proved worthless. The system of barter, too, extended to the pay of the workmen. Very little cash did they get, but orders on the store instead, and at the settlement at the end of the year for which each one was hired, he received a note for the balance due. These were the serious drawbacks to business of every kind at that time.

On the other hand, there were some favorable circumstances for Mr. Terry. The demand for clocks was large, only limited by the limited means of the people who wanted them. They were almost an article of necessity, but the extreme high price at which they had necessarily been held in the market forbade their use to those whose means were moderate; but by the introduction of machinery in place of hand-labor, and especially by the invention of the shelf-clock, which had been introduced by the elder Terry in 1814, they were placed within the means of a large class of people of more moderate incomes. Moreover, by this same reduction in cost the manufacturer was placed beyond the reach of foreign competition, while, protected by letters patent, it was too early to be affected by the home competition.

During the later years of his life Mr. Terry suffered much from the disease which terminated by his death in 1841, at the age of forty-two. In his business life of seventeen years he had accumulated what was then accounted a handsome property, which was distributed to his wife and six children. The clock business was then sold to Hiram Welton & Co., who continued it to 1845, when, upon the failure of the company, caused in part by the failure of a party whom they had underwritten, the business was closed out.

Silas Burnham Terry, a younger brother of Eli Terry (2d), in 1821 erected a shop for the manufacture of clocks at the confluence of the Pequabuck and Poland Rivers. He was less a managing man than his brother, but a man of unusual and varied intelligence, a superior mechanic, ingenious, and surpassed by no one in his knowledge of the mechanism of a clock. His brother Henry says of him, in an obituary notice published by the Waterbury *American* of May 30, 1876,—

"After prosecuting the business many years, and making, for the most part, costly clocks, struggling through the financial troubles of 1837 and 1839, when most men not firmly established in business and capital were broken down, he too became a sufferer, yet struggled on until he found no way of emancipation from the burden of debt fastened upon him but to relinquish a business not only not remunerative, but to him disastrous. He had, however, during these years of business adversity introduced new machinery, from which others derived more benefit than himself, and had introduced newly-arranged clocks, which have since proved the best in the market. The clock known as the Seth Thomas Regulator, Nos. 1 and 2, is one. It is a perfect time-keeper, and is as reliable, even for astronomical purposes, as the more showy clocks costing ten times as much. The same clock is also made at Winsted, and by the Waterbury Clock Company. He had also made a new gravity escapement regulator, of which we propose to speak farther on."

Farther on, after speaking of the three-legged gravity escapement invented by E. B. Dennison, LL.D., and described in a treatise written by him, he claims that, though different in several respects, the one invented by his brother antedates the former, and says,—

"This regulator, when put in its present locality, was kept running four years steadily, during which time its rate of running was very perfect, requiring the use of observatory instruments to ascertain the variation at the end of four years. The perfecting of this gravity escapement we therefore claim as an American invention. It has been running five years longer than the Westminster clock described in the treatise referred to, and may be seen at the late residence of the deceased in this city."

About 1852 he invented the "torsion balance clock," so called. It was designed for a cheap clock. The movement was carried by a spring, as in other marine clocks, but the balance was a flattened wire stretched from top to bottom of the clock, to which was attached a horizontal rod or wire with a small ball at each end, which by their vibrations served to regulate the motion of the clock, and took the place of the hair-spring. A joint-stock company was formed for the manufacture of this clock, and a new factory was built a short distance below the depot, utilizing the dam built by Eli Terry, Sr., in the later years of his life, after he had retired from business. The directors of this company were James Terry, William E. McKee, Theodore Terry, and S. B. Terry. The former was president and financial manager, and the latter superintendent. The clock did not prove a success, owing to the extreme delicacy of the balance, which rendered it difficult to regulate. As a consequence the company relinquished the business. Mr. Terry, however, always insisted that the difficulties were not insuperable, and in the later years of his life, when doing business for himself, contemplated taking it up again and perfecting it. Many will remember the clock, and the beauty and delicacy of its movement. Mr. Terry was afterwards in the employ of William L. Gilbert, at Winsted, and of the Waterbury Clock Company, and then, with his sons, organized the Terry Clock Company, in which he was engaged till near the time of his death, in May, 1876.

Origin and History of the Eagle Lock Company.—In 1832, Stephen C. Bucknell, a locksmith, came from England and settled in Watertown. He was taken under the patronage of a man of small capital, and commenced the manufacture of cabinet locks. He proposed to copy the finer qualities of English locks, and to prepare, as soon as possible, a stock of one

hundred different varieties for the American market. As he followed the English methods of hand-labor, his progress was very slow, and his patron found that his funds were likely to prove insufficient. He therefore sold out to Lewis, McKee & Co., of Terryville, a company formed for that purpose, and consisting of John E. Lewis, William E. McKee, and Eli Terry (2d), then engaged in the clock business. They removed the concern to Terryville, into a building standing where the principal works of the Eagle Lock Company now stand. This building was burned in the summer of 1859, and replaced by a larger and more commodious one. The progress of this company was very slow, as the business was first to be learned and the facilities were few. The only man who had had any experience was the Englishman referred to, and he knew nothing of the wants of the trade or of the use of machinery. Machinery adapted to clock-making had been invented and used, but this was, very little of it, adapted to the making of locks. The equipment of any manufactory of that day was very crude as compared with the present, and the income of this company for many years did not seem to warrant any outlay not absolutely necessary. They had no engine-lathe for many years, and no planer for nearly thirty years. Their dies were forged by hand, and faced by hand-files. Hand-presses were used for cutting out the parts of locks, and the power-press, invented and first applied here, was not introduced till a much later period. Lock-plates were imported with selvages already bent, as they could be bought at cheaper rates than the raw material.

But the difficulties of manufacturing were by no means the most serious. When they attempted to sell their locks they encountered obstacles still more formidable. Trade of almost every kind was in the hands of importers, and they were, or thought they were, interested to discourage American manufactures, hence they rudely repulsed the agent or officers of the company who wished to show up their locks. As a consequence they found themselves stocked with goods upon which they could not realize, and could only work them off slowly through commission houses. In 1841, Mr. Terry, the president of the company, died, and the concern was sold to Lewis & Gaylord (John C. Lewis and Sereno Gaylord) for six cents on the dollar of the capital stock. They profited by the experience of their succession, adding new and improved machinery, introducing styles of goods better suited to the trade, and gradually overcoming their prejudice. In 1849, on the death of Mr. Lewis, the Lewis Lock Company was formed, a joint-stock company, whose stock was taken by the surviving partner, the heirs of Mr. Lewis, and a few others.

In the mean time, Bucknell, McKee & Co. had started the first manufactory of trunk-locks in this country. They availed themselves of the experience gained in making cabinet-locks, but failed to make the business pay. About 1840 they sold out to Warren Goodwin, who removed to Wolcottville, was burnt out, and returned to Terryville. Meanwhile, Williams, McKee & Co. had commenced the business anew at Terryville, where they continued till 1846, when they were bought out by James Terry—who had just closed out an unsuccessful venture in the manufacture of silk—and William E. McKee, under the name of James Terry & Co. They added to the business the manufacture of carpet-bag frames, which they conducted, principally at Newark, N. J., with no small degree of success. They also made a small assortment of cheap cabinet-locks.

In 1854 the two companies were consolidated under the name of Eagle Lock Company, retaining the former managers and most of the workmen. James Terry was made president and financial agent, Sereno Gaylord superintendent of the shop formerly owned by the Lewis Lock Company, E. L. Gaylord superintendent of the other factory, Joseph H. Adams secretary, and R. D. H. Allen treasurer. The Newark branch was sold to Cornelius Walsh. The capital stock of the consolidated company was eighty-five thousand dollars, distributed almost entirely among the stockholders of the two former companies. This stock was increased from its surplus at six successive times, to accomplish some desirable new arrangement, and now stands at three hundred and seventy thousand dollars. Three times have colonies gone out from the original hive, but they have all returned, and are now under one management.

The original directors were James Terry, William E. McKee, Sereno and Ansel Gaylord, Joseph H. Adams, E. L. Gaylord, and R. D. H. Allen. The financial managers have been successively James Terry, Joseph H. Adams, Nathan G. Miller, R. D. H. Allen, N. G. Miller, and M. C. Ogden. Of the original board of directors four have died, viz.: James Terry, William E. McKee, Ansel Gaylord, and Joseph H. Adams; two have removed and ceased to be stockholders, viz.: Sereno and Edward L. Gaylord; and the remaining two are still on the board, which is reinforced by M. C. Ogden, D. C. Wilcox, N. T. Baldwin, and F. W. Mix.

The careful management of its first president, James Terry, fully established its financial footing, which it has always maintained undoubted. It is now fully equipped with the best general and special machinery, and manned by the finest workmen in their line of work. The variety of goods made is increasing every year, and embraces everything desirable in cabinet- and trunk-locks, from the very simplest and cheapest to the most elaborate and stylish.

The Malleable-Iron Works.—About 1847, Andrew Terry, the second son of Eli Terry (2d), built the foundry a little above the depot for the manufacture of malleable-iron castings. The business was then comparatively new in this country, there being but few establishments of the kind. He had been a mer-

chant for a few years, and labored under the disadvantage of not being bred to the business of his choice, and having almost no experience in any kind of mechanical employment. He was therefore largely dependent on his employees, who thought their interest lay in secreting from him the little knowledge they possessed. The processes peculiar to this class of castings were kept a profound secret by all engaged in the business, and covered by a variety of intricate manipulations wearing the veil of mystery, but for the most part of no importance whatever; hence he was obliged to keep his eyes open, and learn to distinguish the true from the false, and to learn by experiments expensive, unsatisfactory, and often disastrous. Though confessedly naturally averse to any long-continued application to any one line of business, he had the determination to win, the pride to dread the disgrace of failure, and the grit necessary to succeed. He labored indefatigably in every department, wormed out the secrets of the business, established a reputation, secured customers, and put the business into working order. In 1860 he associated with himself O. D. Hunter, who had learned the business in his employ, and R. D. H. Allen, who had been in the office of the Eagle Lock Company, and formed a joint-stock company, having a capital of sixteen thousand dollars, under the name of Andrew Terry & Co.

In 1861 he enlisted in the army, leaving the financial management to Allen, and the superintendency of the work to O. D. Hunter, and after his return had little to do with the executive management of the concern. In 1871, Mr. Terry sold out his interest to his former partners and went to Kansas. They admitted N. Taylor Baldwin and I. W. Clark, who (the latter) had been trained to the business in their employ. In 1875, R. D. H. Allen returned to the lock business, and N. T. Baldwin succeeded to the financial management, which position he still retains.

The success of the company—for it has been reasonably successful—has been largely due to the fact that it has been for the most part under the immediate supervision of its stockholders, who have carefully watched every department, and kept it entirely under their control. It enjoys a good reputation, and has a fair share of custom.

In 1877, Mr. Terry died, at the age of fifty-three years, in Bristol, where he had established the gray-iron business soon after his return from Kansas.

About the year 1862, Eli Terry (3d), youngest son of Eli Terry (2d), manufactured clock-springs for a few years in the shop built by S. B. Terry, and, though the business paid reasonably well, sold out to Seth Thomas Clock Company, who removed it to Thomaston.

Soon after this the Inventors' Manufacturing Company, managed by A. C. Felton, of Boston, with S. W. Valentine resident agent, bought the factory above mentioned and manufactured shears, but, owing to some financial irregularities on the part of the principal manager, it failed, and was wound up. Since then the property has been owned by Wm. Wood, and used for the manufacture of shears, and it is now partly occupied by Ryals Brothers for that purpose.

About 1865 the Eagle Bit and Buckle Company was formed, and occupied the shop built for the clock business, below the depot, for the manufacture of harness trimmings. They bought and removed here a Newark concern then in that business; but the time was unfavorable, as after the close of the war the United States government threw upon the market an immense amount of harness material at ruinous prices, thus greatly demoralizing the business. The company, therefore, went out of the business.

The above is a concise history of the principal successful and unsuccessful attempts at business in the village of Terryville, which, we trust, will not be without interest to the public, giving a lesson of caution or cheer, as may be needed, to those who shall come after us.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1795 TO 1882.

1795–98, 1803–5, 1811–12, David Smith; 1799–1801, 1809–11, Daniel Potter; 1806–8, 1812–13, Lake Potter; 1814, 1816–18, Calvin Butler; 1815–18, Jacob Hemingway; 1817, Frederick K. Stanley; 1818, Calvin Butler, Jacob Hemingway; 1819, Jacob Hemingway; 1820, Gideon Woodruff; 1821–22, Calvin Butler; 1823–24, Thomas Mitchell; 1825, Elijah Warner, Jr.; 1826–27, Ransom Blakesley; 1828, Calvin Butler; 1829–30, Samuel Guernsey; 1831, Elijah Warner, Jr.; 1832, Silas Hoadley; 1833, Elijah Warner, Jr.; 1834–36, Eli Potter; 1837, Silas Hoadley; 1838–39, Tertius D. Potter; 1840–41, Apollos Warner; 1842, John S. Warner; 1843, Hermon Welton; 1844, Henry Terry; 1845, Barnabas W. Root; 1846, Silas B. Terry; 1847–48, Levi Heaton; 1849, John C. Lewis; 1850, Sereno Gaylord; 1851, Ammi Giddings; 1852, Edward Thomas; 1853, Silas Hoadley; 1854, R. D. H. Allen; 1855, Lewis F. Grant; 1856, Ammi Giddings; 1857, William E. McKee; 1858, Noah A. Norton; 1859, George Langdon; 1860, James Terry; 1861, Hiram Pierce; 1862, S. T. Salisbury; 1863, Gaius A. Norton; 1864, Seth Thomas; 1865, Henry Sturgiss; 1866, N. Taylor Baldwin; 1867, Seth Thomas; 1868, Aaron P. Fenn; 1869, Edward Dailey; 1870, Thomas J. Bradstreet; 1871, L. B. Baldwin; 1872, N. Taylor Baldwin; 1873, George A. Stoughton; 1874, R. T. Andrews; 1875, Elijah W. Welton; 1876, Walter H. Scott; 1877, Lyman D. Balwin; 1878, Rollin D. H. Allen; 1879, Lyman D. Baldwin; 1880, Jason C. Fenn; 1881, N. Taylor Baldwin.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Peter Jones, Co. G, 1st Cav.; enl. August, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
John Allen, Co. H, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 10, 1863; died Sept. 27, 1864.
G. C. Royce, Co. K, 1st Cav., enl. Jan. 4, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Henry Bradley, Co. M, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 11, 1863; disch. Jan. 11, 1865.
William Clark, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
John Gorman, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864.
John Garity, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
John Lawton, 1st Cav.; enl. May, 1863; disch. May 27, 1863.
John Murphy, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 12, 1864.
S. O'Brien, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
J. B. Andrews, 2d Light Bat.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. Aug. 9, 1865.
M. Carmen, 2d Light Bat.; enl. Feb. 26, 1864.
L. Mallet, 2d Light Bat.; enl. Feb. 23, 1864.
C. A. Blakesley, 1st Art.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 17, 1862.
C. Paterson, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 13, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
H. Fraskey, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864.
G. Label, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864.
F. Meyer, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864.
A. Bunnell, 1st Art.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864.

* For list of 19th Regiment, see Chapter V.

M. Aylward, 1st Art.; enl. Nov. 24, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
H. C. Pond, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 1, 1863; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
Andrew Terry, 1st Art.; sergeant; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 23, 1861.
W. B. Ells, 1st Art.; sergeant; enl. May 23, 1861; pro. to corporal, Co. D, 19th Regt., Aug. 1, 1862.
William Shadwall, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
W. B. Atwood, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
E. H. Atkins, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
F. L. Grant, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; died Dec. 29, 1861.
W. R. Gurnsey, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant, Nov. 25, 1865.
E. Joln, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Jan. 29, 1863.
Henry F. Michael, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
Henry Mather, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; killed June 27, 1862.
Riley Marsh, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
W. R. Mott, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out May 22, 1864.
C. McElhone, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out May 22, 1864.
L. E. Nichols, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
George D. Oliver, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
Edwin Post, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; res. 1863.
F. L. Pond, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; must. out 1864.
A. J. Seymour, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; died Jan. 1, 1864.
A. B. Smith, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
J. Simpson, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
N. F. Stoughton, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
E. P. Smith, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; died Dec. 10, 1861.
H. D. Saul, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 6, 1862.
D. Schatzman, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
J. L. Wiltrim, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 22, 1864.
W. Wright, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
O. B. Walter, enl. April 1, 1862; must. out May 10, 1865.
George Rogers, enl. Aug. 17, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.
M. C. Wedge, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; disch. Jan. 31, 1862.
John Wilson, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 20, 1863.
John Keene, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
John Jones, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 27, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.
P. Marcus, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863.
P. Kelley, 5th Regt.; enl. Aug. 28, 1863; must. out. July 19, 1865.
William Hewley, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; disch. Jan. 4, 1862.
S. Fenn, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; disch. Sept. 3, 1864.
Eugene Atwater, first lieutenant, 6th Regt.; pro. to captain; must. out Aug. 21, 1865.
E. C. Hine, surgeon, 7th Regt.; com. Sept. 17, 1861.
E. C. Blakesley, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 5, 1861; died Aug. 8, 1863.
C. Pole, 7th Regt.; enl. Nov. 30, 1864; disch. Aug. 18, 1865.
Andrew Perry, 8th Regt.; com. Oct. 5, 1861, major; pro. to lieutenant-colonel; res. March 28, 1862.
Lewis Maths, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; captured May 16, 1864.
P. Marhleffety, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
William Garvin, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 4, 1864; trans. to navy.
Stephen Nelson, 8th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. Dec. 12, 1865.
M. Alfonse, 8th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
Charles H. Dingwell, 8th Regt.; enl. July 11, 1862; trans. to navy.
John Green, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861; died Aug. 17, 1862.
Albert Blakeslee, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 4, 1861.
C. W. Alcott, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
John Allen, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; must out Dec. 1, 1862.
D. H. Cowles, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 2, 1861; must. out Oct. 26, 1864.
E. T. Johnson, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; must. out July 3, 1863.
G. T. Scott, Jr., 9th Regt.; pro. to captain Oct. 1, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
A. L. Smith, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; must. out Aug. 3, 1865.
Le Grand Todd, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; died Oct. 1, 1862.
John Conklin, 10th Regt.
William House, 10th Regt.
Charles Lohman, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
George Jones, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864; must. out Aug. 25, 1865.
T. Bleecher, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 24, 1864; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
Frank Peck, 10th Regt.; enl. Nov. 18, 1864.
P. Quin, 10th Regt.
J. R. Bassett, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; died Jan. 6, 1865.
William Taylor, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 21, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
H. Horner, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
Edward Johnson, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. June 19, 1865.
William Lacy, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 20, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
Hiram Griggs, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. April 4, 1863.
J. C. Ryan, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. May 24, 1862.
F. Sutliff, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; died April 11, 1864.
E. R. Weed, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; died May 27, 1863.
George Wright, 12th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. Jan. 27, 1863.
M. L. Andrews, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 8, 1862; disch. May 30, 1862.
Philo Andrews enl. Jan. 8, 1862; died Dec. 23, 1864.
A. Martinson, Co. D, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 13, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; killed June 7, 1863.
W. A. Bishop, Co. D, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 21, 1861; died Nov. 28, 1862.
D. Atwater, Co. D, 2d N. Y. Cav.; enl. Aug. 19, 1861; captured Feb. 29, 1862.
Erastus Blakeslee, adjutant, 1st Cav.; com. Nov. 26, 1861; pro. to colonel; must. out Oct. 26, 1864.
L. P. Goodwin, major, 1st Cav.; com. Dec. 16, 1864; disch. June 26, 1865; enl. in Co. A, Oct. 26, 1861.
M. Smith, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861.
H. M. Beecher, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1862.
L. H. Dunbar, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Feb. 13, 1862.
E. H. French, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
Charles H. Page, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Dec. 5, 1861; disch. Dec. 5, 1864.
William J. Renfree, Co. A, 1st Cav.; enl. Oct. 26, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Jan. 1, 1864; disch. Aug. 2, 1865.
S. W. Berane, Co. D, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 18, 1861; re-enl. U. S. A. Nov. 7, 1862.
Warren Briggs, Co. D, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861; missing.
Orvill Bryant, Co. D, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 21, 1861.
Ira Hough, Co. E, 1st Cav.; enl. Nov. 24, 1863; died April 6, 1865.
W. W. Smith, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Sept. 7, 1865.
H. Alexeit, 15th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864; disch. July 20, 1865.
E. H. Mix, 16th Regt.; captain; com. Aug. 1, 1862; drowned March 7, 1864.
William Cooper, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
A. Walker, 17th Regt.; enl. Nov. 17, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
J. Hoyle, 20th Regt.; enl. Aug. 26, 1863; disch. July 12, 1865.
H. Adams, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
A. A. Curtis, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
H. D. Hunt, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
C. W. Hurlburt, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
H. D. Saul, 25th Regt.; enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 26, 1863.
George Johnson, 29th Regt.; enl. Feb. 8, 1864; died April 18, 1865.
Jesse King, 29th Regt.; enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
T. Mott, 29th Regt.; enl. Feb. 9, 1864; disch. Nov. 7, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JAMES TERRY.

James Terry, son of Eli Terry (2d), and grandson of Eli Terry, was born July 5, 1823, in Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), Conn., where his father and grandfather then resided. His grandfather came from Windsor, Conn., in his early manhood, and established the manufacture of clocks, by which he acquired a large property and laid the foundation for an extensive business in that place, as well as elsewhere. He was the inventor and patentee of the mantel clock, as distinguished from the tall corner clock of our forefathers. He had very little capital, and his first thousand dollars, which he soon made from the improvement, was a perfect surprise to him. He said he didn't know "what to do with it." He soon learned its use, however. He was a man of intelligence, having a vigorous mind, public-spirited,



James Terry

and much interested in the welfare of the community in which he lived. He removed to Terryville late in life, 1838; subscribed liberally for the building of the church in Terryville, and added to his subscription, "If my health will permit, a clock for the steeple." This he was able to complete and present to the society, as well as a large and commodious parsonage which he built for it.

He was twice married. By his first marriage he had four sons and three daughters. Three of the sons were settled and engaged in the clock business in Plymouth, two—Eli and Silas B.—in the village of Terryville. The fourth is a patent broker in New Haven, making a specialty of patents for chemical inventions. His first wife dying in 1839, he married the second time, and had two children,—Stephen, who is a lawyer in Hartford, and Edwin, who died at the age of thirteen years in Terryville. Eli Terry died in 1852, at the age of eighty years.

His son, Eli Terry (2d), was born in Plymouth, and removed to Terryville not long after the birth of his son James, and commenced the manufacture of clocks, which he continued with success till his death. He was the founder of the village of Terryville, and built many of its houses in its early days, and it was named for him. He was an active member of the church on Plymouth Hill till 1838, when the church was organized in Terryville. In this he was very much interested, and for its welfare had great anxiety. He assisted in building the church by liberal contributions, and was very liberal in its support. He was a thorough business man, and left a handsome property to his children. He died in 1841, at the age of forty-two years. He married Samantha McKee, a native of Bristol, Conn., and left a family of six children,—three sons and three daughters,—of whom the oldest was James, the subject of this sketch.

James received his education at the common schools of the town, supplemented by two or three years at the select school of Mr. Simon Hart, of Farmington, Conn., for whom he always entertained the highest regard. He made diligent use of his opportunities. He was never a lover of the sports and games of boyhood, and seldom engaged in them. It would probably have been better for him if he had. He applied all the energies of his active mind to the acquisition of knowledge in the direction of his business or his tastes. His general information was good, and increased both by his reading and his intercourse with men of education and culture. He had a remarkable faculty of eliciting from others what information they could give him on any question of interest, often taking, with much apparent zeal and sincerity, what he knew to be the wrong side of an argument for the sake of informing himself more fully on the subject-matter of his thoughts. Though somewhat brusque in manner, and decided and outspoken in his opinions, he seldom failed in gaining the respect and esteem of those with whom he came in contact, which was sure to increase with increasing acquaintance. His reading, aside from the papers of the day, was mostly confined to scientific works in the line of the absorbing subject of his thoughts. His method of investigation was exhaustive. He confined himself to a certain line of investigation till he had exhausted his sources of information, which were somewhat limited by the deficiencies of his early education. His researches were not confined to his business. He was fond of music, though not himself a musician in any department. In pursuance of this taste, he read up on the subject of pipe-organs, which were his favorite instruments, and about the beginning of the war of the Rebellion he ordered a large and expensive one made for him by a competent maker, and he had so informed himself that he could give clear specifications of what he wanted, and had it made by contract; at the same time he had an addition made to his house for it,—a room sufficiently high to take in the sixteen-feet pipes. To this he added a water-motor, carried by water from the service-pipes of his house.

In this connection, as incidentally illustrating another characteristic of his nature, when he found that the contractor for his organ, who was a poor man, had taken the contract at a ruinous rate,—a fact which he ascertained only by diligent inquiry,—he, to the unspeakable relief of the poor man, assured him that he should be fully remunerated for all his time and expense, which proved to be nearly a thousand dollars more than the price contracted.

Mr. Terry was trained to habits of business in his early life, to which he was naturally by no means disinclined. His father's health was such during his later years that he needed his assistance, and he was left, before the age of eighteen years, to settle his father's estate, with the aid of his uncle, William E. McKee. He had learned the art of land surveying in his school-days, which was valuable to him in laying out and selling the lands which his father had left.

He was much interested, too, in steam-engines, particularly in their application to travel on our common roads, and he built a working model of one that would walk on four legs like a horse. He also built a stationary engine of some ten horse-power, which was used for some years to carry on the works of the lock-factory of S. Terry & Co. His father, in his later years, had turned his attention to the raising of silk-worms, and had in mind to commence the manufacture of silk. James, in pursuance of this plan, put up a factory, and made a commencement of the business, which, not proving remunerative, he soon abandoned.

In 1846 he formed a copartnership with his uncle, William E. McKee, under the name of James Terry & Co., for the manufacture of locks. They purchased the trunk-lock business of Williams, McKee & Co., of Terryville, and added to it, little by little, the

manufacture of cabinet-locks, in competition with Lewis & Gaylord, who had succeeded to that business on the death of Eli Terry (2d). They also made carpet-bag locks and frames, the former at Terryville, and the latter, after a short time, at Newark, N. J. This latter business proved quite profitable, and put the concern on a good financial footing.

In 1854 the competing concerns united their interests under the name of the Eagle Lock Company, a joint-stock company with a capital of eighty-five thousand dollars, of which James Terry was made president and financial manager. The capital was afterwards increased to one hundred thousand dollars, where it remained till after his death. Suffice it to say that its success in the years that have followed is largely due to the wise and prudential management of Mr. Terry in its beginning.

The prominent characteristics of Mr. Terry as a business man were strict honesty, method, caution almost extreme, and untiring diligence, united with that indefinable but very important qualification which we call tact.

His sterling honesty and justice showed itself in his dealings with his employees. They knew he could be depended upon to fulfill all his agreements, and to give them what he thought was a fair remuneration for their labor. He was a man, to use a homely but expressive phrase, that "you could tie to." He despised trickery and underhanded dealing, and took no advantage of these arts. He was, nevertheless, shrewd in the sense of foreseeing and keenly discerning the results of his doings, and not allowing himself to be overreached in any business transaction. He pursued a uniform method in his daily duties, and nothing was left at loose ends or neglected because he had overlooked it. His supervision extended to every detail of the business, and nothing escaped his eye.

In his caution he attempted nothing that he could not reasonably anticipate the means of carrying out. In those early days business was done largely on credit, very few concerns having the capital to invest in uncertain speculations, or even to follow their legitimate business to its best results. Unlike many, he preferred to defer even desirable improvements till they could be undertaken with reasonable safety.

The years 1857 and 1858 were very trying ones, as the panic following the failure of the Ohio Life and Trust Company found most houses deeply involved and the wheels of business completely blocked. This naturally gave Mr. Terry no little anxiety, but he had the confidence of the community and of the banks, and weathered the panic with very little loss to the company. The men were allowed to continue their work on short time, trusting to the future for their pay, and they were not disappointed, and the company was able in a few months to sell advantageously the goods that would not have been made except for the benefit of the laboring men.

Mr. Terry was a very diligent man, putting in an appearance at the office at the stroke of the bell, and continuing at his work, with the exception of short intervals for his meals, into the evening, when he looked over the night mails and read his daily paper. Undoubtedly this unceasing application to business shortened his life, as he took no time for recreation, and the constant strain broke down his system before he knew it, and led to the terrible disease which ended his days.

In politics Mr. Terry was a Republican, and represented his town in the State Legislature. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Hollister, of Glastonbury, by whom he had four children,—Jane, Mary, E. Clinton, and one who died in infancy,—all of whom were born in Terryville. Mrs. Terry died in 1852, and he married for his second wife Valeria, daughter of William Treat, Oct. 20, 1853. By this union three children were born,—Lerria F., who died at the age of eleven years; Nellie, who resides with her mother in Terryville; and an infant.

Mrs. Valeria Terry was born in Euclid, Ohio. Her father was a native of Glastonbury, Conn., and went to Ohio when a young man, where he was engaged as a farmer, and more especially as a ship-builder. He died at his residence at Topeka, Kan., at the age of seventy-seven years.

Mr. Terry was a member of the Congregational Church in Terryville. He was very liberal to the church, and charitable to the poor. He was considered one of the best business men in his town, and his judgment was always sought on matters of public interest. He died April 19, 1871, of paralysis, from which he had long been suffering.

ANDREW TERRY.

Andrew Terry was born in Terryville, Conn., Dec. 29, 1824, at the old homestead, still standing, on the south side of the road, west of the upper lock-shop. He was the second son of Eli Terry, Jr., and Samantha McKee. At the famous boys' school kept by Deacon Hart, in Farmington, Conn., he pursued classical studies almost to the point required for entering college. Soon after his father's death, and before becoming of age, he went to Washington, Pa., and became clerk in a store. In that place he made the acquaintance of Susan Orr, whom he married Oct. 16, 1844, and who is still living. They had two children, —Gertrude, who died April 10, 1856, and Margaret, who married C. S. Treadway, cashier of the Bristol National Bank, and died Sept. 17, 1880.

Returning to Terryville immediately after his marriage, he established himself as a country merchant in "the store," which all Terryville boys remember, and remained there for two years.

Nov. 24, 1847, the first ground was broken for a foundry for the manufacture of malleable iron. The business was then new to this part of the country, and the difficulties to be surmounted were very great. By



Andrew Jinny



A. C. Shelton

his energy and courage the obstacles arising from limited capital and inexperience were overcome, and the business was established on a paying basis. He continued the same under his own name until Feb. 2, 1860, when a joint-stock corporation was formed, to which his name was given, and of which he continued as president and principal owner until April 26, 1871, when he disposed of his entire interest therein. The business is still carried on under the old name of A. Terry & Co.

In 1868, Mr. Terry removed to Waterbury, still continuing to give his attention to the Terryville business. In the summer of 1871 he took up his residence in Lawrence, Kan., where he engaged in private banking and real estate operations. Removing to Bristol, Conn., in July, 1875, in connection with G. J. Bently, the enterprise known as the Bristol Foundry Company was organized in the summer of 1876, and Mr. Terry was actively engaged in it until his last sickness.

As a citizen he realized his responsibilities, and tried to discharge them faithfully. Upon all questions of public policy he held decided opinions, and did not hesitate to express them. Office he never cared for. When the civil war broke out he gave his time, money, heart, and body to the support of the government. He enlisted as a private in Company I, First Regiment Connecticut Heavy Artillery, and went out as orderly sergeant. A severe illness rendered him unfit for duty, and he received his discharge, for disability, Sept. 23, 1861. On the 5th of October he was commissioned as major of the Eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and was soon promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy. He took part in Gen. Burnside's expedition to North Carolina, and participated in the capture of Roanoke Island, and in the battle of Newbern. His commission was resigned March 28, 1862. In the list of those uniting with the Congregational Church in Terryville in 1842 occurs the name of Andrew Terry; he was then eighteen years of age. In 1868 he removed his connection to the Second Congregational Church in Waterbury. On his removal to Kansas, he took a letter of recommendation to the Plymouth Congregational Church in Lawrence. A marked era in his religious life began with the death of his little daughter Gertrude. The revival of 1857–58, which brought "all Terryville" into the church, found a most helpful laborer in him. He was not only active in the prayer-meeting, but held personal conversation with individuals, the result of which will only be known in eternity. He taught a class of boys in the Sunday-school, and had the pleasure of seeing nearly every one brought to Christ. At Allentown a mission Sunday-school was sustained for a considerable time under his superintendency, with very encouraging results. Theological questions then had for him a fascinating interest; late into the night he would talk with ministers and others interested in such thinking. His library was well selected and well read. Many ministers shared the hospitality of his home, and were assisted by him in substantial ways. Among the number were the Rev. M. H. Williams, of Philadelphia, and the Rev. J. C. McClintock, of Burlington, Iowa.

AUGUSTUS C. SHELTON.

Augustus Canby Shelton, the founder and senior member of the firm of Shelton & Tuttle, carriage manufacturers in the town of Plymouth, Conn., was born in Plymouth, Feb. 7, 1816, and died in that town, Aug. 27, 1880, at the age of sixty-four years.

He was of the fifth generation in descent from Daniel Shelton, the founder of the New England branch of the family, who came to this country from England about 1687, and settled in Stratford, now Huntington, in this State. The original home of the Shelton family was Norfolk, England. In 1504, Sir John Shelton, Knight of the Bath, was high sheriff of Norfolk and Suffolk. His son John served in the same office, which was also held in 1570 by Sir Ralph Shelton. At an earlier date the family was distinguished, Sir Ralph de Shelton having been knighted at the battle of Cressy in 1346, and Nicholas De Shelton being one of the barons who rebelled against King John and wrested from him "Magna Charta."

In the village of Shelton, Norfolk Co., England, there is an old church with the remains of stained glass windows, on which were blazoned the heraldic tokens signifying that one of the race had been a pilgrim to the Holy Land. One of the family accompanied the Prince of Orange in his invasion, being a captain in the army which he led against James II., and was at the battle of the Boyne, July 1, 1690.

Daniel, the original ancestor of the New England families bearing the Shelton name, came from the town of Rippon, Derbyshire Co., England, from which town the parish of Rippon took its name. He is described in the Stratford records as "merchant." His tombstone bears the inscription, "Saint Daniel Shelton." He was an extensive land proprietor, owning large tracts of land in Stratford, Stamford, Farmington, Oxford, Woodbury, Darien, Rippon, and Derby.

He was one of the non-resident proprietors of Waterbury, as appears by the grant of Governor Saltonstall, bearing date of Oct. 28, 1720. He had nine children, seven sons and two daughters. His fourth son, Samuel, was born in 1704. He had fourteen children, eight sons and six daughters. His third son, Daniel, was born June 16, 1741. He had nine children, five sons and four daughters. His fourth son, Joseph, was born Oct. 20, 1783. He had eleven children, five sons and six daughters. Of these sons Augustus Canby was the second, being the fourth child. His middle name he took from his mother, whose maiden name was Martha Canby.

The original proprietor of the Shelton estate in what is now the town of Plymouth was David Shelton, the grandson of the original Daniel, and the grandfather of Augustus C. His estate lay in what is now called Todd Hollow, and was an extensive one, comprising some three thousand acres. He also owned land in Stamford and Kent.

Joseph Shelton, the father of Augustus, was a merchant and farmer. Augustus' early years were passed on his father's farm, where he acquired those habits of industry which characterized him through life. At the usual age he went to Harwinton to learn the trade of wheelwright, serving his time there with Lewis Smith. From there he went to New Haven, where he worked three years in the carriage establishment of George Hoadley. He then returned to Plymouth, and in 1837 entered upon the business of carriage-making on his own account. For the first three years he worked in a small building now occupied as a dwelling-house. He then erected the first building of the present establishment, which is now the engine-room. In 1843 the building in which the office is was built.

At that time the trade was mainly Southern. In 1855, Mr. Shelton took in as partner Mr. Byron Tuttle. For several years the business was prosperous. For six years all the carriages made by the firm went West. The Southern business was broken up by the war, while the Western trade was improved. This continued till 1868, when the business began to wane, and in 1870 the company sold out the Chicago establishment, and the partnership, so far as the business of manufacturing was concerned, was dissolved, the partners still holding the property together. From that time till his death Mr. Shelton carried on the business in a limited way.

Mr. Shelton was married, Nov. 19, 1858, to Ellen A. Crook. His children are John Canby, born May 14, 1860, died Sept. 13, 1860; Mary Jane, born Sept. 29, 1862; Frances Pauline, born June 9, 1865; Ellen Augusta, born May 20, 1870; Milla Canby, born Aug. 6, 1876.

The immediate occasion of Mr. Shelton's death was a slight wound in the finger, the inflammation of which proved fatal. His death was unexpected, and gave a great shock to the community, where he had been regarded as yet in the fullness of health and strength. In character Mr. Shelton was a man whom all who knew him admired and loved. He was upright in business, honorable in spirit, of great industry and perseverance, never surrendering a purpose once formed, but by persistent endeavor carrying it into execution. Positive yet candid, not to be coerced by argument, but yielding finally to the force of just considerations, not as quick in making up his mind as some, but coming to right conclusions with time for reflection, industrious and successful, he was a man of an eminently generous spirit, living not to himself but to aid others, responding cheerfully to all worthy appeals; a friend of the poor, and thoroughly enjoying doing good, he was a man who thanked you for bringing to him a subscription-paper for a worthy object, as though you had done him a favor.

He was interested in the public welfare, though he declined public office. All the interests of the villages where he lived found in him a friend, and in the parish with which he was connected he was the main stay. He had a tender heart towards children, and not long before his death gave the schools in the village, at his own expense, a common ride. In his home he was most loving and kind, both as a husband and a father, and his death leaves there a group of deeply mourning hearts. The life of such a man is not only an honor to himself, it elevates and ennobles the idea of life in those who witness it, and the memory of it relieves the gloom of death.

Such a life does not end in death; in its influence it lives on after death, inspiring those who survive it to strive to imitate it.

BYRON TUTTLE.

The Tuttle family came from Devonshire, England, and were probably of Welsh descent. In 1528, and again in 1548, William Totyl was recorder of the ancient city of Exeter, the capital of Devonshire, and then the second city in England, being next to London in population and importance. William Totyl was high sheriff of Devonshire in 1549, and lord mayor of Exeter in 1552. William Totyl had a son Jeffrey, who was recorder in 1563. Jeffrey Totyl bought a fine estate, called "Pearmore," in the neighborhood of Exeter. This estate had belonged to Gray, Duke of Sussex, who was executed for treason, and his estate confiscated by the crown, of whom Jeffrey bought it. Jeffrey had a son, Henry Tottle, who was high sheriff in 1624, and from him William Tuttle and three brothers descended. William Tuttle and his three brothers came to America in the ship "Planter," and landed in Boston in 1635. The brothers were Richard, who settled in Boston; John, in Dover, N. H.; Simon, in Ipswich, Mass.; and William, removed to New Haven in 1639, and was a man of wealth and consequence, and much employed in public affairs. William Tuttle married Elizabeth ———, in England, and had twelve children, eight sons and four daughters. Elizabeth Tuttle, daughter of William, married Richard Edwards, and had five daughters and one son, Rev. Timothy Edwards, D.D., minister at Windsor, Conn., sixty-four years. Rev. Timothy Edwards had ten daughters and one son, viz., the famous Jonathan Edwards, president of Princeton College. He had eight daughters and three sons,—Pierpont, Hon. Timothy, and Rev. Jonathan, president of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y. The eldest of Rev. Jonathan Edwards' eight daughters was Esther, who married Rev. Aaron Burr,





F. O. Hills, Photographer, Wolcottville, Conn.

George Pierpont

president of Princeton College, and was the mother of Aaron Burr, Vice-President of the United States, and the mother of Sarah Burr, who married Tapping Reeves, afterwards judge of the Supreme Court of Connecticut. A daughter of Tapping Reeves married Timothy Dwight, and is the mother of Timothy Dwight, President of Yale College. The descendants of William Tuttle are numerous and distinguished, most of the clergymen in the United States of the name being descendants of William Tuttle, of New Haven, among which are Joseph F. Tuttle, president of Wabash College; Daniel S. Tuttle, Bishop of Montana; Isaac H. Tuttle, D.D., New York City; Rev. J. M. Tuttle, Rahway, N. J. John Tuttle, the eldest son of William Tuttle, was born in England, being three and a half years old when he landed in Boston with his father; married Catharine Lane, Nov. 8, 1653; had a son Samuel, who married Sarah Newman in 1684; had a son Daniel, born Aug. 23, 1702, who married Mary Mansfield, April 26, 1726; had a son Samuel, born Feb. 12, 1727, who married Chloe Todd; had a son Lemuel, born in 1760, who married Lydia Bassett, of North Haven, Conn., June 12, 1788, and moved to Plymouth. He had three daughters and one son,—Philenda, Lua, Lydia, and Nelson. Philenda married Seth Thomas, died May 12, 1810. Nelson Tuttle, born Nov. 21, 1798, married Hila Norton, of Wolcott, Oct. 22, 1820; had five children,—Jane H. (deceased), Byron, Mary A., Martha A., and Birney L.

Byron Tuttle, the second child and eldest son of Nelson and Hila Tuttle, was born in Plymouth, Conn., Aug. 23, 1825. His early years were spent at home in that best of training, the life of a New England farmer's son. The winter before he came of age he taught school in the Buck's Hill District, in the town of Waterbury.

On the 26th of August, 1847, he entered the carriage establishment of Augustus C. Shelton, the senior member of the firm of Shelton & Tuttle, whose partner Mr. Tuttle afterwards became. Commencing work for thirteen dollars per month and his board, at the end of three months he made a new engagement with Mr. Shelton for three years at a dollar a day and his board. At the expiration of this time he went out to Milwaukee, Wis., to superintend the sales of the establishment at that place, thus laying the foundation of the Western business of the firm. Returning, he resumed work in the shop till, on the 1st day of January, 1855, he became Mr. Shelton's partner in the business. In 1854 he went out to Chicago and established a carriage repository in that city, leaving Harlow B. Hill in charge of the sales. Mr. Tuttle returned to direct the preparation and shipment of the goods, frequently visiting Chicago in person to look after the business. The venture proved very successful, and the firm made money rapidly. In 1864 they built a repository on Madison Street, which they occupied until April 1, 1870, when, the business declining, it was disposed of, and Mr. Tuttle began to withdraw his interest from the business of manufacturing, the partners still holding the shops together. In 1872, Mr. Tuttle disposed of his interest in the shops to his partner and retired from the business, though still retaining the care of Mr. Shelton's financial affairs, and holding his power of attorney till his partner's death, Aug. 27, 1880.

Mr. Tuttle was married, April 10, 1853, to Candace D., daughter of Oliver Smith, Esq., of Plymouth. They have two children,—Harriet A. and William B.

Aside from his private business, Mr. Tuttle has occupied a prominent place in the affairs of the town, having been elected a justice of the peace in 1864 and selectman in 1878, which office he has since held. He has also for a number of years been the agent of the town, having filled this position with ability and efficiency before the Legislature and in the courts in cases where the interests of the town were involved. Mr. Tuttle's characteristics as a business man are energy, promptness, thoroughness, and integrity,—this is the secret of his success in life. In whatever he engages he does his part, and that in the style in which his business affairs are conducted. Nothing in his charge is left to suffer through inattention or neglect. He is judge of probate in the district where he resides, and in every respect is a prominent member of the community, and among the leading men of the town.

In politics Mr. Tuttle is a Republican, and is one of the active men in his party. He is a member of the Congregational society, the office of whose committee he has filled with advantage to the society and credit to himself. As the surviving member of the former firm of Shelton & Tuttle, he is engaged in settling the affairs of his late partner and life-long friend, thus concluding the history of one of the most well-known and successful business establishments in Plymouth.

GEORGE PIERPONT.

George Pierpont is of English descent, from James Pierpont, who settled in Massachusetts at a very early day, and died at Ipswich, Mass. One of his children was named John, who was born in London in 1619, admitted a freeman in Massachusetts in 1652, representative to the colonial Legislature in 1672. He married Thankful Starr, and had five sons, viz.: Benjamin, Joseph, Ebenezer, James, and John. Mr. Pierpont died Dec. 7, 1682.

James Pierpont, son of John Pierpont, was born at Roxbury, Mass., in 1659, graduated at Harvard in 1681, and was ordained at New Haven in 1686. Descended from an illustrious family, and gifted to a high degree with intellectual endowments, eloquent of speech, a graceful person, handsome features, and manners the most courtly and winning, he appears to have been from early youth too intently occupied with the mission of saving the souls of his fellow-men ever to think of

himself. I suppose, of all the clergymen whose names belong to the early history of New England, Pierpont was the most lofty and pure in his aspirations, and of the most spiritual temper, with none of the sternness of Davenport, without the despondency of Wareham, and free from the impetuous moods that proved such thorns in the pillow of Hooker. His words, like the live coals from the altar in the hand of the angel, "touched and purified the lips" of those who listened to his teachings. His moral nature was so softly diffused over his church and people that they appeared to lose themselves in the absorbing element, as dark forms seem sometimes in pleasant summer days to dissolve in an atmosphere of liquid light. This James Pierpont was one of the founders of Yale College, and died in 1714. His daughter Sarah was the wife of the noted divine, Jonathan Edwards.*

One of the children of Rev. James Pierpont, D.D., was named James, who was a minister also. He was a native of Connecticut, married, and had several children, one of whom was James Pierpont, who was born in New Haven, Conn., and early in life settled in Litchfield (now Morris), Conn. He was engaged for a number of years in the manufacture of woolen goods, but later in life was farmer. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Collins, granddaughter of Rev. Timothy Collins, of Litchfield, Conn., by whom he had the following children, viz.: Sherman, John, Elizabeth, Sarah, Abby, and James M., all of whom were born in Morris, Conn. His second wife was the widow of Rev. Mr. Crossman, of Salisbury, Conn., by whom he had one son, Leonard.

Mr. Pierpont was a member of the Congregational Church of Morris (known then as South Farms). He died in 1840, aged seventy-nine years.

Sherman Pierpont, eldest son of James Pierpont, was born in Litchfield (now Morris), June 27, 1783, married Sidney Humiston, daughter of Jesse Humiston, of Plymouth, Conn., Dec. 1, 1807. They had two children, viz., Minerva (who married Sherman P. Woodward, a farmer; she died in 1837, leaving two daughters) and George, born May 21, 1819.

Mr. Pierpont was a farmer during the earlier part of his life, but later he was engaged in the manufacture of screws at Unionville, in Hartford Co., Conn. He was an enterprising business man, of cheerful disposition, and a man universally respected. In politics he was a Whig. He was lost on Lake Erie, May 7, 1836, while on a voyage from Put-in-Bay to Sandusky City, Ohio. His wife died May 18, 1841. George Pierpont was reared on the farm till he was fourteen years of age. He received a common-school and academic education at Farmington, Conn. At eighteen years of age he commenced to work for Dan Catlin, of Litchfield, as a clerk in a dry-goods store, where he remained two years, when he came to Plymouth, Conn., and entered the store as clerk of Stephen Mitchel, and remained one year. On the 20th of April, 1840, he married Caroline E. Beach, daughter of Isaac C. Beach, of Plymouth, and began farming in Plymouth (now Thomaston), and continued two years, when he removed to South Farms (now Morris), and was engaged in the mercantile business in company with William L. Smedley, under the firm-name of Smedley & Pierpont. After one year he went to Northfield, and engaged in the same business with Samuel A. Merwin, where he remained two years, when he settled at Plainville, Hartford Co., Conn., and was a book-keeper in the employ of H. M. Welch & Co., merchants and lumber-dealers, where he remained two years. Thence he went to Forestville, Conn., where he continued to reside, and was then engaged as a merchant till 1861, when he removed to Watertown, Conn., and was engaged as a farmer. In 1865 he settled in Plymouth, Conn., where he has continued to reside.

In politics he is a staunch Republican, and as such has held various offices of trust and honor. In 1861 he was appointed United States assistant assessor, and continued to hold that position for eleven years, or until the office was abolished. In 1857 he was a member of the State Legislature from Bristol, Conn. Since his settlement in Plymouth he has been selectman, magistrate a number of years, judge of probate several years, town clerk several years. He was elected by the Legislature county commissioner in 1877, and re-elected in 1880. His wife died Jan. 18, 1874, and he married for his second wife Nellie T. Hazen, widow of Howard N. Hazen, and daughter of J. Sherman Titus, of Washington, Conn., Jan. 19, 1875. By this union two children were born, George Sherman and Flora (deceased).

Mrs. Pierpont is a member of the Congregational Church, of which Mr. Pierpont is an attendant.

LYMAN D. BALDWIN.

Lyman D. Baldwin is of English origin. His ancestors settled in New England at a very early day, and farming was their chief occupation for many generations.

The great-grandfather of Lyman D. Baldwin was named Ebenezer Baldwin, who came from old Milford and settled in the town of Plymouth, Conn. He was a farmer by occupation. He had a family of children, of whom Thaddeus Baldwin was one, who was born in Plymouth and married Thankful Alcock, and had the following children, viz.: Polly, Thankful, Hannah, Thaddeus, Lydia, Lyman, David, and Nicy, who died at twenty-one, and all the remainder of this large family lived to be old people. Thaddeus Baldwin, Sr., was a farmer. He died far advanced in life, and his wife lived to be ninety years of age. Lyman Baldwin was born near where his son, Lyman D., now resides. He married Polly Alling, of Terryville, Conn., and had four children, viz.: Hiram, Mary P., Lyman

* Extract from Hollister's History of Connecticut.



L. D. Baldwin



William B Green



Aaron P Penn

D., and Hannah, all of whom were born on the old homestead, now in the possession of Lyman D. Mr. Baldwin was a farmer by occupation, and a dealer in lumber, which he manufactured. In politics he was a Whig, and held some minor town offices. He was a captain of State militia, and was known as Capt. Baldwin. He received a severe injury, which, after lingering seven months, caused his death, March 6, 1859. His wife died Aug. 29, 1860.

Lyman D. Baldwin, second son of Lyman and Polly Baldwin, was born on the old Baldwin homestead, on the 19th of January, 1825. He was reared on the farm, receiving such advantages for an education as the district schools of his day afforded. At nineteen he commenced teaching school winters, which he followed for seventeen years, in which he was very successful. He is a farmer by occupation, and in connection he owns and runs a grist- and saw-mill. He has been "acting school-visitor" of Plymouth for eleven years, and a member of the school board for twenty years. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He has been assessor five years, and member of the State Legislature during the years 1871–77 and 1879, serving on the committees of constitutional amendments, temperance, and education. Mr. and Mrs. Lyman D. Baldwin are worthy members of the Congregational Church at Plymouth, of which he is at the present time a deacon. He is liberal towards the church, and charitable to the poor.

On the 14th of May, 1854, he married Emily, daughter of Erastus Fenn, of Plymouth. She was born April 14, 1825, in Plymouth. Their children were as follows, viz.: an infant son; Edward F., born Dec. 16, 1859, died May 20, 1864; Minnie E., born Dec. 24, 1864, and died Dec. 6, 1875.

WILLIAM B. FENN.

William B. Fenn, third son of Aaron and Sabra Fenn, was born where he now resides, one and a quarter miles north of Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 11, 1813. His grandfather, Aaron Fenn, Sr., settled near by the same place, and had a large family of children, viz.: Aaron, Lyman, Erastus, David, Jeremiah, Sarah, and Polly, all of whom were born here; all married and had children except Polly. Aaron Fenn, Sr., was a successful farmer for those days. He died at an advanced age; his wife survived him many years.

Aaron, Jr., eldest son of Aaron, Sr., was born in 1774, and died in the fall of 1818. He married Sabra Fenn, and had six children, viz.: Isaac, Burr, Rosetta (Mrs. Joseph S. Peck, of Burlington), Nancy R. (Mrs. William L. Gaylord), William Bennet, and Abijah, all of whom were born in the house where William B. now resides. Of this large family all grew to maturity, married, and all except Burr have children.

Aaron Fenn, Jr., was a farmer by occupation. He was a Federalist, and held some minor town offices. He taught school many years, and was successful. Mr. and Mrs. Fenn were members of the Congregational Church at Plymouth. Mrs. Fenn died July, 1867, aged eighty-eight years.

William Bennet Fenn remained at home on the farm till he was sixteen years of age, attending the district school. At sixteen years of age he commenced working for Seth Thomas, Sr., in the ornamental department of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, which he continued to follow, in connection with farming, until 1863, since which time he has confined his time to agriculture. He owns a fine farm of one hundred and fifty acres, which is in a good state of cultivation. He has been quite largely engaged in dealing in fat cattle for home market. In politics he is a Democrat, though formerly he was a Republican. He has held several town offices to the general satisfaction of his constituents. He was married to Mary, daughter of A. Y. Culver, of Burlington, Conn., June 8, 1864. She was born Nov. 28, 1839, in Burlington, Conn. They have two daughters, viz.: Rosa Bella and Mary Eloise.

AARON PECK FENN.

Aaron Peck Fenn, eldest son of Jeremiah Fenn and Polly, only daughter of Hezekiah Peck, of Woodbridge, Conn., was born in the town of Plymouth, Conn., Jan. 29, 1822. His paternal ancestor was Benjamin Fenn, an Englishman, who came to America and settled, with the New Haven Company, in New Haven in 1637. His maternal ancestor was Henry Peck, who settled at New Haven with Governor Eaton and his company in 1637. The grandfather of Aaron P. Fenn was Aaron Fenn, who was born in Milford, Conn., Dec. 1, 1746, and settled in Plymouth (then called Northbury) in 1767, about one and a quarter miles north of Plymouth Hill. The country was then an unbroken wilderness,—not a sign of any improvement near his log cabin. The wife of Aaron Fenn was Mary Bradley, of Woodbridge. Their children were as follows: Lyman, Sally, Aaron, Erastus, Polly, David, and Jeremiah, all of whom were farmers, every one of the sons receiving a farm from his father. Jeremiah Fenn married Polly Peck, and reared three sons, who grew to manhood, viz.: Aaron P., Stephen, and Horace.

Stephen was born Oct. 6, 1824, graduated at Yale College in 1849, studied theology at New Haven and Andover. He was pastor of a Congregational Church at Torringford three years, of the Congregational Church at Cornwall nine years, and of the Congregational Church in Watertown four years. He died in South Windham, Conn., in 1875.

Horace was born on the old homestead in Plymouth, Aug. 3, 1833. He has been town treasurer of Plymouth for the last twenty consecutive years, and postmaster for nineteen years. In politics a Republican.

Aaron P. Fenn was born and has always lived within a few feet of the place where his honored

grandfather settled in 1767. He was educated in the public schools, and taught school several years. He has been a member of the board of education for the last twenty-five years, and for ten years acting school-visitor. He has been the leader of the choir of the Congregational Church of Plymouth for the last thirty years, and has taught singing-school in most of the adjoining towns. In politics a Republican, he has been first selectman of Plymouth for eight years, and assessor eleven years. In 1868 he was elected by the Republicans to the State Legislature. In 1880 he was appointed census enumerator. On the 5th of October, 1864, he married Florence, youngest daughter of Alva Wooding, of Bristol, Conn. Their children are Clara, Kate, Aaron W., and Florence J.

OLIVER SMITH.

Oliver Smith, son of Theophilus M. and Salome Smith, was born in Milford, Conn., Sept. 15, 1800, and settled in Plymouth with his parents in the spring of 1808. His father was a native of Milford, Conn., and was a shoemaker and farmer by occupation. He was twice married. By his first marriage he had two children,—Nathaniel and Abigail,—and by his second marriage seven children,—Miles, Theophilus, Oliver, Samuel B., Edwin, Thaddeus, and Salome, who married Chauncey Jerome, a celebrated clock-maker of Plymouth. Mr. Smith settled in Plymouth in 1808, where he continued to reside till his death, Sept. 10, 1849. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and a captain of State militia for many years. His wife died Dec. 3, 1849. Oliver Smith was reared on the farm, which honorable business has been his chief occupation. He has been engaged somewhat as a tanner, and worked for a while at joinering. He has been successful at whatever he has undertaken, and is esteemed by his neighbors as an upright, honorable man. He married Harriet, eldest daughter of Allen Bunnel, of Plymouth, Oct. 16, 1822. She was born Jan. 31, 1801. Her father was a son of Titus Bunnel, who settled in Plymouth, Conn., in an early day, and was a farmer. Allen Bunnel married Clarissa Alvord, and had five children, of whom Mrs. Smith is the eldest.

Mr. Smith had the following children, viz.: Lyman, born Feb. 5, 1824, and died in California Aug. 10, 1862; Edwin, who died young; Candace, born June 14, 1830 (married Bryon Tuttle, an enterprising business man of Plymouth, Conn., and has two children, viz.: Hattie A. and William B.); James E., born March 11, 1833 (married Angeline Wadsworth, of Hartford, Conn., and had three children, viz.: Fannie W., Edward L., and James E.). James E., Sr., died Sept. 24, 1872.

Mr. Smith is a staunch Republican in politics. He has held various town offices, such as selectman twelve years and magistrate several years, to the general satisfaction of his constituents. Mr. and Mrs. Smith have been members of the Congregational Church for more than sixty years. They have been married more than fifty-eight years, yet they are hale and hearty, and do their own work. As a citizen, husband, and father, Mr. Smith is one of the best in old Plymouth, Conn.

CHAPTER LI.

ROXBURY.

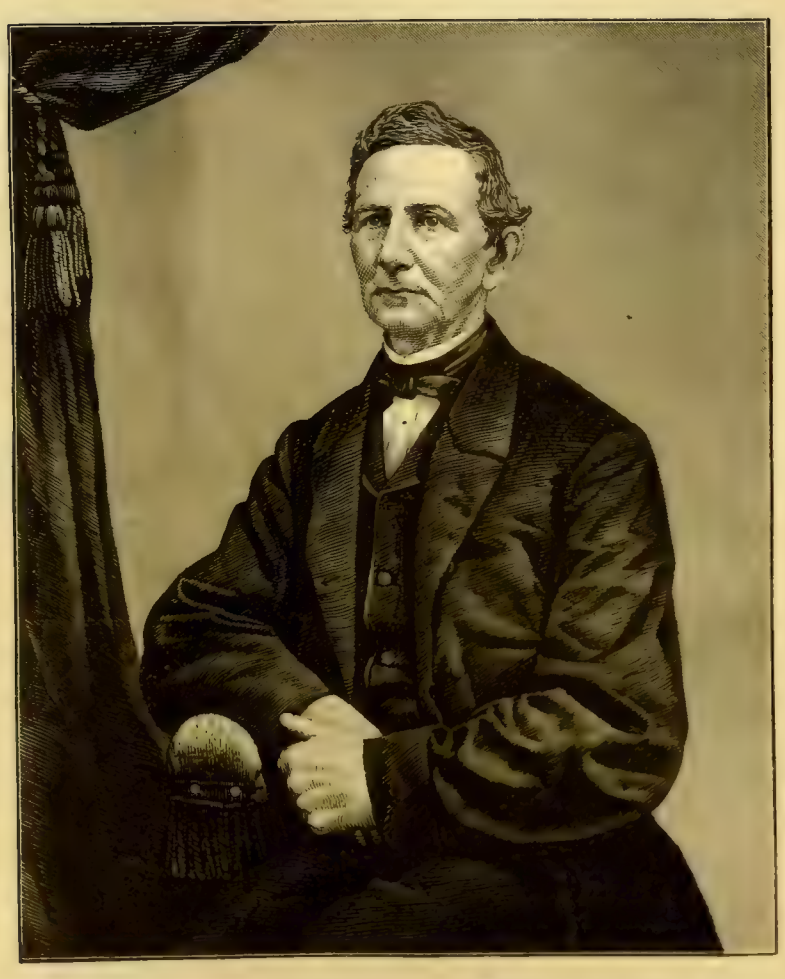
Organization—Topographical—The Indians—The First Exploration—The First Settlements—Initial Events—The War of the Revolution—Ethan Allen—Col. Seth Warner—Capt. Remember Baker—War of 1812—The Schools—Prominent Citizens—Physicians, etc.—Ecclesiastical History—Congregational Church—Episcopal Church—The Baptist Church—The Methodist Church—Civil and Military—Organization of Town—List of Representatives from 1797 to 1881—Organization of Probate District—List of Judges—Military Record.

THIS town lies in the southern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: On the north by Washington, on the east by Woodbury, on the south by New Haven County, and on the west by the towns of Bridgewater and New Milford. Its surface is hilly, and the soil is fertile. It is watered by the Shepaug River, which flows southerly through the western part.

A little more than two centuries ago its territory had been unexplored by white men. Along these hills and through these valleys roamed, in all their native freedom, the red men of the forest, possessors of the soil by rights primordial. The unbroken forest had not as yet resounded with the strokes of the woodman's axe, nor the reverberating echo responded to a lisp of the white man's dialect. Nature, rude and uncultivated, supplied the daily wants of her savage children, and the necessity for physical exertion in order to obtain the necessaries of life was with them almost totally unknown. Of this wild race, which has now passed away, we know but little. They have left us no sculptured monuments inscribed with their deeds of valor, no written records which will enable us to remove the veil which conceals the past. Tradition informs us that from the top of Pulpit Rock, on the east side of the river, and a little northerly from the railroad station in this place, prominent chiefs were wont to harangue their dusky followers with rude eloquence, and stimulate them to deeds of bravery. The name of the beautiful river Shepaug, and the occasional finding of a stone axe or arrow-head, are all that now remain to remind the dwellers of to-day of the existence of a race rude and barbarous, yet possessing many ennobling traits of character.

THE FIRST EXPLORATION.

The first exploration of this region of which we have any account was early in the spring of 1673, when a party of fifteen persons, under the guidance of Capt. John Minor (a surveyor and interpreter of the Indian language), started from Stratford on a tour



Oliver Smith

of exploration. They proceeded up the Pootatuck or Housatonic River as far as the mouth of the Shepaug, thence up the Shepaug to a point near Mine Hill, and proceeding eastwardly across the country, they encamped for the first night upon Good Hill. Capt. John Minor, the leader of the expedition, was a man every way calculated to take charge of that little band of pioneers who were seeking for homes in the then wild region of Northwestern Connecticut. Educated as a missionary to the Indians, he was thoroughly versed in the dialects of the different clans inhabiting these valleys, and his services to the early settlers were invaluable. From the top of Good Hill he offered up that memorable prayer that his posterity through all coming time might be a God-fearing and God-serving people, and invoked the blessing of heaven on all their undertakings. Capt. Minor and his party afterwards settled at Pomperaug, now Woodbury.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in this section was made about the year 1713, by a man by the name of Hurlbut. He located on the spot a few rods north of the residence of the late Treat Davidson, and a little southeasterly from the house once occupied by Peace Minor, where they built a small fort for security against the Indians. This section was called "the Upper Farms." At about the same time a family of Hurds erected a house or fort on Good Hill, eastwardly from the present residence of Mr. John Minor. These forts were probably nothing more than log houses, surrounded by palisades, or logs set thickly in a vertical position, and, being thus protected from Indian invasion, they afforded security at night. About the year 1715, Lieut. Henry Castle settled a little southerly from where the school-house in the Warner's Mills District is now situated. This location was called "the Lower Farms." Each of these settlements provided itself with a cemetery, which accounts for the location of so many places of burial within the town limits. Dr. Ebenezer Warner, the progenitor of five generations of physicians, and the grandfather of Col. Seth Warner, removed here from the Pomeraug settlement, and commenced the practice of medicine. Soon after a number of Castle families settled upon what was called "the lower road."

THE WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

The American Revolution may justly be considered as one of the most thrilling and interesting of any of the events in our history. On the 3d of September, 1774, the people of this vicinity were alarmed by the report that British ships-of-war were cannonading Boston. The people flew to arms, and many joined in the march towards the supposed scene of conflict. Counter intelligence was received on the way, and the troops returned peaceably to their homes. The honor of the first conquest made by the united colonies during the war of the Revolution belongs chiefly to Roxbury. This was the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, one of the most brilliant exploits of the war. Sixteen men were collected in Connecticut, who were joined by forty or fifty volunteers from Massachusetts. At Bennington, Vt., this force was augmented by nearly one hundred volunteers. Col. Ethan Allen, a native of Roxbury, was appointed commander of the expedition. Col. Seth Warner and Capt. Remember Baker, both natives of Roxbury, were appointed officers in the expedition. A part of this small force having been sent in another direction, Allen, with only eighty-three men, assaulted the fort, and captured the garrison without the loss of a man. Subsequently, Col. Seth Warner captured Crown Point, and in both these forts were found cannon and military stores, which were greatly wanted. One thousand men were afterwards sent from Connecticut to garrison these forts. The remark has often been made by aged men residing in this vicinity that, "three men, born in Roxbury, and within a stone's throw of the Shepaug River, contributed more than any others towards the achievement of our national independence, because they struck at a time when 'hearts were faint,' and when their achievements tended to give the people courage to hope for the ultimate success of the colonial arms." These three men were the heroes of Ticonderoga. Roxbury was also represented at Bunker Hill. In that memorable engagement, on the morning of June 17, 1775, was Philo Hodge, another citizen of Roxbury. He assisted in making up the scanty ammunition possessed by the Americans into the form of cartridges, and in the final charge of the British forces stood firm as a rock, clubbing them with his musket until Gen. Warren gave the signal for retreat.

Gen. Ethan Allen was born in Roxbury, Conn., Jan. 10, 1737–38. He married Mary Brownson, of Roxbury, June 23, 1762. He emigrated with the first settlers to Vermont, and was a prominent member of the social and political compacts into which the inhabitants formed themselves. The territory comprising the present State of Vermont was comprised within the New Hampshire grants; it was also granted to the Duke of York. A controversy arose relative to the title which culminated in a valorous defense on the part of the early settlers, nearly all of whom favored the New Hampshire grants. Vermont is indebted to Roxbury for the spirited defense. Ethan Allen, Seth Warner, and Remember Baker were all prominent in resisting the encroachments of New York, the Governor of which first offered twenty pounds, and afterwards fifty pounds each, for the arrest of these persons. Allen and the others offered a reward for the arrest of the officers of New York. He was bold and courageous, and even went so far as to go to Albany and take a bowl of punch in presence of his enemies on a bet. He drank the punch, and, giving a "Huzza for the Green Mountains!" departed unharmed. He was in many of the engagements of

the Revolution, and at one time a prisoner. He died at Burlington, Vt., Feb. 12, 1789. His epitaph is as follows:

"The corporeal part of Gen. ETHAN ALLEN rests beneath this stone. He died the 12th day of February, 1789, aged 50 years. His spirit tried the mercies of his God, in whom he believed and strongly trusted."

Col. Seth Warner was the son of Dr. Benjamin Warner, and grandson of Dr. Ebenezer Warner, one of the first settlers of Roxbury. He was over six feet in height, and was courageous and commanding. Engaged in the controversy with New York, he was fully prepared to engage in our Revolutionary struggle. He was personally present in many of the engagements in the Northern colonies, and it has been reported that Gen. Washington relied especially upon Allen and Warner, considering them as among the most active, daring, and trustworthy of his officers. Col. Warner died in Roxbury, Dec. 26, 1784. His place of residence at that time was in a small house situated on the west corner of the highway leading northerly, near the present dwelling of Hon. H. B. Eastman. From this humble cottage his remains were carried by hand (as hearses were then unknown) to the place of burial. His funeral was attended on the 29th of December, when Rev. Mr. Canfield preached a sermon from 2 Samuel, i. 27: "How are the mighty fallen, and the weapons of war perished!" A detachment of military, consisting of thirty men, guarded his body after his decease until his burial. By a law of the colony at that time, the body of an individual could be attached after his decease and sold to satisfy his creditors. Col. Warner had expended all his estate in the war, and his family were destitute, hence the necessity of a guard to protect his body after his decease is apparent. The military fired a volley over his grave and retired. Some years since a statement appeared in the papers to the effect that Gen. Washington visited Col. Warner's widow, and relieved her from pecuniary embarrassment. This has been doubted by some, but when we take into consideration the facts that Washington visited Woodbury more than once, that Col. Warner was his especial favorite, and that he left his family in straitened circumstances, have we not reason for believing that the "Father of his Country" actually visited and relieved the family? The following inscription was on the old tablet placed over the grave of Col. Warner:

"In memory of Col. Seth Warner, Esq., who departed this life December 26th, A.D. 1784, in the forty-second year of his age.

"Triumphant leader at our armies' head,
Whose martial glory struck a panic dread,
Thy warlike deeds, engraven on this stone,
Tell future ages what a hero's done.
Full sixteen battles he did fight
For to procure his country's right.
Oh! this brave hero, he did fall
By death, who ever conquers all.
When this you see, remember me."

On the 20th of October, 1858, the remains of Col. Warner were removed from the "old burial-ground on the hill" to the Centre of Roxbury, and on the 30th of April, 1859, a monument was erected over his remains by the State of Connecticut and the citizens of Roxbury.

Capt. Remember Baker was born in Roxbury in June, 1737. He removed to Bennington, Vt., in 1764, and was engaged, with Allen and Warner, in the controversy with New York. He fell at the opening of the Revolution, near St. John's, Canada, by the hands of hostile Indians, being shot through the head. Although we can never point to fields of carnage or to victories won within our town limits, yet there are in the eastern part of Roxbury, about half a mile eastwardly from the residence of Mr. Henry H. Fenn, the remains of an old encampment, where a detachment of the army of the Revolution, the brigade of Gen. Nixon, passed the winter. It extended nearly a quarter of a mile, and a few years since mounds of earth and stone, and rude wells for obtaining water, marked the locality. But the plow, that great leveling instrument of civilization, has obliterated many traces of its existence, and only a few of the mounds, and but one of the wells, now remain. A complete list of the soldiers from this place can never be obtained. In 1776 all the able-bodied men in Western Connecticut between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, were by order of Gen. Washington marched to New York. This wholesale conscription divested the parish of Roxbury of the best portion of its male population. Just eight years after the battle of Lexington, Great Britain proposed peace and hostilities terminated.

WAR OF 1812.

In the war of 1812 many citizens of Roxbury were marched to New London for the defense of that place, which was menaced by the British. It is said that fifteen men were drafted from the infantry company here, and that a number of others volunteered. The company raised in this vicinity was marched through Roxbury on a Sunday, with drums beating and colors flying, and was quartered for the night in the Congregational church in Woodbury. Dr. Curtis Hurd, of Roxbury, went as surgeon, and was stationed for some time at New London. A complete list of the men cannot be obtained. In the war with Mexico, Roxbury, true to her former patriotism, furnished three soldiers,—Col. Justin Hodge, Hiram Curtis, and John J. Squier. In the last, the great Rebellion, the number of soldiers from this place was sixty-three. Capt. Cyrus E. Prindle and Capt. Lewis Judd each raised a company of volunteers and went to the scene of conflict. The total amount paid by the town for the last war was $16,057.25; by private individuals, about $4000.

SCHOOLS.

At an early period schools were established here. Among the teachers of those times the names of Thomas Canfield and Timothy Talman may be mentioned. Mr. Canfield was the son of the Rev. Thomas



RESIDENCE OF **CHARLES R. HURD**, ROXBURY CONN.

Canfield. It is said that he was very eccentric, and that he always made it a rule to punish corporeally his whole school on every Saturday afternoon, in order that those who had offended during the week might receive merited punishment. About 1834 or 1835, Mr. A. B. Campbell established a private school in this place, and later still another was established and continued for several years by the Rev. George L. Foote. The reputation of these schools was extensive, and pupils from other places were frequently found here. Many now living can attest to the thorough training received in these institutions, and the remark was frequently made by persons from abroad "that our young people, collectively, were better educated than those of other localities." Roxbury has within its limits seven public schools. Roxbury continued to be a parish, attached to the town of Woodbury, until October, 1796, when, after a long and arduous struggle, it was incorporated as a separate town. The ancient name of Roxbury was Shepaug, a Mohegan word signifying the Rocky River. On the west of the Shepaug River is Mine Hill, celebrated for its large deposits of spathic iron, for its chalybeate springs, and for its stone quarries, which furnish a large quantity of excellent stone for various purposes. A railroad was constructed through the Shepaug valley in 1870 and 1871. A telegraph was soon after constructed contiguous to the railroad. In the easterly part of Roxbury is Jack's Brook, so named from a native African who committed suicide upon its banks. He pined for his native land, and was thoughtlessly told by others that when he died he would return to his beloved Guinea. He was buried by the highway, southwesterly from Pulford's Swamp. Several years since an ancient relic, representing a human figure, of sculptured stone, was found in the northeastern part of Roxbury. With a superstitious fear that it might be worshiped, it was placed low down in the wall of a well, where it now remains.

PROMINENT CITIZENS, PHYSICIANS, Etc.

Gen. Ephraim Hinman, a native of Southbury, removed to Roxbury in 1784. He erected the large house now occupied by the Rev. Mr. Jones and Mr. Gillett. He was a man of great eccentricity of character, and many of his original expressions are still quoted by the people of Roxbury. Hon. Royal R. Hinman, for many years Secretary of the State of Connecticut, was his son. He was an attorney, and practiced his profession here for nearly twenty years.

Hon. Nathan Smith was born in Roxbury in 1770. As an attorney he became eminent in his profession, holding many important places of trust. In May, 1832, he was elected a senator in the Congress of the United States, and died some three years, while holding the position.

Hon. Truman Smith was a native of Roxbury. Prominent among the leading men of that day, he was for several terms elected a member of Congress. In 1849 he was elected a senator of the United States for the term of six years.

Hon. John Sanford was a native of Roxbury. He removed to Amsterdam, N. Y.; he was elected a member of Congress from the State of New York. Mr. Sanford died some years since.

Hon. Henry Booth was the son of Ely Booth, of Roxbury. He graduated at Yale College, and maintained for some time a law-school in Pennsylvania. He removed to Chicago, and was elected a judge of the Superior Court of Illinois, which office he now holds.

Lieut. Thomas Weller was a recruiting officer in the war of 1812. He was killed in an altercation with Archibald W. Knapp, May 16, 1814.

Charles K. Hodge was the son of Chauncey Hodge, of Roxbury. He was a young man of great promise, and was appointed a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point. He died suddenly, while on a visit to his parents, at Roxbury, on the 31st of August, 1839, aged nineteen years, nine months, and four days. His classmates erected a monument to his memory in the cemetery here, on one panel of which is this inscription:

"Called from us in the buoyancy of youth and the brightness of hope, earth's cares had not chilled, nor life's vicissitudes changed, the warm current of his feelings."

The following clergymen were natives of Roxbury: Revs. Charles Thomas, Burtis Judd, David Davidson, Charles Norton, Charles Bradley.

The graduates from Roxbury were Hon. Truman Smith, Hon. Nathan Smith, Phineas Smith, Henry Booth, Charles S. Minor, Rev. David B. Davidson, Hervey M. Booth, George W. Warner, Rev. Charles F. Bradley, Naaman Shepard.

State Senators: Hon. Nehemiah C. Sanford, Hon. Frederick W. Lathrop, Hon. Herman B. Eastman, Hon. Frederick Hurlbut.

The following physicians were residents of Roxbury: Drs. Ebenezer Warner, Azariah Eastman, Silas Castle, Josiah R. Eastman, Azariah Shipman, William Blakeman, Curtiss Hurd, Henry Whittlesey, —— Reed, Theodore Hurd, William Williams, Amos Williams, Philander Stewart, Myron Downs, Aaron W. Fenn.

William Hull, professor of elocution in Pennsylvania, also was a resident of Roxbury.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized on the 22d of August, 1744, when the first minister, the Rev. Thomas Canfield, was installed. At that time twenty-seven persons subscribed to the covenant. In 1732 or 1733 the first Congregational church was erected, near the old graveyard, on the hill a little southwesterly from the present residence of Mr. R. B. Patterson. This building being small, in 1746 another was erected on the same location. The year 1795 dates the removal

from the hill, and the erection of another church in the present Centre of Roxbury. Many now living can remember its lofty spire, and the two huge stone horse-blocks near by for the accommodation of the worshipers, many of whom came to church on horseback. The present church edifice was erected in 1838. On a weather-beaten stone standing near the centre of the old burial-ground is this inscription:

"Here lies the relics of the Rev. Tho. Canfield, who died Jan. 16, A.D. 1795, in the 75th year of his age, and in the 51st of his ministry.

"O, what is man, poor feeble man,
Whose life is but a narrow span.

"Here lies, intombed in earth and dust,
The Reverend, meek, the mild and just."

The following clergymen succeeded Mr. Canfield in the ministry, with the date of ordination and dismission of each:

Rev. Zephaniah Swift, ordained July 5, 1795; dismissed April 1, 1812.

Rev. Fosdic Harrison, ordained June 2, 1813; dismissed June 30, 1835.

Rev. Austin Isham, ordained June 5, 1839; dismissed June 1, 1863.

Rev. Oliver S. Dean, ordained July 6, 1864; dismissed Dec. 17, 1867.

The Rev. David E. Jones, the present pastor, was ordained and installed, June 21, 1871.

The present deacons are Dr. A. W. Fenn and Sheldon Camp. Dr. Fenn is also superintendent of the Sunday-school, and has been since 1860.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Episcopal Church in Roxbury is probably the oldest in the county of Litchfield, dating its organization as far back as the year 1740, a period earlier than that of any other parish of which we have the written records. It was organized by the Rev. Mr. Beach, of Newtown, and was for a considerable time the only parish in the town of Woodbury, of which, at that time, Roxbury formed a part. The first church edifice was erected on the hill, contiguous to the old cemetery, in 1763. At the time the Rev. Thomas Davies, a missionary for the propagation of the gospel in foreign parts, preached in Litchfield County. He occupied this pulpit one-fifth of the time. At that time there were twenty-eight communicants. A new church edifice was subsequently erected in the present Centre of Roxbury, which was rebuilt in 1861. The present rector is Rev. William C. Cooley.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

A Baptist Church, of which certain citizens of Roxbury composed a part, was constituted at South Britain, Jan. 21, 1790. That part of the church composed of people from other places soon withdrew, leaving the people of Roxbury in an organization by themselves. On the 30th of December, 1800, the society voted to build a meeting-house twenty-five feet by thirty, with ten-feet posts. This church stood a little northwesterly from the dwelling-house of Mr. George W. Smith, and was used until 1825, when it was turned into a school-house, reserving the right to hold meetings in it. Rev. Mr. Fuller was ordained May 18, 1803, at the meeting-house in Roxbury. Seventy members were admitted to the church previous to Mr. Fuller's ordination, and forty-one since.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

There have been a few Methodists in Roxbury for the last forty-five years, with at different periods occasional meetings, but it is believed that no church was organized until about the year 1847, when, under the ministry of the Rev. George B. Way, a small society was formed, which continued in existence for a few years, enjoying meanwhile the ministry of Rev. Messrs. Wells, Redford, Curr, and others. Efforts were made at this time to build a church edifice, but for some reason were unsuccessful, and the society became practically extinct. In the spring of 1862 the Rev. Spencer H. Bray commenced preaching once in four weeks, in the house now occupied by Rev. Mr. Jones. In the following autumn Mr. Sheldon Leavenworth purchased the building now occupied by Mr. H. W. Trowbridge as a wagon-shop, and the upper room was fitted up for meetings, which were held regularly in this place until the present church edifice was erected in 1867. The society at its organization consisted of fifty-five members. The present pastor is Rev. Sylvester Smith.

For the accommodation of the Roman Catholics residing here, mass is celebrated once in four weeks by Father Gleason, of New Milford.

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

The first vote of the society in relation to its organization as a town was taken Oct. 2, 1786, but it was not until 1796 that its incorporation was effected. The struggle was long and severe, as Woodbury was vigorous in its opposition.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following is a list of representatives from 1797 to 1881:

Phineas Smith, 1797; Abraham Bronson, 1798–99, 1805; Ephraim Hinman, 1798, 1800–9; John Trowbridge, 1800–2, 1811, 1843; Elihu Canfield, 1799, 1802, 1804, 1806, 1808–10, 1812–13; Abner Wakelee, 1803; David Hammond, 1803; Wells Judson, 1804; Adna Mallory, 1805; Gideon Leavenworth, 1806; Amos Squires, 1807; Samuel Weller, 1807; D. L. Painter, 1808; E. Burritt, 1811; Asahel Bacon, 1812, 1816; Miles Bishop, 1813; Royal R. Hinman, 1814, 1825, 1831; Silas Minor, 1815–17, 1821; Josiah R. Eastman, 1818, 1823, 1833; Eli M. Smith, 1819, 1827; Samuel Patterson, 1820; Stephen Sanford, 1822, 1835; Isaac B. Hawley, 1824; Elisha Patterson, 1817–18, 1826; Eli M. Smith, 1827; Z. W. Weller, 1828; David Brothwell, 1829–30, 1836; Wm. Pierce, 1832; David Weller, 1834; Went Leavenworth, 1837; H. L. Randall, 1838, 1866; Charles Beardsley, 1839; Daniel Botsford, 1840; A. Ward, 1841; Chauncey Hodge, 1842; I. G. Botsford, 1844; George Hurlbut, 1845; E. A. Weller, 1846; Charles Thomas, 1847; E. Beardsley, 1848; B. S. Preston, 1849; Stephen Sanford, 1850; Myron Downs, 1851; Lacey Higgin, 1852; A. S. Hodge, 1853; Harvey Thomas, 1854; J. T. Davidson, 1855; Charles Burrows, 1856, 1867; H. B. Eastman, 1857; Eli Sperry, 1858; David Pierce, 1859; Chas. Beardsley, 1860; George W. Morris, 1861; Elliot Beardsley, 1862, 1869; E. E. Prindle, 1863; Albert L. Hodge, 1864–65; George

A. Northrup, 1868; C. A. Beers, 1870; C. E. Trowbridge, 1871; C. E. Prindle, 1872; George W. Hurlbut, 1873; Henry S. Hurlbut, 1874; Albert L. Hodge, 1875; Orlando Lewis, 1876; Merritt P. Beers, 1877; George Thomas, 1878; John S. Smith, 1879; Samuel Thomas, 1880; John H. Leavenworth, 1881.

JUDGES OF PROBATE.

The Roxbury Probate District was set off from the Woodbury District in 1842. The following is a list of its judges:

Harmon B. Eastman, 1842–45; Aaron W. Fenn, 1845–46; Henry L. Randall, 1846–47; Aaron W. Fenn, 1847–49; H. B. Eastman, 1849–51; Myron Downs, 1851, 1857; Charles Beardsley, 1857–60; H. B. Eastman, 1860–78; Lyman P. Eastman, 1878, present incumbent.

MILITARY RECORD.

The following is a list of those who enlisted from this town during the late Rebellion:

William Allen, Seth H. Addis, Edson Bradley, Ira S. Bradley, F. W. Beach, Harmon Beers, Jeremiah P. Bronson, Charles F. Booth, Henry A. Booth, Oliver Camp, Daniel Carrans, Jeremiah Donovan, David Dickson, Henry Deacons, R. L. Fenn, James Glenn, R. L. Hurlbut, Charles H. Hurlbut, James B. Holland, R. E. Hubbard, John D. Hull, Capt. Lewis Judd, Charles Jackson, George Lake, David Lewis, Israel Lucas, David, Frank, and Peter Miller, Lieut. Wm. E. Morriss, Michael Madigan, Fred May, John McKenney, Henry Meirs, C. F. Nicholson, John Neeson, John M. Oviatt, James O'Neil, Capt. C. E. Prindle, Lewis Roche, John Rueck, Henry Smidt, John J. Squire, Jeremiah Sullivan, Henry Smith, Wm. H. Smith, Fred Thompson, James Percy, James Tracey, C. F. Terrell, Albert Vanderbeck, Peter Wessels, John Williams, John Wright, Charles Wright, John and Henry Wells, William and George R. Walker, George W. and Seth Warner, Botsford Whitehead, and John Woodruff.

The total amount paid by the town for the war was $16,057.25; by individuals, $4000.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

CHARLES BEARDSLEY.

Charles Beardsley, the subject of this sketch, was born in Roxbury, Conn., Aug. 24, 1807. He was the eldest son of Hunting Beardsley, of Roxbury, who married Clarinda Hurd, daughter of Curtiss Hurd, Esq., of Roxbury. He received a good common-school education, and for two seasons attended a private school taught by the Rev. Fosdic Harrison, of Roxbury. At the age of eighteen he was apprenticed to his uncle, Heman Beardsley, of Roxbury, to learn the trade of a carpenter and joiner. After he became twenty-one he continued with his uncle for a time, and then commenced business for himself, continuing in the same to the present time. He married Jerusha Ann, daughter of Capt. Ely Booth, of Roxbury, Jan. 26, 1831. She died April 14, 1862, leaving no children. Married, second, Eliza, widow of the late Samuel Smith, Esq., of South Britain, Conn., Sept. 24, 1863.

Soon after attaining his majority he became a member of the Congregational society of Roxbury, and has ever been active in its support, and zealous for its prosperity. In 1837, the old meeting-house becoming dilapidated, the society decided to build anew. Mr. Beardsley, being a builder, was called upon to take an active part in the building, was appointed one of the building committee, and employed



Chas. Beardsley

to go forward and build the house, commencing in the autumn of 1837, and in 1838 he completed it to the satisfaction of all interested. In 1874, thirty-six years from its completion, it became necessary to make some general repairs and remodel the interior. Mr. Beardsley gave liberally for the object, was again appointed building committee, and employed to assist in the work. He has always been liberal in his charities, as well as prudent and economical in his business. Mr. Beardsley united with the Congregational Church in Roxbury, in the month of May, 1843, and has continued an active member up to the present time, a period of thirty-seven years. He says his religious life is far from being perfect, but the writer would say that, from his own observation, and from public sentiment, we are convinced that there are many—yea, very many—whose religious attainments are decidedly of a lower order, and whose lives as Christians do not as nearly reach the standard of perfection as Mr. Beardsley's.

He early manifested an active interest in public affairs, and before he was thirty years of age was elected one of the selectmen, his colleague being James Trowbridge, Esq. As an evidence of the confidence reposed in him by the people of Roxbury, the records show that he has been elected, and has served, as selectman for the period of thirty-two years.

He has also held the office of justice of the peace more than a quarter of a century, and was holding said office on his seventieth birthday, when the constitution of the State debarred his further action. He was appointed judge of probate three years in succession, but, feeling unqualified to judiciously perform the duties of the office, he requested that some other person be appointed to fill his place, and H. B. Eastman, Esq., was appointed. He was elected town treasurer of Roxbury in October, 1865, and has held the office to the present time, A.D. 1881, a period of sixteen years.

In 1839 he was elected to represent the town in the General Assembly of the State, and was appointed one of the committee on contested electors. In 1860 he was again elected, and for a second time represented the town in the General Assembly. During the war of the Rebellion he was holding the office of selectman, a position of much responsibility, on account of the excitement, turmoil, and many new enactments at special sessions of the Legislature, rendering it necessary that all papers relating to town-meetings should be legally drawn, in order to avoid litigation. Any one examining the records of the town will be satisfied that the drawing up of warnings, votes, and resolutions during that period will compare favorably, for legal ability and talent, with those of any other town in the State; and no man in the town had more responsibility resting upon him during the war, and no one did more to secure the greatest good of the whole community, than Mr. Beardsley. He also took an active part in the building of the Shepaug Railroad, subscribing liberally for its stock, according to his means, and in order that it might be successful, used his influence, as far as proper, to induce others to favor the project, conscientiously believing that, although pecuniarily it might prove a failure, yet it certainly would be a great convenience to the people of Roxbury, and time has fully demonstrated that the views which he entertained were correct.

GENEALOGY OF THE BEARDSLEY FAMILY.*

William Beardsley, aged thirty years (by trade a mason), with his wife Mary, aged twenty-six, and daughter Mary, aged four years, and sons John, two years, and Joseph, six months, embarked from London for Massachusetts in the ship "Planter," in April, 1635. At the settlement of Stratford, Conn., in 1639, he was among the first settlers, and one of the original proprietors. He was a deputy of the General Court of Connecticut in 1645, and for seven annual sessions from 1649. He is mentioned in a committee of that body as "Goodman Beardsley," a title at that time frequently applied to persons of solid worth and respectability. In his "Early Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," Hon. R. R. Hinman says, "This has been a respectable family from the first settlement at Stratford."

* By Rev. E. E. Beardsley, D D.

Children of William: Mary, born in England in 1631; John, born in England in 1633; Joseph, born in England in 1634; Samuel, born in Massachusetts in 1638; Sarah, born in Stratford in 1641; Hannah, born in Stratford; Daniel, born in Stratford in 1644.

Joseph, second son of William, had Joseph, Jr., born June 10, 1666; John, born Nov. 1, 1668; Hannah, born April 13, 1671; Elizabeth, Thomas, Ephraim, Jonathan, Josiah.

Josiah married Mary Whittemore, Dec. 24, 1712. Children: Katharine, born 1713; Hannah, born February, 1715; Josiah, born December, 1716; Samuel, born June, 1719; Israel, born March, 1721; Benjamin, born July, 1723, died 1726; Isaac Judson, born October, 1725; Benjamin, born February, 1727 or 1728.

Benjamin, son of Josiah, had Whittemore, Thomas, born Nov. 28, 1764; Dunning, Benjamin, Mary, Nancy, Ephraim.

Thomas, son of Benjamin, married Mabel, daughter of Nathan Thompson, of Stratford. He was a private of cavalry during the war of the Revolution. In 1776 was stationed in New York City; was in the battle on Long Island, Aug. 27, 1776, and in the engagement at Danbury, Conn., April, 1777; was honorably discharged, and received a pension for life of fifty-four dollars and sixteen cents annually. In 1800 he purchased the old homestead, on the west side of Good Hill, in Roxbury, now occupied by his grandson, Minott L. Beardsley, and removed with his family from Stratford. He was appointed selectman, and held other positions of trust and responsibility, and died March 28, 1842, aged eighty-seven years.

Children of Thomas Beardsley: Hannah, born 1777; Abby, born 1778; Aner, born 1780; Hunting, born 1783; Ezekiel, born 1785; Heman, born 1788; Nathan, born 1790.

Hunting married Clarinda, daughter of Curtiss Hurd, Esq., of Roxbury. Children: Charles, Julia Antoinette, Minerva, Grandison.

CHAPTER LII.

SALISBURY.

Geographical—Topographical—The Indians—The First Purchase of Lands—The First Grant—The First Settlements—Early Highways—The Pioneers—Early Schools—Iron Interests—Lawyers, Physicians—Prominent Citizens—Grand List, 1742—Market-Place—The First Post-office—Pioneer Mill—Indian Mounds—The Revolution—War of 1812—The Iron Interests.

THE town of Salisbury is located in the northwest corner of the county and State, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Berkshire Co., Mass., on the east by Canaan and North Canaan, on the south by Sharon, and on the west by the counties of Columbia and Dutchess, in the State of New York. The surface of the town is broken, consisting of elevated hills and deep valleys. The valleys are generally limestone, while on the hills granite predominates.



COL. GEORGE HURLBUT.

The subject of this sketch was born at Roxbury, Litchfield Co., on the 14th of October, 1809. His family was one of the earliest colonial stocks that came to Connecticut. Early in life he learned the hatter's trade of Col. William Odell, of Washington.

On the 7th of January, 1833, he married Miss Thalia A. Merwin, of Brookfield. Their children were Caroline S., born Oct. 22, 1833; Thalia M., born Feb. 9, 1836; Emily E., born May 7, 1839; George W., born March 10, 1841; Samuel W., born Dec. 29, 1843; William H., born March 11, 1846; Charles W., born June 8, 1849; Adelaide A., born June 12, 1851; and Frank W., born Sept. 20, 1853.

Col. Hurlbut was engaged in the manufacture of hats in his native town from 1840 to 1860, and during that time acquired a handsome property, which, by good management, has grown into a fine estate.

In 1845 he was elected a member of the Legislature of Connecticut. He was appointed postmaster at Roxbury on the election of President Lincoln, and has held that office until the present time.

Col. Hurlbut has lived a very quiet life, and has kept himself within the sphere which he originally marked out,—to live on terms of charity with all men, to help the needy, and, so far as lay in his power, to do no wrong, nor suffer any to be done. It is believed that few men in Litchfield County will leave behind them a more unsullied record for honesty and purity of character. Certainly no one ever exhibited a more steadfast fidelity to his friends.

THE INDIANS.

Upon the advent of the white settlers many of the aborigines still remained, clustered in the valleys along the streams and lakes, but the fearless independence and noble bearing of the Indian character were gone. They had been too long within the reach of the enervating influence of the whites, and were peaceable, harmless, and servile.

"There seems to be much plausibility," says the late Judge Church, "in the conjecture that the race of Indians found here by our fathers was not the original tenantry of this region, but had come in as wandering tribes or bands from other forests, driven, perhaps, by wars to take the place of an earlier and more noble people. The tradition is, with much probability, authenticated that King Philip, the last of New England's proud sachems, and the relentless foe of the Puritans, extended his ravages on this side of Connecticut River, and that he burned, or otherwise broke up, some settlements of English and friendly Indians in the present town of Simsbury, and particularly an Indian village there called Weatogue, the name of which still remains; and these Indians, flying from Philip, settled down upon the banks of the Housatonic, within the present limits of Salisbury and Canaan, giving the name of their former home to their new residence."

Hubbard, in his "History of Indian Wars," affirms it that the Indians as far west as Hudson's or Dutch River were concerned in Philip's wars, and Bancroft, speaking of the Indians of New England, says, "The clans that disappeared from the ancient hunting-grounds did not always become extinct: they often migrated to the North and West. The country between the banks of the Connecticut and the Hudson was possessed by independent villages of the Mohegans, kindred with the Manhattans, whose few smokes once rose amidst the forests of York Island." The Indians of these villages spoke the same language, the Mohegan or Pequod dialect, and which was, with perhaps some variation, the language common to the Indians of New England. The Indians here were probably connected in some relation with the Stockbridge or Moheaconnuc tribe, and perhaps made part of the tribes or clans lower down the river, at Kent and New Milford, and connected in amicable relations with the Indians who acknowledged the sachem Wyantenock as their common protector. This chief resided near the Great Falls, in New Milford. I have myself, when a child, conversed with old men who could recollect the remnant of tribes considerably populous in Weatogue, near the former residence of the White family, and on the northern margin of Wonunscopomuc Lake (now called Furnace Pond), and also on the eastern shore of Indian Pond, in Sharon.

There was, upon the first arrival of the Dutch settlers here, a well-defined Indian trail or path leading from the Stockbridge tribe, along the valley of the Housatonic, through Weatogue, to the Scaticoke settlement of Indians in Kent. Apple-trees had sprung up, and were growing along that path through its whole extent at unequal distances, accurately enough marking its course. Many of these were standing when I was a youth, and some, I believe, remain to this day. Tradition has pointed out the spot, on the easterly side of Wonunscopomuc Lake, upon which the Indians held their councils and pow-wows. It is in the grove, a little west of the road leading from Furnace Village to Town Hill, and near a tall pine-tree, now standing, overlooking the lake. Frequently, when I have stood upon that interesting spot, I have attempted to call up before me the groups of savage men who congregated on that ground. I have, in fancy, there looked upon the grave, stern face of the counselor, the fierce visage of the impatient warrior in his listening attitude, and the encircling group of women and children around. It was, and still is, a plat of romantic beauty, well fitted to call forth the innate religious feeling of those men of nature. This spot was frequently visited by wandering Indians in after-days, and the stately pine which then marked the place was long known to the white inhabitants as the Indian tree.

Although the Indians of this neighborhood were friendly, yet such was the well-known treachery of the Indian character, and so frequent were the causes of disturbance among the Northern and Western tribes, and so dreadful were the tales of savage cruelty, that the early white settlers were cautious in their intercourse with them, and were constantly on their guard against surprise and attack. A supply of ammunition was always on hand, furnished at the expense of the town, forts or block-houses were erected for defense and refuge, and the house first erected for the minister, and which was improved as the house of religious worship, was constructed with a view to defense, and with port-holes, through which a fire of musketry could be kept up against assailing Indians. Our fathers assembled to worship God with arms in their hands; unlike us, their children, who have none to molest or make us afraid.

"One of these block-houses was erected at the junction of the roads opposite the late dwelling-house of Nathaniel Church, at Weatogue, and its stone foundations have been visible in my day. Another, a little southerly from the present dwelling-house of William P. Russell, Esq., the first location of the Dutcher family, nearly then inclosed by deep coves and dense thickets; and still another, on the northerly side of Wonunscopomuc Lake, not far from the present residence of Newman Holley, Esq." (1841.)

There is a tradition that a large body of Indians were defeated in the northerly portion of the town before the settlement by the whites. In the year 1676, and just before the death of the proud chief King Philip, Maj. Talcott, of the Connecticut forces, pursued, from Westfield towards Albany, a flying

body of Indians, who, after their defeat in King Philip's war, were flying for safety among the warlike and powerful Mohawks. These fugitives, under the command of sachem of Winnimissett, or Brookfield, were surprised on the Housatonic River, at the fording-place, a short distance south of the State line, and about fifty of their number, including their sachem, were either killed or taken prisoners.

There were several Indian burying-grounds in this town.

"One," says Judge Church, in his address, in 1841, "was on the eastern side of the north pond, another on the east side of the road leading through Weatogue, and a little southerly from the old burying-yard on my late father's farm, and still another on the bank of the Housatonic, on the old White farm. This probably belonged to an earlier race than the Indians found here by our fathers. The annual encroachment of the river by the spring freshets upon the banks frequently exposed the bones of the buried Indians, which upon exposure became dust."

THE FIRST PURCHASE OF LANDS.

The first purchase of the Indians of lands lying within the present bounds of this town was made by William White and Abraham Vandusen, Dutch emigrants from the province of New York, supposing this section to lie within the boundaries of that province. This tract was located about two miles south of the falls.

The second purchase was made in January, 1720, by John Dikeman and Lawrence Knickerbocker, of Livingston's Manor, New York, of a tract lying on the west side of the Housatonic River, "beginning at the Upper Falls, south of Wootauk (meaning Weatogue); thence, running along the side of a hill called Wootowanche, now called Sugar Hill, two miles to the land purchased of the Indians by White and Vandusen; thence, with a straight line, to a mile above the falls of a brook called Wachocastinork (probably the falls at Lime Rock); thence south three miles, thence east to the forks, etc."

Before the charter of the town was granted, Thomas Lamb, in behalf of the Governor and Company of the Connecticut colony, purchased certain Indian rights of land in the present town of Sharon, and in Weatogue, "for the consideration of eighty pounds and divers victuals and clothes." This deed was signed by the marks of many Indians, who described themselves as of the Indian nation belonging to Muttapacuck. The name of one of the signers of this deed was Tocconuc. Soon afterwards the Indians complained to the General Court that they had been defrauded by Lamb in this purchase, and a committee was appointed to investigate the alleged causes of complaint. Lamb afterwards received a grant of land from the colony for his services and expenses in the negotiation.

Thomas Knowles and Andrew Hinman, of Woodbury, about the same time, made a very extensive Indian purchase, including, as they probably supposed, nearly all the feasible land of the town, described in their deed as lying on the river, six miles in length north and south, and four miles wide east and west. These grants, however, were afterwards all relinquished to the colony, the Indian's right being considered then, as now, only as a right of occupancy, not of sale, the right of pre-emption being solely in the colony. All these grantees, however, as a compensation for their expenses, received grants of land from the colony. After the charter of the town was granted, and as late as 1742, the Indians made claim to lands here; and in October of that year Daniel Edwards, of New Haven, was appointed to purchase of the Indians two miles square, at the northeast corner of the town, and to deliver to one Toccunus two blankets to resign his claim.

THE FIRST GRANT.

The territory now including the towns of Salisbury, Sharon, Canaan, and Norfolk, before the survey of these towns was made, was known as the "Western Lands." The first grant made of lands in this town by the General Court was made to William Gaylord, of New Milford. This grant embraced nearly the whole of the Weatogue intervals. Many other grants were subsequently made before the sale of the town to proprietors ———; among these were Woodbridge's, Lamb's, Fitch's, Knickerbacor's, Bissell's, Dutcher's, Wadsworth's, Whiting's, Hinman's, Stiles', Lewis', Newtons', Knowles', and perhaps some others.

The General Court made no grants of land here to Yale College, although in all the other towns embraced within the "Northwestern Lands" a grant of three hundred acres in each was made to that institution; but as early as 1730 the trustees of the college received a deed of six hundred and twenty-eight acres of land from Rev. John Fisk and James Leavens, of Killingly, in exchange for land of equal value in that town. This land was located southeasterly of the centre of the town.

Fisk and Leavins had received from the colony a grant of this land in October, 1729.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

Settlements of white people commenced within the present limits of this town several years before the public sale of the lands. Three Dutch families from Livingston's Manor, in the province of New York, commenced the settlement in Weatogue. Their lands were purchased of William Gaylord and Stephen Noble, of New Milford, by deeds dated Aug. 29, 1720. These were the families of William White, Abraham Vandusen, and Ruluff Dutcher. They probably took possession of their lands the same season. White was by birth an Englishman, but had long before been connected with the Dutch inhabitants of the New York province. He married a Dutch wife, and

had reared a family. He located himself upon a farm subsequently owned by Nathaniel Church, and a few rods north of the small stream which flows eastwardly across the highway to the cove below. White had several sons, who settled around him,—George, on the west side of the road, opposite his father's house; Benjamin, a little south of the brook; Joshua, still farther south, and near the river; and Isaac, who resided with his father. Benjamin was a man of considerable repute. He afterwards returned to the province of New York, where he died. The other sons of William White lived and died here.

The Knickerbacor family came into the town soon after White and others. John Knickerbacor occupied the Knickerbacor grant at the mouth of Salmon Kill River. Cornelius Knickerbacor, a brother of John, settled at Lakeville about the same time that John came here. Cornelius Knickerbacor's was for some time the only white family in that section of the town. He afterwards removed to Sharon.

Thomas Lamb was the first New England man who settled in this town. He emigrated from Springfield, but the precise time of his settlement here cannot be ascertained. He received several grants of land before the sale of the town. He located a tract of fifty acres at Lime Rock, upon a grant made to a Sergt. Tibbals for services in the Pequod war. He received another grant of one hundred acres on the northeast side of the Furnace pond, and after the sale of the town he became the owner of four and one-half rights. He secured the water-privileges at Lime Rock, at the outlet of the Furnace pond, at the falls west of the Centre, as well as the outlet of the pond on the mountain. He was the distinguished speculator of his day. His place of residence was probably first at Lime Rock, but he afterwards resided on the hill southeasterly of Lakeville. He left the town about the year 1746, and became a mariner, and resided successively in New Jersey, Maryland, and North Carolina.

Mr. Caleb Woodworth was the first white man who settled with a family in the neighborhood of the Ore Hill. He came into the town as early as 1738. Thomas Baylis settled at the Centre as early as 1740. John Weldon came into the town in 1740, and Isaac Vosburgh in 1742. Both located themselves in the north part of the town, near where the late Col. Elijah Stanton lived and died. Samuel Beebe settled near the Upper or Little Falls of the Housatonic about the year 1740. Within one year after the incorporation of the town there were forty-five tax-paying inhabitants here. The ore-bed, the iron-works of Thomas Lamb, at Lime Rock, and the various water-privileges discovered here, probably invited emigrants, though the appearance of the land was at first uninviting: the hills appeared barren, and with little wood to cover them,—the frequent Indian fires had nearly destroyed the timber,—and the valleys were covered with a tall and useless grass called bent-grass.

EARLY HIGHWAYS.

"Previous to the act of incorporation," says Judge Church, "there were no public roads here, yet there were some well-defined paths. The most prominent among these was the one leading from Dutcher's, in Weatogue, and following, as I suppose, the general direction of the present highway, to Furnace Village, and thence along nearly to the Ore Hill, and down through Sharon valley to Sackett's farm, in Dover, nearly west of the southwest corner of the town of Sharon. Another path led from the Ore Hill, and in the vicinity of what we call the Under Mountain road, to the iron-works at Ousatonic, now called Great Barrington. This was called the Ore path, and iron ore, in leathern bags, was transported on horses over this road from the Ore Hill to the forge. Another path connected the Ore Hill with Lamb's iron-works, at Lime Rock, and another extended from Lamb's works to the fording-place, about one-half mile below the present Falls bridge."

In the division of the town by the proprietors an allowance for roads was made over nearly all the lots, but none were actually located by them, unless it was the six-rod highway over the first division lots, across Town Hill. The first recorded survey of a highway was made Nov. 6, 1744, from Gabriel Dutcher's, in the northeast section of the town, to Benjamin White's; another, the same year, from Cornelius Knickerbacor's, at the Furnace, to Samuel Bellow's, at the eastern foot of Smith's Hill; another, in 1746, from White's, in Weatogue, westerly to the foot of the hill, called by us Frink's Hill. This road has been discontinued. Another, the same year, from Furnace Village to the colony line; and another, the same year, from the centre easterly to the foot of the mountain near Chauncey Reed's, the late, and thence southerly to Lamb's iron-works. These were among the first legally established highways.

"The first bridge erected across the Housatonic River was the Falls bridge, for many years known as Burrall's bridge. This bridge was built about the year 1744. Dutcher's bridge was erected in 1760. A bridge at the south part of the town, about one-half mile below the present bridge, was erected about the year 1790. It was built by funds raised by a lottery granted by the General Assembly, and was long known as the Lottery bridge. It was discontinued upon the opening of the present road, called the Johnston road, leading from the late Nathaniel Green's to South Canaan, in the year 1808. Before the erection of these bridges, access to this town was difficult from the east. There were but few fording-places upon the river, and these could only be improved when the river was very low, in the summer or fall. Indeed, I believe no more than one fording-place was improved, which was about one-half mile below the Falls bridge. The river could be forded with some difficulty near William Sardam's. Canoes were used for the transportation of persons, and I

have not been able to learn whether any ferries were at any time established; I believe there were none. Horses and cattle could cross the river only by swimming.

"In investigating some titles, some years ago, of lands in Weatogue, I found the prominent description of one corner of a tract to be 'Christopher's canoe-place.' I infer, therefore, that this was a well-known crossing, and near to the present residence of Ruloff Dutcher, in Canaan, whose ancestor was Christopher Dutcher.

"Perhaps there is not an ancient highway in the town which can now be accurately defined. We can depend only upon the practical location, or the dedication of the highways by usage, as the legal evidence of their existence and extent.

"Rev. Mr. Crossman, in his sermon, says that the charter of this town was granted in 1745, and signed by Governor Law. This is an error. Mr. Crossman has confounded the charter of the town with the deed of confirmation, which deed was executed in May, 1745, and signed by Governor Law.

"This town was originally attached to the county of New Haven, and remained a part of that county until the county of Litchfield was constituted in 1751."

THE PIONEERS.

Thomas Newcomb resided here before the sale of the town, and was a large land-holder, and a prominent inhabitant. He presided at the first town-meeting, and was the first selectman chosen in the town. His place of residence was on the road leading from Lime Rock to Town Hill.

Cyrenus Newcomb, the first town clerk, was the son of Thomas Newcomb.

The Chipman family was numerous and highly respectable. Thomas Chipman, the ancestor, and who was the first officiating justice of the peace in the town, emigrated from Barnstable, Mass., to Groton, in this State, and from Groton he came here in 1741. He settled near Lamb's iron-works, and was a proprietor in the saw-mill and grist-mill there. He was a member of the first church organized here. He was appointed an associate judge of this county, but died in the summer of 1752, at the age of sixty-five, before he entered upon the duties of the office. His sons were Thomas, John, Samuel, Amos, and Jonathan. Thomas, the eldest son, was one of the first elected members of Assembly. He died a bachelor here at an advanced age. John also died in this town. The other sons removed to Vermont before the Revolution.

Capt. Samuel Beebe was the first treasurer of the town. He emigrated from Litchfield; was a large land-holder in the eastern part of the town.

Benajah Williams was a selectman in 1743; he removed from Goshen here in 1742, and settled near the Furnace pond, and was one of the first eleven members of the church.

John Smith was one of the first elected selectmen, and a gentleman of considerable estate and respectability. He removed from the town, and settled at Beekman's patent, in the province of New York, about the year 1746.

Thomas Austin, the first constable of the town, was a bloomer at Lamb's iron-works, and resided in that neighborhood, and was an ancestor of the late Hon. Aaron Austin, of New Hartford.

Nathaniel Skinner was a selectman in 1743, and one of the first members of the church. He was the son of Nathaniel Skinner, Esq., of Sharon.

Deacon John Hutchinson came here from Lebanon in 1743. He was for several years one of the justices of the peace in the town. He was the third town clerk, and was elected in 1747, and held the office thirty-one years, and was succeeded in the office by his son, Asa Hutchinson, who held the same office thirty-eight years. Deacon Hutchinson was one of the first deacons of the church here.

Josiah Stoddard emigrated from Litchfield in 1743. He was the second town clerk, and for several years a member of the General Assembly. He was the father of Major Luther Stoddard, of the Revolutionary army, and ancestor of Hon. Josiah J. Johnston, senator of the United States from Louisiana.

Samuel Moore came originally from Southold, on Long Island, to Litchfield, and from thence to this town in 1743. He settled at the foot of Barack-Matiff, near Deacon Hutchinson. He was for many years treasurer of the town.

The Landon family in England was located in Nottinghamshire, on the Welsh border. That branch of it which settled here came from Southold, on Long Island, to Litchfield, and settled about one-half mile north of the village. James and John Landon, brothers, came to this town in 1749. James settled in the south part of the town, near the small pond called by the Indians Non-Cook. He was one of the first magistrates in the town, and for many years a member of the General Assembly. His descendants were numerous. John Landon settled on Sugar Hill, in the east part of the town. He married a granddaughter of William White, the first settler.

The family of Camps was an early and respectable one. Deacon Hezekiah Camp, the ancestor, came from New Haven, now East Haven, in 1746. The sons of Deacon Camp were Hezekiah, Abial, Luke, John, and Samuel.

The Chapin family for many years was numerous in this town and highly respectable. The brothers Charles and Reuben Chapin emigrated from Enfield in 1746.

Of the Binghams it was once said that they and their kindred constituted half of the population in the northern section of the town. Jabez, Silas, and Daniel Bingham came from Windham in 1750. They were the sons of Jabez Bingham, formerly of Lebanon.

John, Nathaniel, and Sylvanus Everts, from Guilford, settled in the vicinity of the Furnace pond in 1749. John was the first representative in the General Assembly.

Thomas Chittenden, the first Governor of Vermont, and Capt. Timothy Chittenden, sons of Ebenezer Chittenden, of Guilford, settled here in 1750.

Noah Strong was the ancestor of the Strong family, once numerous here, but now nearly gone. He removed from Coventry in 1747, and settled on Town Hill.

Joseph Bird removed from Litchfield in 1748.

Lot Norton (1st) was a native of Farmington, the son of Thomas Norton, one of the original proprietors of the town. This gentleman was long a respectable magistrate, and one of the most prominent of the early inhabitants.

EARLY SCHOOLS.

In New England the church and the school were equal objects of care, and, although our Salisbury ancestors professed as their first object a desire to be gathered into church estate, yet this estate was understood by them to include the school as a consequence.

In 1743, and before the settlement of a minister, the town voted to procure a schoolmaster for one year, and directed a school to be kept, under the superintendence of a committee, three months at Weatogue, four months near Cornelius Knickerbacor's, at Lakeville, and three months in the Hollow or Lime Rock. Robert Waln was probably the first schoolmaster in the town, but his services were confined to the Dutch population at Weatogue. In December, 1743, the town ordered the building of two log school-houses, one at Weatogue, and one at Lime Rock. Dr. Wilson, or Williams, was the first schoolmaster employed under the authority of the town.

In January, 1745, five school squadrons, as they were then called, were established, and the public-school money was distributed to them, in proportion to the number of scholars in each. At that time money for the support of the schools was raised by a general tax upon the inhabitants of the town, and also from the rents of the school lands.

In 1743, Thomas Newcomb, Benajah Williams, Thomas Lamb, Benjamin White, and Samuel Bellows were appointed a committee to lease the lands on the school right for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, taking security for the avails.

In 1766 the number of scholars receiving instruction in the common schools was four hundred and eighty. Reading, writing, arithmetic, and the Assembly's catechism constituted the full course of school instruction for many years.

In the winter of 1804 the town was highly excited by a collision between the school-visitors and the instructors, occasioned, as the instructors claimed, by an unwarrantable interference with the religious opinions of some of them. Many of the schoolmasters were dismissed from their schools, and their school-houses closed a while. But harmony was restored again, and no evil abiding consequences resulted.*

LIBRARY.

Before the Revolutionary war successful measures were adopted to establish a public library in the town. Mr. Richard Smith, an English gentleman of respectability, was a proprietor of the Furnace, and felt a deep interest in the welfare of the town. Through his agency, and from funds raised by several public-spirited individuals a library, consisting of about two hundred volumes, was procured from London, and received the name of "Smith Library."

In January, 1803, Mr. Caleb Bingham, of Boston, a native of this town, influenced by a generous regard for the youth here, presented a small library of one hundred and fifty volumes to the town, for the use of the young, and appointed a board of trustees for its management, consisting of Rev. Joseph W. Crossman, Samuel Lee, Luther Holley, Asa Hutchinson, Peter Farnam, Phineas Chapin, Timothy Chittenden, Elisha Sterling, Lot Norton, Jr., and Benajah Bingham. These trustees had power to fill vacancies in their own board. At that time, when books especially useful to youth were comparatively scarce, this donation was of peculiar value and gratefully received by the town. The library received the name of the "Bingham Library for Youth." It was a small beginning, but it infused into the youthful population a new impulse, and a taste for reading, before unknown, was soon discoverable among the young. The books were sought for and read with avidity. The town from time to time, by grants from its treasury, has contributed to its enlargement, and generous individuals too have made to it valuable additions. Among the benefactors of this cherished institution have been the late Professor Averill, of Union College, and the late Dr. Caleb Ticknor, of New York, a nephew of its founder, and both natives of this town, and who, in common with many others, have acknowledged their obligations to this library for much of their success and distinction in after-life. The generous and unwearied efforts of our respected friend, Mr. John Whittlesey, in aid of the "Bingham Library for Youth" will be long remembered. The present number of well-selected volumes is about five hundred.

In 1810 there were received by subscribers through the post-office in this town only eighteen newspapers weekly.

The following persons have received academical literary degrees from American colleges while inhabitants of this town, viz., Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, James Hutchinson, Samuel Camp, Jonathan Lee (2d), Elisha Lee, Chauncey Lee, Gen. Peter B. Porter,

* For present condition of schools, see General History.

Caleb Bingham, Thomas Fitch, William L. Strong, Myron Holley, Horace Holley, Samuel Church, Thomas G. Waterman, Jonathan Lee (3d), Orville L. Holley, Isaac Bird, Lot Norton, Jr., John M. Sterling, John M. Holley, Jr., Eli Reed, Graham H. Chapin, George A. Calhoun, Chester Averill, Albert E. Church, Caleb Ticknor, Roger Averill, George B. Dutcher, Edward Hollister, Gurdon Spencer, Charles A. Lee, Edmund Reed, Churchill Coffing, Joseph Pettee, Amos B. Beach, Josiah Turner, William G. Sterling, Eliphalet Whittlesey, Jr., Charles Whittlesey, George Bartlett, Samuel P. Church, and Jonathan Edwards Lee.

The State of Vermont owes something to the men of Salisbury for its present position among the States of this Union. As early as 1761, John Everts, the same gentleman who was our first representative to the General Court of this colony, procured from Governor Wentworth, of New Hampshire, the charters or grants of the towns of Middlebury, New Haven, and Salisbury, in the former State. The first proprietors of Middlebury were almost all of them inhabitants of this town; and these proprietors held their first meeting at the house of Landlord Everts, in Salisbury, and elected Matthias Kelsey, Ebenezer Hanchett, and James Nichols to be the first selectmen of Middlebury.

Some of the most energetic and resolute of the Green Mountain Boys emigrated from this town; and among *these boys* were Thomas Chittenden, Ethan Allen, Ira Allen, and Jonas Galusha. Thomas Chittenden was Governor of Vermont, with the exception of one year, from 1778 to 1797. In the early disputes between the Province or State of New York and the settlers of the New Hampshire grants, no man was more active than Ethan Allen. He defied the admonitions and the threats of the Governor of New York, contained in a proclamation addressed to the settlers, and says, in a manifesto signed by himself and others, on the 5th day of April, 1774, "We flatter ourselves we can muster as good a regiment of marksmen and scalpers as America can afford, and we give the gentlemen (of New York) an invitation to come and view the dexterity of our regiment," etc. Ira Allen was for many years the treasurer, and Jonas Galusha the Governor, of Vermont.

The history of the Western Reserve, in Ohio, is familiar with us. That tract of country was surveyed into townships by Augustus Porter, son of our distinguished townsman, Col. Joshua Porter, assisted by other gentlemen, among whom was our late excellent and much-lamented friend, John M. Holley, Esq. Among the original purchasers and proprietors of the towns of Canfield and Johnston, in Trumbull Co., Ohio, and some other towns in that reserve, were James Johnston, Daniel Johnston, Nathaniel Church, David Waterman, and Timothy Chittenden, of this town. Many of the earliest settlers of the town of Canfield were our inhabitants, viz., Champion Minard, James Doud, Aaron Collar, William Chapman, Ziba Loveland, Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, Ensign Church, and some others.

There has been a manufacturing interest in Salisbury from the beginning, and yet we have been, preeminently, an agricultural people. There have been but few places in which the agricultural facilities have been more diversified than this, although the committee which first explored our territory had some doubts whether it could sustain a sufficient population to *support a minister*.

Formerly there were not more than three well-established mercantile concerns in the town,—Holley's, at the Furnace; Moore's, at the Centre; and Chapin's, at Camp's Forge.

IRON INTERESTS.

The iron ore, the forests, and the frequent water-power found here at a very early period introduced the manufacture of iron, and we have had but few other manufactories. The first forge was erected by Thomas Lamb, in the Hollow, as it was formerly called, now called Lime Rock, before the charter of the town, and before its sale at Hartford, in 1738. Lamb's iron-works are referred to as existing in the earliest conveyances. They were probably erected as early as 1734. Soon afterwards a grist-mill and saw-mill were built just below, upon the same fall of water, by Lamb and others. The Lime Rock forge and furnace of Messrs. Canfield & Robbins now occupy the sites of these ancient works. Iron ore was first taken from the Hendricks ore bed, now called the Davis ore bed, to supply Lamb's iron-works. Lamb was a proprietor of that ore bed. These works have subsequently been occupied by Thomas Starr, Martin Hoffman, Joel Harvey, Thomas Chipman, Jr., Ebenezer Hanchett, Thomas Austin, and James Johnston, and for many years were known only as Johnston's forge.

FIRST BLAST-FURNACE.

Thomas Lamb, who owned the outlet of the Furnace Pond, conveyed it in 1748 to Benajah Williams, Josiah Stoddard, and William Spencer. These persons soon after built a forge, near where the remains of the old furnace now are. Afterwards, ——— Moorhouse, Caleb Smith, John Dean, John Pell, Gideon Skinner, Joseph Jones, Eliphalet Owen, John Cobb, and Leonard Owen were at different periods its proprietors. It was called Owen's iron works. In 1762, Leonard Owen conveyed this property to John Haseltine, Samuel Forbes, and Ethan Allen. These gentlemen erected the first blast-furnace ever built in this State, as I suppose. Charles and George Caldwell, of Hartford, purchased this property in 1763, and they conveyed it to Richard Smith, of Boston, in 1768.

Thomas Lamb was proprietor of the water privilege on the mountain, since called Riga, and had control of the stream flowing therefrom. Very early he

erected a saw-mill and grist-mill on that stream, about one-half mile northwest of the Centre village, at or near the falls upon which Clark's mills now stand,—as early as 1744. This property was soon afterwards owned by Joel Harvey and Joseph Parke, and from them has been transmitted through various proprietors to the present owners.

Nathaniel Jewell, in 1753, built a grist-mill on the northern line of the town, near Sage's present works.

No business was done at the great falls of the Housatonic before the erection of the paper-mill, in 1783. That manufactory was established by the late Samuel Forbes, Esq., and Nathaniel Church, and for several years was an active and prosperous concern. Paper was then made exclusively of linen rags, and by the slow process of the hand mould. A saw-mill and fulling-mill were erected there about the same time. An extensive lumber business was prosecuted. Pine timber, in large quantities and of excellent quality, was by the spring freshets annually drifted down the river from the towns above.

About the year 1797, Charles Loveland erected an extensive manufactory of gun-barrels there. The entire works, except the saw-mill, were destroyed by fire in February, 1800, and never rebuilt. For several years thereafter no active business was done in that neighborhood.

Abner or Peter Woodin erected a forge at Mount Riga about the year 1781. Daniel Ball succeeded, and the forge was for many years known as Ball's forge. Seth King and John Kelsey commenced building a furnace there about 1806, but were not able to complete it. The entire property in the forge and furnace came into the hands of Coffing, Holly & Pettee in the year 1810, who the same year finished the furnace, and for many years prosecuted a very extensive and profitable business. Pig iron, anchors, screws, and various kinds of manufactured iron were made there. This establishment, including the works at Lime Rock, was incorporated in 1828, by the name of the Salisbury Iron Company.

The furnace near the Falls bridge was built by Leman Bradley in 1812. It was burnt in 1814, and immediately rebuilt. The refining forge there was built by Canfield, Sterling & Co., in ———, and the neighborhood, about that time, received the name of Falls Village. The iron-works there and at Lime Rock are now the property of Messrs. Canfield & Robbins.

The iron-works at the upper or little falls of the Housatonic were built in 1833, by Eddy Ames & Kinsley, but have since that time been much extended.

The ore-bed in the west part of the town, called by way of distinction the Old Ore Hill, is a tract of one hundred acres, originally granted by the General Court in October, 1731, to be laid out by Daniel Bissell, of Windsor. It was soon after surveyed and located by Ezekiel Ashley and John Pell. The descendants of Ashley are at this day proprietors of the ore-bed. From this mine the most abundant supplies of ore have been furnished. For many years the mineral was easily obtained and with little excavation.

The Chatfield ore-bed, so called from its original proprietor, Philip Chatfield, lies in the vicinity of the old ore-bed.

Hendrick's ore-bed, now called the Davis Hill, was at a very early period owned by Thomas Lamb, the Salisbury speculator, and ore was taken from it to supply his forge at Lime Rock. This ore-bed is situated about a mile southwest of the Centre village. The Bingham ore-bed, since called the Scoville ore-bed, lies about three miles northwest of the Centre village. Still farther north is Camp's or Chapin's ore-bed. In the extreme southwest corner of the town is the Bradley ore-bed. On the Sharon side of the town line ore in considerable quantities is taken from this mine. The ore from our mines yields from forty to forty-five per cent. of iron. The ore is of the brown hematite variety.

Copperas, or sulphate of iron, has been found on Barackmatiff Hill, and at a place called Samuel Moore's mine, on Sugar Hill.

ATTORNEYS.

For many years Salisbury had the reputation of affording a successful field for gentlemen of the legal profession. This was not the result of a litigious spirit in the people, nor of any unusual propensity of the lawyers, but rather of the active and business-like enterprise of the population. The first lawyer who settled here was Jabez Swift, Esq., a native of Kent. Upon the breaking out of the war of the Revolution he joined the army in Boston, and there died. The late Adonijah Strong, Esq., was a pupil of Mr. Swift, and succeeded him in practice. Col. Strong was a man of vigorous mind; had a large practice, but possessed none of the graces of eloquence. For many years he was an efficient magistrate, and a member of the General Assembly. He died in February, 1813.

Joseph Canfield, Esq., commenced his professional studies with Col. Strong, and finished them at the Litchfield law-school. He commenced his practice at Furnace Village, about the year 1789. Mr. Canfield was a gentleman of graceful manners and good talents; he died in September, 1803, having been several times a member of the Assembly.

Gen. Elisha Sterling was a graduate of Yale College, and a member of the law-school at Litchfield. He commenced his professional life in this town in 1791, and he prosecuted his profession with great industry and success until the year 1830, when he retired to his farm at Furnace Village, where he died, Dec. 3, 1836. Gen. Sterling was a well-read lawyer, and possessed a discriminating mind. Twice he represented the Seventeenth Senatorial District in the senate of this State, and for several years represented

this town in the General Assembly. He was many years a magistrate, nine years a judge of probate for the district of Sharon, and for a considerable period State's attorney for this county. The name of no other citizen appears more frequently upon our town and society records than his.

Hon. Martin Strong was the eldest son of Col. Adonijah Strong. He commenced the practice of law here in 1801. Several years before his death he exchanged the legal profession for agricultural pursuits. Judge Strong was for many years one of our most active magistrates, and an associate judge of the County Court. He had been a member of both branches of our Legislature. The following also commenced business in this town, and subsequently removed to other places: Chauncey Lee, Myron Holley, Hon. Ansel Sterling, Ezra Jewell, John M. Sterling, Edward Rockwell, Churchill Coffing, and Norton J. Buell.

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician was Dr. Solomon Williams, who emigrated from Lebanon. He died in the year 1757, and in the same year was succeeded by Dr. Joshua Porter, from the same place. Dr. Porter graduated at Yale College in 1754. His place of residence was at Furnace Village, on the farm originally occupied by Cornelius Knickerbacor. For half a century his professional practice was very extensive, and he was esteemed as one of the most skillful physicians of his day. But his profession did not engross his whole attention. He was much in public life, both civil and military. For twenty years he was a selectman, a justice of the peace thirty-five years, and associate judge of the County Court thirteen years, chief justice of the same court sixteen years, judge of probate for the district of Sharon thirty-seven years. In the year 1764 he was first elected a member of the Assembly, and was a member of that body fifty-one stated sessions.

Col. Porter was not attached to the Continental army in the Revolutionary war, but was an efficient militia officer. As a colonel of mititia, he was in service with his regiment at Peekskill, and again at Saratoga, at the capture of Burgoyne. This venerable and much-esteemed gentlman died on the 2d day of April, 1825, aged ninety-five years.

Dr. Lemuel Wheeler commenced practice here about the year 1765. He too was a public man, and several times a member of the General Assembly.

Dr. Samuel Cowdray settled near Chapinville; subsequently he was attached to the navy of the United States. He was a surgeon on board of the unfortunate frigate "Philadelphia," when that vessel was captured by the Barbary pirates, and he was a long time detained as a slave in Tripoli, and until reclaimed by his government.

Other physicians have been Drs. Jonathan Fitch, Darius Stoddard, John Johnston, William Wheeler, Samuel Lee, William Walton, the elder, William Walton (2d), John P. Walton, Samuel Rockwell, Joshua Porter, Jr., James R. Dodge, Abiram Peet, Benajah Ticknor, now of the United States navy, Perry Pratt, John J. Catlin, Caleb Tickor, and Moses A. Lee.

EPIDEMIC.

The geographical features of the town truly indicate a healthful climate. For the last twenty years the annual average number of deaths has been from thirty to thirty-five, or about one and a half per cent. of our population. Yet, in common with most other healthful localities, we have been occasionally visited with fatal pestilence. About the year 1784 a fever of uncommon mortality raged in the north part of the town, and in the vicinity of the ponds, called then the pond fever, and supposed to have been produced by the unusual accumulation of water in the ponds. Many names, before frequent and prominent upon our civil and ecclesiastical records, ceased thereafter to be any more seen. Again, in the years 1812 and 1813, a fever, called, from its general prevalence, *The Epidemic*, swept over this and some neighboring towns with fearful mortality, uncontrolled by medical skill. During the first of these years there were about eighty deaths, and in the latter nearly seventy, and chiefly from that disease. Indeed, all other maladies seem to have fled before it, and to have given place, that it might rage and conquer alone. It was the pneumonia typhoides of the books, or a typhoid pleurisy.

Samuel Moore was the first land-surveyor in the town, and was the eldest son of the first emigrant here of that name,—Sergt. Samuel Moore. He was a distinguished mathematician of his time, and was the author of a valuable and extensively-circulated treatise upon surveying, which I believe was the first American work on that branch of mathematical science. He died in the year 1810, aged seventy-three years.

PROMINENT CITIZENS.*

"It is a just occasion of pride in any community that it has sent forth from its numbers to other regions men of eminence and usefulness; and perhaps this town has furnished other sections of our confederacy its full proportion of distinguished men. Hon. Thomas Chittenden, though a native of Guilford, was for many years a resident here, and represented this town many times in the General Assembly. He emigrated to Vermont before the war of the Revolution, and was Governor of that State for many years. His son, Hon. Martin Chittenden, also Governor of Vermont, and a member of Congress from that State, was born here.

"Col. Ethan Allen, the hero of Ticonderoga, resided in this town some years before his emigration to Vermont, and was one of the original proprietors of the old furnace.

* This list is taken from Judge Church's address. For additional names see Governor A. H. Holley's address elsewhere in this work.

"Hon. Jonas Galusha was one of our citizens. He was the son of Jacob Galusha, who removed from Norwich to this town in 1771, and settled on the north side of the north pond. Jonas Galusha, for several years, was a very popular Governor of Vermont.

"Hon. Nathaniel Chipman, late chief justice of the State of Vermont, and a distinguished member of the senate of the United States, was born and educated here. He was the son of Samuel Chipman.

"Hon. Daniel Chipman, youngest brother of Judge Chipman, for many years one of the most prominent members of the Vermont bar, was also a native of this town.

"Hon. Ambrose Spencer, late chief justice of the State of New York, was born here on the 13th of December, 1765. He was the son of Philip Spencer, Esq., whose place of residence was near the western extremity of the town. The character of Judge Spencer is extensively known as one of the most accomplished members of the judiciary department of the State of New York.

"Gen. Peter B. Porter was the youngest son of Col. Joshua Porter. Soon after he completed his collegiate and professional studies, he, together with his elder brother, Hon. Augustus Porter, emigrated to the county of Ontario, in the State of New York. Gen. Porter was a member of Congress, and very early laid before that body the great national importance of the Erie Canal. In the late war, 1812, with England, he took a conspicuous part, as commander of the New York volunteers, upon the northern frontier. He was actively engaged against the enemy at the celebrated sortie from Fort Erie and other important occasions. During a part of the administration of John Q. Adams as President of the United States, Gen. Porter was Secretary of War.

"Hon. Augustus Porter, second son of Col. Porter, was equally useful and respected in civil life.

"Hon. Josiah S. Johnston, late of Louisiana, and a much valued member of the senate of the United States, was the son of Dr. John Johnston, of this town. He removed, when a child, with his father to Kentucky. He fell a victim to a fatal explosion of a steamboat on the Mississippi River.

"Among the members of Congress from other States who were born or reared in this town appear the names of Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, of Ohio, and Hon. Graham H. Chapin, Charles Johnston, and Theron R. Strong, of New York.

"Rev. Horace Holley, D.D., a distinguished scholar and eloquent divine, president of the Transylvania University, was the son of the late Luther Holley.

"Rev. Isaac Bird, a devoted missionary in Asia, a descendant of Joseph Bird, Esq., one of the earliest settlers and first magistrates, was born and educated here.

"Myron Holley and Orville L. Holley, Esqs., sons of the late Luther Holley, distinguished as scholars and gentlemen, and by various responsible employments in public life, were nurtured and educated, if not born, here.

"Chester Averill, late Professor of Chemistry in Union College, who died in 1836, just as he began to give certain promise of extensive usefulness and high literary distinction. He was the son of Mr. Nathaniel P. Averill, of this town.

"As no colony tax was assessed and collected of the people of this town before the year 1756, so we were not, until that time, entitled to a representation in the Colony Legislature. Previously, however, the town, on special occasions, appointed and paid special agents to the General Court.

"In 1743, Samuel Bellows was appointed an agent to attend the Assembly at its October session for that year to get a land tax for the town.

"In the following October, Benajah Williams and Thomas Newcomb were appointed agents to get an explanation of the tax of the previous year.

"In January, 1745, Samuel Bellows was appointed an agent to procure a patent, or deed of confirmation, of the lands in the town.

"In February, 1747, Thomas Chipman, Esq., was appointed an agent to procure a location of a site for the meeting-house."

THE GRAND LIST FOR 1742.

The following is a copy of the grand list of the town for the year 1742:

"The List of the Ratable Estate of Every Person In ys Town of Salisbury In The County of New Haven In The Colony of Connecticut for the Year 1742, as they Brought Us the subscribers:

	£	s.	d.
Thomas Newcomb	137	0	0
John Smith	112	0	0
Joseph Knickerbaker	83	00	0
Thomas Baylys	51	10	0
Thomas Lamb	56	10	0
Nath'l Buell	62	0	0
Thos. Starr	47	0	0
Caleb Woodworth	34	0	0
Caleb Smith	136	0	0
Nath. Gellet	49	0	0
Sam'l. Goodrich	48	0	0
Sam'l. Welch	48	0	0
Tho. Austin	49	0	0
Anthony Weldin	36	0	0
Anson Austin	45	0	0
Zachria Eddy	41	0	0
Timothy Edwards	41	0	0
Zephaniah Hoff	32	0	0
Samuel Towsley	18	0	0
James Burton	18	0	0
Matthew Towsley	18	0	0
Sam'l Clark	48	0	0
Isaac White	46	0	0
Jacob Vandusen	48	10	0
Henry Dutcher	49	0	0
Christopher Dutcher	9	5	0
Ruluff Dutcher	60	14	0
John Dutcher	74	18	6
Gabriel Dutcher	74	0	0
Cornelius Dutcher	54	8	0
Abraham Vandusen	52	10	0
John Weldin	41	0	0
John Landon	21	0	0
Robert Nume	18	0	0
Henry Vandusen	117	10	0
James Vandusen	30	0	0
Widow Dutcher	42	10	0
William White	60	0	0
John Challenger	24	0	0
George White	69	0	0
Joshua V. White	66	10	0
Benjam. White	88	10	0
Samuel Beebe	63	10	0
Samuel Bellowes	97	0	0
Sum total	£2279	10	6

"The Within is a True List According as is was Given to Us.
"Test
"CYRENIUS NEWCOMB,
"RULUFF DUTCHER,
"SAMUEL BELLEWS.
"Assessors for ye Year 1742.
"Entered pr. C. NEWCOMB,
"*Register*.
"The rate that was Made Upon Sd. List Amounted to £28 83s. 8*d*."

MARKET-PLACE.

In laying out the first division lots a green and market-place was reserved in Town Hill, but was never appropriated to that use. In 1785, however, the General Assembly established a public market upon the meeting-house green, which had been originally designed for a parade, and the selectmen were empowered to make by-laws and regulations for the market, and to design its limits. Twice in each year it was made lawful for all merchants, handicraftsmen, dealers, and voters to resort to the market with their vendible commodities. Such fairs were then common.

THE FIRST POST-OFFICE.

Although this town had for many years previously been a centre of importance, it was not until 1792 that the first post-office was established. This was at Lakeville, then called Furnace Village, and Peter Farnum was the postmaster. There are now five offices, as follows: Salisbury, Donald P. Warner, P. M.; Lakeville, Thos. L. Norton, P. M.; Ore Hill, Homer A. Gibbs, P. M.; Chapinville, John G. Landon, P. M.; and Lime Rock, James H. Barnum, P. M.

PIONEER MILLS.

The first privilege for a saw-mill was reserved on the Great Falls of the Fellkill, and also "at Succonup's brook, near the place where the same runs out of the southermost of two large ponds, lying almost close together." The first of these locations was near the Lime Rock furnace, and the latter a short distance below Chapinville. Thomas Lamb, however, soon after procured a privilege of erecting a saw-mill at Lime Rock.

A grist-mill was built at the Upper or Little Falls of the Housatonic as early as 1742 by Capt. Samuel Beebe, and in 1746, John Corbit erected a grist-mill in the southwestern part of the town. In 1748, Jacob Bacon and Daniel Park built a grist-mill and forge on Succunop's brook, in Chapinville.

The first bridge erected across the Housatonic River was the Falls bridge, for many years known as Burrall's bridge, in 1744. Dutcher's bridge was erected in 1760, and one in the southern part of the town in 1790. The latter was built by funds raised by a lottery, and was long known as the Lottery bridge. It was discontinued in 1808. Previous to the erection of these bridges access to the town from the east was very difficult, as there were but few fording-places upon the river, and these could only be improved when the river was very low, in the summer or fall.

"An incident worthy of relation occurred at the Great Falls of the Housatonic in the spring freshet of 1837. Two of the men employed by Mr. Ames at his iron-works attempted to cross the river in a boat; such was the force of the current that they were precipitated over the cataract. One of them, David O'Neal, an Irish laborer, was killed; the other, Walter Holley, almost miraculously escaped with little injury.

"The late Dr. Dwight, in one of his volumes, speaks of the moving rocks in the North or Washington pond, in this town. There are several rocks, and one of considerable size, near the southern margin of that pond, which appear to have been propelled by some powerful force towards the shore, leaving deep trenches or gutters behind, and accumulating mud and gravel before them. Such appearances alone would not persuade me, uncorroborated by the credible testimony of observers, that these rocks had changed position. But I am compelled to yield my assent upon evidence of the actual observation of men of respectability, whose means of knowledge have been accurate. I am not sure that these are unusual phenomena; and perhaps they are the result of the immense pressure of the ice upon the rocks, connected with what may be the peculiar state of the earth or bottom upon which they rest."

INDIAN NAMES.

Housatonic signifies "Over the Mountain," or "the River of the Hill." The Furnace pond was called Wonumscopomuc. The two lakes in the northeastern part of the town (Twin Lakes) were called Washniee and Washining. The long pond in the southeast part of the town was called Wononpakook. The stream flowing through the Centre village was called Wachocastinook. The stream flowing through the pond at Chapinville was called Succunop's. The eastern range of hills, parallel with the Housatonic, were called Wotowanchu.

THE REVOLUTION.

"In the war of the Revolution this town was not inactive. Few towns in the State of only equal population contributed more efficient means in the prosecution of that eventful struggle. An embarrassment severely felt at the commencement of the war was the want of a cavalry force. Sheldon's regiment was the first body of cavalry of considerable efficiency which joined the army. That regiment was raised in this town and this vicinity. Col. Elisha Sheldon, Lieut.-Col. Samuel Blagden, and Maj. Luther Stoddard were attached to it.

"The services of Sheldon's regiment are frequently alluded to by writers of American history. In 1780 malicious charges were preferred against Col. Sheldon; he was tried by a court-martial, of which Col. Hazen was president, at Fishkill, on the 25th day of October of that year. He was acquitted ' with honor

and full approbation,' and his accuser, Dr. Darius Stoddard, of this town, severely censured.

"The enthusiasm and excitement occasioned by the aggressive acts of the British Parliament can hardly be appreciated by us of this generation. There was an electric spark communicated to the extremes of the colonies, producing a simultaneous action everywhere. In this town a meeting was called on the 22d day of August, 1774, to deliberate upon the threatened state of the colonies. Spirited resolutions were adopted, accompanied by a preamble of the following tenor:

"After reading and deliberating upon the several acts and laws, denouncing dangerous exertions of Parliamentary power, as well as a partial, absurd, and self-confuted spirit of punitive malevolence, particularly leveled against the Province of the Massachusetts Bay; and being deeply impressed with the visible declension of the virtue and rectitude of British administration, which threaten insupportable convulsions to the whole empire; and willing, as far as in us lies, to ward off the impending ruin, and revive the expiring liberties of the country; We resolve," &c.

The resolutions which followed denounced the acts of Parliament, especially the Boston Port Bill; approved the proposed call of a General Congress, and pledged the contributions of the inhabitants for the relief of their suffering brethren of Boston "from their plentiful harvest;" and concluded by appointing a committee to take up subscriptions, consisting of Hezekiah Fitch, Esq., Capt. Elisha Sheldon, Luke Camp, Lot Norton, and Samuel Lane; and also constituting Col. Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch, Abial Camp, Dr. Lemuel Wheeler, and Josiah Stoddard a committee of correspondence.

On the 5th day of the succeeding December the town expressed its acquiescence in the then recent resolutions of the Congress, and appointed Col. Joshua Porter, Luke Camp, Lieut. Nathaniel Buell, Lot Norton, Dr. Samuel Lee, Capt. James Bird, John Camp, Samuel Lane, William Beebe, Hezekiah Fitch, and Capt. Elisha Sheldon a committee to carry them into effect. At the next meeting of the town, a committee of inspection was appointed, and a committee of the same character was constituted annually during the war. The duties of this committee were various, such as to look well to disaffected persons, to approve of substitutes for drafted men, to inspect all provisions intended for the army, etc.

The spirit of the people did not waste itself in resolutions and the appointment of patriotic committees. What was expressed was intended, and was carried out in calmer moments by continual and efficient action. Every requisition of the General Assembly was complied with,—men were raised, supplies were furnished on all occasions when the emergency of the war demanded them, and to an extent much beyond the requisitions of the General Assembly.

On the 7th day of April, 1777, Col. Nathaniel Buell, Lot Norton, Abial Camp, Daniel Bingham, and George Marsh were appointed a committee to encourage enlistments into the Continental army, and to furnish the families of such as should enlist with necessaries during their absence. A similar committee was annually appointed while the war continued.

On the 6th day of January, 1778, the town, by resolution, approved the Articles of Confederation of the Thirteen United States, and instructed their representatives in the General Assembly to confer upon the delegates from this State, in Congress, sufficient authority to ratify them.

In the spring of 1780 the General Assembly ordered the raising of five regiments for the Continental service, and in June of the same year the town levied a tax of threepence on the pound, to be paid to the non-commissioned officers and soldiers who should enlist into the regiments. In January following the town voted to hire six men to serve for one year, and appointed Luke Camp, Joshua Stanton, Timothy Chittenden, Nathaniel Buell, Lot Norton, and Capt. James Watrous a committee for that purpose.

In June, 1781, Governor Trumbull issued his proclamation, offering a bounty to encourage enlistments. This town forthwith authorized a grant of three pounds to every non-commissioned officer and private who should enlist here for every three months' service, in addition to the offer made by the Governor; and previously, in February, 1781, Col. Nathaniel Buell and the late Samuel Lee, Esq., had been constituted a committee to hire the enlistment of four men for the defense of the Western frontiers. And again, in February, 1782, six men, in addition, were raised, with an extra pay of twenty shillings each per month, and a pair of shoes for each man, upon his marching to join the army. And on many subsequent occasions necessary supplies for destitute soldiers serving in the Continental army were raised here and forwarded to the suffering troops.

Yes, men, as well as money and supplies, were found here, ready to serve the country and the cause, both in the army and at home. Many of the most prominent, wealthy, and influential citizens joined the troops, either in the militia or Continental service; and young men, sons of our best inhabitants, sought no exemption, but left cheerfully the endearments of home in exchange for the privations of the camp and the dangers of the battle-field.

Among the officers were Cols. Elisha Sheldon, Samuel Blagden, Joshua Porter, and Nathaniel Buell, Majs. Luther Stoddard and John Chipman, Capts. Roger Moore, James Claghorne, James Holmes, Joshua Stanton, Nathaniel Everts, Timothy Chittenden, James Watrous, Jesse Sawyer, Samuel Lane, and Ebenezer Fletcher, and Lieuts. Nathaniel Chipman, Richard Bignall, Adonijah Strong, Daniel Brinsmaid, and James Skinner.

Messrs. John Russell, Joseph Hollister, and Archibald Campbell enlisted and served before they became residents of this town. Mr. Russell was a sergeant of artillery in the New York Line of the army, and was

for some time attached to the military family of the commander-in-chief. Mr. Hollister was a sergeant from Glastonbury, and commanded a guard upon the Hudson River, attached to Gen. Putnam's command, which captured a British agent, supposed to be a messenger with dispatches from Gen. Burgoyne to Gen. Clinton.*

It is not to be denied that among the inhabitants were some who doubted the propriety of opposition to the demands of the mother-country, and who believed themselves restrained by their oaths of allegiance from taking part in the contest, or who considered armed opposition as premature and hopeless. But none here gave aid to the enemy, nor did any oppose the efforts of the Whigs.

At length, in 1783, the battle ceased, the victory was achieved, and the war-worn soldier returned to his home. The gratitude of the people was expressed in rejoicings and thanksgivings. On the 6th of May, 1783, this town appropriated thirty pounds of powder "to congratulate the Continental soldiers belonging to this town upon their return and discharge." A day of rejoicing was set apart, and Col. Nathaniel Buell was appointed "to address the returned Continentals, and present them with the thanks of the town for their generous and spirited exertions in the cause of their country."

In May, 1783, the people, in town-meeting, gave what they called instructions to their representatives in the General Assembly. They declared it "to be their indispensable duty to use their influence, and make the most reasonable efforts, for the security both of their interests and rights, and early to have a stop put to injustice and oppression." They say, moreover, that "we are sensible, when you come to act in your public characters, you will be under the obligation and solemnity of an oath, and we mean not to desire or request anything that shall infringe on your conscience or judgment." The true relation between the representative and the constituent is here expressed.

The town proceeded to recommend the following particulars:

1. That our public accounts may be settled, so that a reasonable account may be rendered of the expenditure of such vast sums of money as have been granted and collected in this State since the commencement of the late war.

2. That effectual care be taken to prevent such persons as have been known to be inimical to these States from being admitted to be free citizens of this State.

3. That the recommendation of Congress respecting pay to the officers of the army for a number of years after the war be wholly rejected as unjust and oppressive upon the people.

4. That a suitable address be made to Congress to suppress, prevent, and remove such *placemen* as hold trifling offices with large and unreasonable salaries, which must ultimately be drawn from the people.

These instructions were addressed to Hezekiah Fitch and Elisha Fitch, Esqs., who were at that time our representatives in the General Assembly. They breathe the true spirit. They recognize no submission to cliques or caucuses,—the tyrants of the present day; and they dare to rebuke even the Congress itself.

Elisha Fitch, Esq., for many years had been a distinguished and popular man, and frequently represented the town in the General Assembly. In the spring session of 1787 he made a very active opposition to the proposed call of a convention to revise the Articles of Confederation. This opposition destroyed his popularity, and extinguished him as a public man. The Articles of Confederation were revised, and the present Constitution of the United States was recommended to the people of the respective States for adoption. The convention of this State assembled to deliberate upon the Constitution at Hartford in January, 1788. The delegates who represented this town in that convention were Hezekiah Fitch and Joshua Porter, Esqs., both of whom voted for the adoption of the Constitution.

The Revolutionary struggle had imposed impoverishing burdens upon the country. The times in prospect were gloomy, and the hearts of many were desponding. An immense debt had been contracted, commerce annihilated, the currency depreciated, the public faith distrusted. In this state of affairs a town-meeting was called on the 11th day of March, 1785, by which it was

"*Resolved*, That we will continue to maintain harmony, good order, and unanimity among ourselves, as well as the good and wholesome laws of society."

WAR OF 1812.

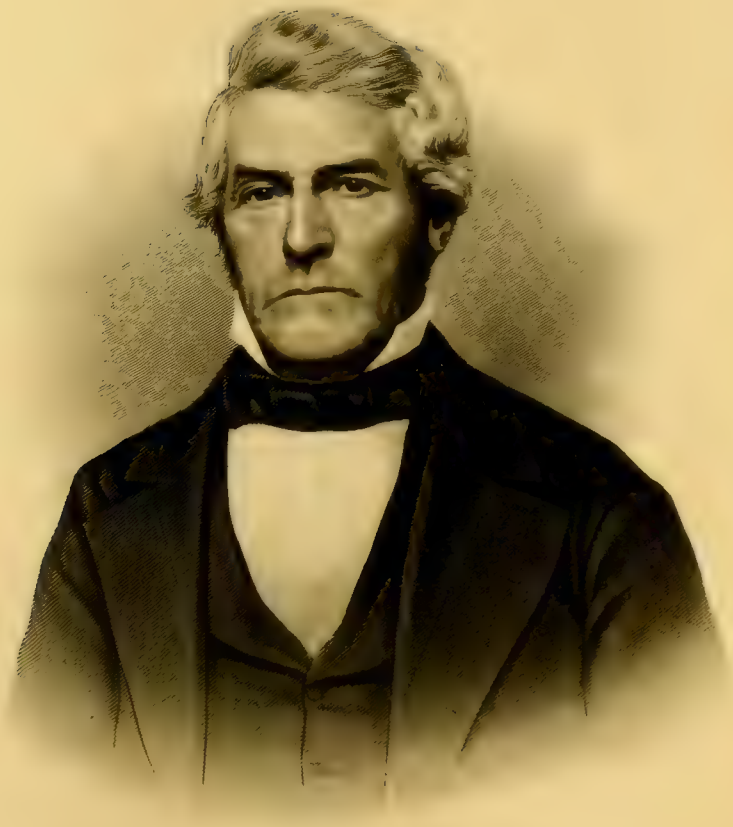
In the war of 1812 several non-commissioned officers and privates enlisted from this town, although it is not known that more than one of them was slain in battle. John O'Kain was killed in the battle of Bridgewater. It is said of him that while lying upon the ground, after receiving his mortal wound, he twice discharged his musket at the enemy.

THE IRON INTEREST.

The three principal mines from which the celebrated Salisbury iron ores are obtained are called respectively the "Old Hill," "Davis," and "Chatfield" ore-beds, and are situated on the eastern slope of the Taconic range of hills.

The Old Hill ore-bed is a tract of land of one hundred acres, originally granted by the General Court in October, 1731, to be laid out by Daniel Bissell, of Windsor. It was soon after surveyed and located by Ezekiel Ashley and John Pell. The descendants of Ashley are still proprietors in the mine. The supply of ore from this mine has been very abundant, and for many years was easily obtained, but latterly the

* Dwight's History of Connecticut, 376.



cost of mining has been greatly increased. Up to about 1840 the average yield was estimated to be about four thousand five hundred tons per annum. The production has gradually increased until the average yield at present is estimated at fifteen thousand tons annually. The largest production in any one year was about twenty thousand tons. The proprietors of the mine were incorporated many years ago under the style of "The Salisbury Ore-Bed Proprietors."

The Davis ore-bed is so called from a gentleman of that name who at one time owned it. It was originally called Hendricks ore-bed, and was owned before the organization of the town of Salisbury, by Thomas Lamb, one of the first settlers in the town. The ore was mined in this bed as early as 1730 or 1731, and was taken by Lamb to supply his forge at Lime Rock. It was in early days transported in leathern bags on horses. This mine has been worked almost constantly since first opened, showing an increased production. The average yearly yield at present is estimated to be about fifteen thousand tons. The property has passed through several different ownerships, and the proprietors are now incorporated under the name of "Forbes Ore-Bed Company."

The Chatfield ore-bed was originally owned by Philip Chatfield, from whom it takes its name, and was opened about the same time with the other beds or soon after. It has been steadily worked since first opened, showing, as do the others, an increased production. Its annual yield at present is estimated to be twelve thousand tons. Notwithstanding the fact that these mines have been so long and so constantly worked, the supply of ore is still abundant, and is apparently inexhaustible.

There has been no special effort made to increase the production, as these ores are not in the market, and it is only desired to raise a sufficient supply for the furnaces in the immediate vicinity of the mines. The ores are all of the brown hematite variety, and of the same general character, yielding about forty-five per cent. of iron. The process of raising the ore and making it ready for the furnace has been much improved within the past twenty years, and the ore now goes into the furnace as free as possible from refuse matter of all kinds. It is now crushed and washed by machinery before leaving the mines. The ore is raised entirely by open mining, and the beds are now being worked at a depth of from seventy-five to one hundred feet.

In addition to the mines mentioned above, this company is working mines at Amenia and Riga, both on the New York and Harlem Railroad, just over the New York State line, and on the western slope of the Taconic Hills, referred to. These mines produce ores very similar in character and value to the ores first described.

The first forge in this vicinity was erected on Lime Rock by Thomas Lamb as early as 1734. He took his ore from the Hendricks (now Davis) ore-bed, which he then owned in part. Several different parties succeeded to the ownership of this property, and among those who occupied it longest and operated it most successfully were James Johnston and Messrs. Canfield & Robbins, who succeeded him. The last-named parties owned and operated a forge and blast-furnace on this site for many years, and also had a forge and blast-furnace, which was built by Leman Bradley in 1812, on the Housatonic River, just below the Canaan Falls, using at both places the Salisbury ores. The Lime Rock property came into the possession of its present owners in 1863, and in 1864 a new blast-furnace was erected, which has been in operation up to the present time. About the year 1748 a forge was erected in the present village of Lakeville (then called Furnace Village), and in 1762, John Haseltine, Samuel Forbes, and Ethan Allen purchased the property and built a blast-furnace.

This is supposed to be the first blast-furnace built in the State. This property, in 1768, came into the possession of Richard Smith, of Boston, who, being a loyalist, returned to England upon the breaking out of the war. The State took possession of the works, and appointed Col. Joshua Porter their agent in its management, and upon orders of the Governor and Council large quantities of cannon, shot, and shell were made during the Revolutionary war for the general government. John Jay and Gouverneur Morris were often there, superintending the casting and proving of the guns, and it was there that the superior quality and strength of this iron was proven. The cannon were intended chiefly for the navy, and after the war the navy, to a considerable extent, was supplied with guns made from this iron. The ship of Commodore Truxtun, the "Constellation," and the popular ship "Constitution,"—"Old Ironsides,"—were supplied with Salisbury cannon.

This furnace was afterwards owned and operated for many years by Messrs. Holly & Coffing, who also operated a forge and furnace at Mount Riga. The forge on Mount Riga was built about the year 1781, by Abner or Peter Woodin. Daniel Ball succeeded, and the works were for many years known as Ball's Forge. Seth King and John Kelsey commenced building a furnace there about 1806, but were not able to complete it, and in 1810 it came into possession of Messrs. Holly & Coffing, who the same year finished the furnace, and for many years carried on an extensive and profitable business. Pig iron, anchors, screws, and various kinds of manufactured iron were made there.

These works and the ones at Lakeville were abandoned many years ago, and the property at Mount Riga, including the water-privilege, which is very valuable, and are the finest in the State, is now owned by Barnum, Richardson & Co., and used by them to supply water-power in part to the furnace and foundries at Lime Rock.

There were also built at East Canaan two blast-furnaces for the manufacture of pig iron from Salisbury ore,—one about 1840, by Samuel Forbes, and one about 1847, by John A. Beckley.

The first foundry for the remelting of pig iron was built in Lime Rock about the year 1830, and soon after came under control of Milo Barnum, who was the founder of the present company.

Milo Barnum was born in Dover, Dutchess Co., N. Y., July 16, 1790; married at twenty-three years of age, and in the spring of 1820 settled in Lime Rock, and engaged in business as a merchant. Soon after getting possession of the foundry he associated with him his son-in-law, Leonard Richardson, and within a few years his son, William H. Barnum, was taken into the partnership. The foundry business was carried on in a small way, in connection with the store (the firm-name at this time being Barnum, Richardson & Co.), their production consisting chiefly of clock- and sash-weights, plow castings, and other small work. The business gradually increased until about 1840, when they began the manufacture of railroad work. The first railroad work made was chains, frogs, head-blocks, etc., for the Boston and Albany Railroad, then being built from Springfield to Albany, and the castings were transported by teams to Springfield and Chatham, a distance of about fifty miles. The great tensile strength and natural chilling qualities of the Salisbury iron proved it of great value in the manufacture of cast chilled car-wheels, which naturally followed in a few years the making of smaller railroad castings. The iron early obtained, and has still held, the reputation of being the best known for this purpose.

In about 1852, Milo Barnum retired from active participation in the business, and the firm-name was at that time changed to Richardson, Barnum & Co., and the business rapidly increased. In 1858 they obtained possession of the Beckley furnace, at East Canaan, and in 1862 purchased the Forbes furnace, at the same place. They also, about this time, purchased the foundry at 64 South Jefferson Street, Chicago, and organized a joint-stock company, under the name of the Barnum & Richardson Manufacturing Company, for the continuance of the foundry business at that place. Leonard Richardson died in January, 1864, and in the May following the Barnum-Richardson Company, a joint-stock company, was organized, with William H. Barnum as president and general manager, the heirs of Leonard Richardson retaining their interest in the business. The new company succeeded to all the iron interest of Richardson, Barnum & Co., and since that time have largely increased their works by building, and have from time to time, as occasion afforded, acquired further interest in mining companies and in furnace companies already established. They built a third furnace at East Canaan in 1872, with many improvements upon the old method of construction, and in 1870 built a second foundry at Lime Rock. A new wheel-foundry was built in Chicago in 1873 by the company there. The foundries at Chicago use the Salisbury iron, and have a capacity in the two shops of three hundred wheels per day. The company use at their Lime Rock works Salisbury iron also, and have a capacity of two hundred wheels per day.

In 1840 there were in this vicinity four blast-furnaces in operation, using an average of six hundred bushels of charcoal and producing three tons of pig iron per day to each furnace. There are now eight blast-furnaces, of which Wm. H. Barnum is president and general manager, using an average of twelve hundred bushels of charcoal and producing eleven tons of iron to each furnace per day. The new furnace at East Canaan at its last blast ran one hundred and four consecutive weeks, making an average of eighty tons of iron per week, this being the most advantageous blast known to have been made in a charcoal furnace.

The eight furnaces are located within a radius of eight miles from Lime Rock, and are situated as follows: three at East Canaan, one at Lime Rock, one at Millerton, one at Sharon Valley, one at Cornwall Bridge, and one at Huntsville, in connection with which latter furnace is a car-wheel foundry at Jersey City, having a capacity of one hundred and fifty wheels per day, and using the iron exclusively from this furnace. The Salisbury iron shows a tensile strength of about thirty thousand pounds to the square inch, and besides being valuable for ordnance and railroad purposes is extensively supplied for malleable and machinery uses. The wheels made from these works have been largely used in the United States, Canada, and foreign countries, particularly in South America, and have the hearty indorsement of competent engineers and practical railroad men as to their superior quality. They are not affected by extremes of heat or cold, as is instanced by their large use in South America and Canada, while the chilling of the tread gives a wearing surface about as durable as steel. A test was made of the strength of the wheels before a number of prominent English engineers and railway officials in August, 1875, at the machine-works of Mr. Horn, Millbank Row, Westminster. The wheel was struck with two sledges, weighing twenty-eight pounds and thirty-one pounds respectively, and it was not until the three hundred and sixty-seventh blow that the iron partially gave way. The opening of the Connecticut Western Railroad has brought these mines and furnaces within easier access of each other, and has also enabled the furnace companies to procure a portion of their supply of charcoal from a distance, most of it being brought from Vermont, and the companies own the ore- and coal-cars used for this business.

In the various departments of this business, from the mining of the ore and so on, including the labor of colliers, teamsters, furnace-men, foundry-men, and



Leonard Richardson

common laborers, the companies, of course, furnish work for a great number of men and horses.

The different companies are as follows:

Barnum-Richardson Company, owners of three furnaces at East Canaan and foundry at Lime Rock. President, Hon. William H. Barnum; Treasurer, Hon. William H. Barnum; Assistant Treasurer, Milo B. Richardson; Secretary, Charles W. Barnum; Agent at East Canaan furnaces, Nathaniel C. Ward.

Lime Rock Iron Company, owners of furnace at Lime Rock. President, Samuel S. Robbins; Treasurer, Wm. H. Barnum; Secretary, Milo B. Richardson.

Hunts-Lyman Iron Company, owners of furnace at Huntsville. President, George Church; Treasurer, Wm. H. Barnum; Secretary, Samuel W. Bradley.

Sharon Valley Iron Company, owners of furnace at Sharon Valley. President, Wm. H. Barnum, Treasurer, Charles W. Barnum; Secretary, Milo B. Richardson.

Cornwall Bridge Iron Company, owners of furnace at Cornwall Bridge. President, Wm. H. Barnum; Secretary and Treasurer, James A. Bierer.

Millerton Iron Company, owners of furnace at Millerton, N. Y. President, Wm. H. Barnum; Secretary and Treasurer, George S. Frink.

Old Hill Ore-Bed.—Owners, proprietors of the ore-bed in Salisbury; Miners, Brook Pit Mining Company.

Davis Ore-Bed.—Owners, Forbes Ore-Bed Company; Miners, Davis Digging Company.

Star Pit.—Owners, heirs of John M. Holley and John C. Coffing; Miners, Davis Digging Company.

Chatfield Ore-Bed.—Owners, Barnum-Richardson Company, Cornwall Bridge Iron Company, Adams-Chatfield Company, heirs of John M. Holley and John C. Coffing, heirs of Hon. John H. Hubbard, heirs of Josiah M. and Chauncey Reed; Miners, Chatfield Mining Company.

CHAPTER LIII.

SALISBURY (Continued).

HISTORICAL ADDRESS OF EX-GOV. A. H. HOLLEY.*

"MR. MODERATOR AND FELLOW-CITIZENS,—We have gathered here to-day with patriotic hearts, I doubt not, warmed with a deepening devotion to the interest and honor of our beloved country. We meet under the influence of the better impulses of our natures, with broader charities towards each other, and towards our fellow-men everywhere, and with a full purpose to fraternize cordially in celebrating another anniversary of the nation's birth.

"With deep thankfulness for the innumerable blessings which have been so abundantly bestowed upon us as a people, we would acknowledge with unfeigned gratitude our obligations to the Giver of all good.

"We have met on similar occasions in years past to celebrate the day which gave us liberty as well as birth and national life. We met then, as we meet now, to revive our recollections of the noble men and the glorious deeds through which our independence was achieved,—to reinvigorate our own hearts with a truer appreciation of the perils which were encountered and overcome to accomplish our emancipation from one of the mightiest nations of the earth. A just appreciation of these events should now lead us to a firmer purpose of maintaining in its integrity this glorious inheritance bequeathed to us by an honored ancestry.

"Fellow-citizens, it is good for us to be here. It is wise for communities, as well as nations, to commemorate peculiar events in their history by some appropriate demonstration that shall fix in the minds of men the eras which mark their progress through the centuries, and which shall serve as landmarks from which to date subsequent history. Such events are the birthdays of nations, the founding of states, the incorporation of towns, the organization of churches and schools, the establishment of hospitals and kindred institutions. A due consideration of such acts will enable us to determine whether we are discharging our whole duty to those who are to come after us.

"It is eminently appropriate, therefore, that we should, on this more than ordinarily interesting occasion, renew and perpetuate the history of our own town; revive our recollections of those heretofore among us, native-born or long resident, who have occupied prominent positions in our own or other communities; to refer briefly to the progress of our fellow-citizens in the arts and improvements of civilized life; to recur to some of the reasons which have given us an honorable position among surrounding communities, and to leave such data as will enable the future historian to make up the record of the century through which we are passing, and at the close of which so few of us will be able to present personal reminiscences.

"More than a third of a century and an entire generation of our race have passed from the earth since those of us who are still living, together with multitudes of others who have gone down to honored graves, assembled under the ancient roof of yonder Congregational church to celebrate the first centennial anniversary of our existence as an incorporated community. Your venerated predecessor, Mr. Moderator,—the two honorable gentlemen who addressed us on that occasion,—the reverend father and his younger legal friend, who together composed the hymns that were sung on that day, and four of the committee who made the arrangements for the celebration, all now sleep in the dust.

* By general request, the publishers reproduce the following address, which was delivered July 4, 1876. It is an invaluable addition to the historic literature of this section. The closing remarks, which are not strictly historical, are omitted.

"To those of us who remember the high social enjoyments of our own citizens, and the kindly meetings and greetings of friends and kindred whom we welcomed from far-off homes to their native town on that hallowed day, pleasant memories come to warm our hearts anew; yet they are shadowed by the consciousness that most of those friends have passed from our midst, and from all the cares and enjoyments of earth to the purer enjoyments, as we hope, of a higher life. We may turn, however, from thoughts saddened by their departure to brighter scenes and incidents, that should cheer and encourage us as we move along in our progress through our second century.

"The historical sermon which was delivered by the Rev. Joseph W. Crossman on the fiftieth, and the one subsequently delivered by Judge Church on the one hundredth anniversary of the organization of the town, leave but a comparatively brief history to be added since 1841.

"Referring first, then, to individuals, as indicated above, I may, I think, appropriately speak more at length of those to whom allusion has already been made, as our record commences with that notable day.

"The venerable and much-respected chairman of that meeting, Lot Norton, Esq., was a native-born citizen, who, after a useful and honorable life, in which he served the town in various public capacities, as its records will show, died in 1847, on the estate long occupied by his ancestor. The historian of the day, Hon. Samuel Church, also native born, continued to reside among us a loved and honored citizen until, in the course of the practice of his profession, he was elected a judge of the Supreme Court, when his duties called him to the county-seat in 1847, where he made his residence for the remainder of his life. Judge Church was for eleven years judge of probate for this district,—from 1821 to 1832,—and State's attorney for Litchfield County from 1823 to 1832. In 1847 he was elected chief justice of the State, which office he filled acceptably until his decease in 1854. Judge Church also delivered a county centennial address in 1851. Having recently looked over both of these addresses, I commend them most earnestly to the men now conducting our public affairs, not only on account of their historical reminiscences, but for the suggestions they contain of the best methods of perpetuating an honorable history, and also of maintaining our good name and standing in the State. The gentleman who supplemented with a short address that of Judge Church, in relation to his native town, and on behalf of the emigrant friends who were then our guests, Hon. John M. Holley, died in Florida in 1848, while a member of Congress from a western district in New York. He had also represented the district of his residence in the State Legislature. The Rev. Jonathan Lee (already referred to) composed two of the hymns that were sung on that anniniversary, as did Churchill Coffing, Esq., two others, which were also sung on the same occasion. Mr. Lee died in Salisbury in September, 1866, and Mr. Coffing in Chicago in 1873. Both of these gentlemen were writers of considerable ability, and both were native-born, educated, and cultivated gentlemen.

"Of the committee of arrangements for that day, six in number, Eliphalet Whittlesey, Esq., died in 1859, John C. Coffing in 1847, Jared S. Harrison in 1864, and Samuel C. Scoville in 1865. These four gentlemen all died in their respective homes, Mr. Whittlesey and Mr. Coffing in this village, Mr. Scoville on his farm in the northeast part of the town, and Col. Harrison at his pleasant home in Lakeville, on the old home of the Chittendens. All of them had served the town acceptably in various public capacities, having honorable records, as will subsequently appear; their descendants still dwell among us. Of the two living members, it does not become me to speak, only to state the historical fact that both of them became Lieutenant-Governors of the State, and one of them Governor also. Mr. Coffing bequeathed to the town by his will a fund designed to promote the comfort and the welfare of all such as may become inmates of the town asylum, as well as in aid of our religious societies, and some minor objects. It may be proper to mention in this connection that Messrs. Moore and Timothy Chittenden each left funds in aid of the Congregational society worshiping in this village. It gives me pleasure, also, to state that our esteemed young friend, Henry Clark, who died in 1872, left funds in aid of the Episcopal society worshiping here. Mr. Clark's bequest to that society, making such a provision for the support of religion while engaged in the active duties of middle life, does honor both to his judgment and his memory.

"Of the gentlemen of the legal profession who have deceased since 1841, or who have gone out from among us into other communities, I may mention the Hon. Thomas G. Waterman, son of David Waterman, who lived in town, and was once associated with Ethan Allen in the ownership of the furnace at Lakeville, many years ago. Thomas G. taught school in Lakeville, studied law with the late Gen. Elisha Sterling, and left town more than half a century since. He delivered, it is said, the first Fourth of July oration ever delivered in this town. He became a prominent member of the bar in Binghamton, N. Y., and was twice elected to the senate of that State. He died in Binghamton in 1861.

"Hon. Peter B. Porter, alluded to in Judge Church's address, was born in Lakeville, and died at his home at Niagara Falls in 1844. He was in Congress in 1810, and also Secretary of War under President J. Q. Adams.

"Campbell Bushnell studied law in Hudson, N. Y., practiced there several years, and then removed to New York City, where he continued to practice until his death, which occurred in 1839.

"Orsamus Bushnell practiced in New York City during the whole of his professional life, and died



"HOLLEY WOOD."

RESIDENCE OF **EX. GOV. A.H. HOLLEY,** LAKEVILLE, CONN.



RESIDENCE OF MRS. M.H. WILLIAMS, LAKEVILLE CONN.
ERECTED BY HER FATHER JOHN MILTON HOLLEY IN 1807.

there in 1868. Both of these gentlemen were born in town, near the New York State line, and were prominent lawyers.

"I cannot refrain from giving an extract from a letter recently received from Pope Bushnell, Esq., the oldest of the many brothers of this Bushnell family, in which he says, 'I am now in my eighty-eighth year, and think I am devoutly grateful for a comfortable measure of health. Bruised and battered in a conflict of more than four and a quarter score of years, I am in almost childlike feebleness, leaning on my staff, patiently waiting for those better days to come.'

Hon. Theron R. Strong, son of Hon. Martin Strong, was born in town, 1802, practiced law in Palmyra and Rochester, N. Y., was elected to Congress for one session in 1839, and also to the Supreme Court of that State for seven years from January 1, 1851, and was one year in the Court of Appeals. He died in New York City in 1873, leaving an honorable record.

"Hon. Graham H. Chapin was born in Chapinville in 1800, studied law in Canandaigua with John C. Spencer, removed to and practiced law in Lyons, Wayne Co., N. Y., was elected to Congress from that district in 1836, and served one term, and died at Mount Morris in 1843. Mr. Chapin was for some years surrogate of Wayne County. He, with other respected members of that family, were born on the estate now owned by Horace Landon, Esq.

"Orville L. Holley, Esq., lawyer, editor, and author, was born in Lakeville in 1791, and died in Albany in 1861. He was for several years surveyor-general of the State of New York.

"Hon. Norton J. Buel and his brother, Theodore, were both born in the Harrison District, both practiced law in Waterbury, and both died there, the former in March, 1864, and the latter in 1872. Norton J.'s professional career was one of considerable eminence. His practice was chiefly in New Haven County. He represented Waterbury, the place of his residence, in the General Assembly in 1856, and was, during one session, a member of the State senate; also a judge of probate for five years.

Hon. John M. Holley was born in Lakeville in 1802. He died in Florida while a member of Congress from the Twenty-seventh Congressional District of New York. He has already been alluded to.

"Hon. George Bartlett, son of the late Loring Bartlett, was born near the Twin Lakes, practiced law in Binghamton, N. Y., and died there. Mr. Bartlett represented his district in the New York Legislature.

"Hon. John H. Hubbard was born on Town Hill, practiced law in Lakeville for several years, was a member of the State senate from this Seventeenth District in 1847 and 1850, removed to Litchfield in 1855, where he died in July, 1872. Mr. Hubbard was elected to Congress in 1863 and 1865. He was also States' attorney from 1849 to 1854. His record testifies to his ability and standing among his fellowmen.

"Churchill Coffing, Esq., son of the late John C. Coffing, was born in the Centre District, practiced law in Peru, Ill., and died in Chicago in 1873.

"Luther T. Ball, son of the late Robert Ball, was born in the Chapinville District, studied law with D. J. Warner, Esq., and subsequently at Ballston, N. Y., and was admitted to the bar in this State in 1854. Mr. Ball removed quite early from town, and finally located in Keithsburg, Ill., where he took a high stand, both as a lawyer and a citizen. At the commencement of hostilities on the part of the South, Mr. Ball and his partner raised a company of volunteers, of which he was chosen first lieutenant. This company was attached to the Eighty-fourth Illinois Regiment. He fell in the defense of his country at the battle of Murfreesboro', in December, 1862, and, in obedience to a previous arrangement, was buried on the field hallowed by his blood.

"John H. Russell, Esq., was born in Canaan, practiced law in this town, and died on his farm in Lakeville in 1871. Mr. Russell represented the town in the Legislature, as will appear from the record, in 1853 and 1854.

"Charles Whittlesey, Esq., was born in the Whittlesey District, graduated at Williams College in 1840, practiced law in Middletown and Hartford, and from the latter city went into the war in 1862 as captain of Co. I, Twenty-second Regiment of Infantry, and was honorably discharged in 1863. He died in Alexandria, Va., in 1874, while in the practice of his profession there.

"John G. Mitchell and Philander Wheeler, Esqs., both practiced law in Lakeville, but neither of them were born in town. The former died in Chicago in 1863, and the latter in town in 1852.

"All the above professional gentlemen to whom I have alluded are in their graves.

"John M. Sterling was born at Lakeville in 1800, graduated at Yale College in 1821, practiced law in Lakeville several years, and then removed to Cleveland, Ohio. I believe Mr. Sterling gave less attention to the law than to land speculations in Ohio, where he acquired a considerable fortune, and is still living.

"The attorneys at present practicing in town are Donald J. Warner, Esq., and his son Donald T., both located at the Centre, and Hubert Williams, at Lakeville. Donald J. represented this town in the Legisture in 1848 and 1866.

"William G. Sterling, son of W. C. Sterling, Esq., was born in Lakeville, commenced the practice of his profession in New York City in 1841, is still in practice there, and is, or has been, a judge of one of the city courts.

"Among the living lawyers who had their birth or education in town, and who are now practicing elsewhere, I recall readily the names of Hon. Roger Averill, who was born in the Wetaug District, prac-

ticed law in this town some twelve years, during which period he held several important positions, and in 1843 represented the town in the Legislature. Mr. Averill removed to Danbury about 1850, held the office of probate judge for that district three years, was elected Lieutenant-Governor four consecutive years, from 1862 to 1866, and represented that town in the General Assembly in 1868.

"Lyman D. Brewster is a graduate of Yale College, is now practicing law in Danbury, has held the office of judge of probate there several years, was judge of the Court of Common Pleas for that county four years, in 1870 was representative in the General Assembly, and is now a member of the State Senate.

"Charles B. Dutcher, born in Wetaug District, practiced law in Spencertown, N. Y., from whence he removed to New York City, and is now a resident of White Plains, N. Y.

"Jared F. Harrison, Esq., son of the late Jared S. Harrison, of Lakeville, was born in the Harrison District, studied law with Hon. J. H. Hubbard, at Lakeville, and subsequently with Hon. T. R. Strong, in Palmyra, where he commenced practice, but is now a practitioner in New York City.

"Charles C. Barton, Esq., son of Hon. Pliny L. Barton, was born in Salisbury, graduated at Trinity College, and is now practicing in Boston, Mass.

"George W. Peet, Esq., born in the house now occupied by Hon. P. L. Barton, in 1825, commenced practice with the Hon. William M. Burrall, of Canaan, and represented that town in the Legislature four sessions, was elected president of the Iron Bank in 1864, and now resides in North Canaan.

"Judson S. Landon was born in the Lime Rock District in 1832, received his education chiefly in the State of New York, was employed as a teacher of mathematics and natural sciences at Princetown, N. Y., for two years; subsequently attended the law-school at Yale College, was admitted to the bar, and commenced practice at Schenectady in 1856. The same year he was elected district attorney of that county, which office he held six years; he also held the office of county judge for that county two terms. In 1874 he was elected justice of the Supreme Court of the Fourth Judicial District of the State of New York, which office he now holds.

"Charles B. Landon, brother of Judson S., was also educated in the State of New York, commenced the study of law with D. J. Warner, Esq., of this town, in 1859, was admitted to the bar in 1862; the same year entered the army as a chaplain in the Twenty-eighth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers; returning from the army late in 1863, he commenced the practice of law in Columbia County, N. Y. In 1867 he entered the ministry in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and is still a member of the New York Conference.

"It will appear from our history thus far that the legal profession has been numerously, and often with eminent ability, represented both at home and abroad, and chiefly by native-born citizens.

"Of clergymen,* whose history is more or less connected with our own, but who now sleep in their graves, having died since 1841, I may repeat the name of Jonathan Lee, who has already been alluded to.

"Rev. Leonard E. Lathrop, who preached thirteen years in the Congregational church in this village, removed to, and preached in Auburn, N. Y., several years, returned in July, 1854, to Connecticut, was settled in Sharon, and died there in 1857. Dr. Lathrop was an able and eloquent divine.

"Revs. W. L. and Henry P. Strong, brothers, were born on Town Hill, and went abroad in early life to preach as Congregational clergymen. William L. died in 1859, and Henry P. in 1875.

"Rev. Edward Hollister and Rev. Edwin Holmes were sons of our soil, but I have been unable to trace their history.

"Rev. Edwin Janes, born in Sheffield, Mass., was educated among us, became a valuable member and preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and died in ———.

"Of the living clergymen, born or educated here, I recall the names of the venerable and Rev. Isaac Bird, born in the west part of the town in 1794, who was for some fourteen years a missionary, residing at different periods in Palestine, at Beirut, and Mount Lebanon, and subsequently became the principal of a flourishing school in Hartford. Mr. Bird is now a resident of Great Barrington, Mass., at the advanced age of eighty-three years.

"Rev. Edmund Janes, a prominent and much valued preacher in the Methodist denomination, was born in Sheffield, but came early to Salisbury, and secured his education while a resident here. He was elected bishop. The duties of his office required or induced him to travel extensively, both in this country and in Europe. His varied and extensive acquirements have rendered him an honored and much loved member of the clerical profession, irrespective of denominational distinctions.

"Revs. Eliphalet and Elisha Whittlesey, sons of the late Eliphalet Whittlesey, Esq., were both born in the Whittlesey District. The former was a missionary for some ten years at the Sandwich Islands, from about 1844 to 1854. The latter is now a resident of North Canaan, and the rector of the Episcopal Church in that place.

"Rev. Joseph Pettee graduated at Yale College in 1833, studied with Dr. Lathrop, preached for a short time as a Congregational clergyman, and subsequently became a Swedenborgian minister. Mr. Pettee is

* Salisbury has given birth or education to several ministers of the gospel, among whom have been James Hutchinson, Samuel Camp, Chauncey Lee, D.D., William L. and Henry P. Strong, Horace Holley, D.D., Isaac Bird, Jonathan Lee (3d), George A. Calhoun, Edward Hollister, Edwin Holmes, Josiah Turner, Joseph Pettee, Edmund and Edwin Janes.

highly esteemed among his brethren, and is an excellent man.

"Revs. Peter M. and Alexander Bartlett, both born in the Whittlesey District, and both at present residents of Tennessee. The former is president, and the latter professor, in Marysville College in that State.

"Rev. Albert Bushnel, son of the late Albert Bushnel, was born in the Ore Hill District, and is now, I believe, preaching in a Congregational Church in Sterling, Ill.

"Of the living clergymen who have been rectors of the Episcopal Church at the Centre I am enabled to give the following names: Rev. Charles Devins was rector in 1841; William Warland's rectorship commenced in 1842; George H. Nichols' in 1846; Ruel H. Tuttle's in 1855; Samuel Jarvis' in 1860; J. A. Wainwright's in 1865; William A. Johnson's in 1871.

"Mr. Johnson is much esteemed not only for his earnestness in preaching, but for his faithfulness in the discharge of his pastoral duties.

"The Episcopalians in town have recently acquired a new and beautiful church edifice at Lime Rock, of which Rev. Millidge Walker is rector.

"The requirements of itineracy in the Methodist Episcopal denomination have rendered it difficult for me to ascertain who, among those that have been stationed in town, are now among the living. The more recent incumbents have been Oscar Haviland, Q. J. Collins, Nathan Hubbell, Clark Wright, William S. Bowton, William Stevens. The latter was transferred in April last, and John G. Oakley is his successor.

"The Congregational society worshiping in this village has been subjected to no change in its pulpit incumbent since 1841. Its present (1876) able and beloved pastor, Dr. Adam Reid,* is now in the fortieth year of his pastorate, and is probably the oldest clergyman having but a single settlement in the State. In 1836 he was engaged to preach for a single year, at the close of which he was settled as permanent pastor. Frequent efforts have been made to obtain his services in other localities, notably at Boston, Hartford, and Brooklyn. Dr. Reid delivered the centennial address of his church in 1844.

"Prominent among our medical practitioners who have deceased since 1841 was Luther Ticknor, who had an extensive practice in this town and vicinity. He was at one time president of the State Medical Society, before which he delivered the annual address in ——. He also represented the town in the General Assembly, as its record shows.

"Henry Fish, born in New York City, married in Salisbury, came here to practice about 1820, remained about twenty-five years, removed to Lee, Mass., about 1845, and died there in 1850, aged sixty-two years. He was a graduate of Yale College, and was a surgeon in the war of 1812.

"Asahel Humphrey came into town from Norfolk, was both physician and druggist, and died here in April, 1852.

"Ovid Plumb, born in Canaan, came into this town in 1830 from Dutchess Co., N. Y., practiced extensively in the vicinity until 1856, when he died at his home near the Twin Lakes.

"Chauncey Reed was born in Salisbury, practiced in Sharon, was a much respected citizen there, as well as an intelligent physician. He died in Sharon in 1856.

"Professor Charles A. Lee was born in the Ticknor District, practiced some years in the city and vicinity of New York, but was more extensively known as a medical lecturer, having for several years lectured in five different States.

"Ferdinand F. Fish, son of the late Henry Fish, was born in New York City, but came to Salisbury when quite young, studied medicine, but did not practice. He spent some years in New York and became quite an eminent chemist. He removed to Waterbury, in this State, was twice elected mayor of that city, and died in Lee, Mass., in 1868.

"Benajah and Caleb Ticknor, brothers of Dr. Luther, were both eminent practitioners, the former as surgeon in the United States navy, and the latter as a homœopathist in New York. Caleb wrote several medical works. He died in New York in 1840.

"William J. Barry came into town from Hartford, located in Lakeville in 1835, practiced there eleven years quite successfully, and then returned to Hartford, where he died in 1847, much lamented.

"William Worden came from Richmond, Mass., located at the Centre village, practiced here about seven years, and died in 1853. Dr. Worden had secured a strong hold upon the people here, and was in full practice up to the time of his death.

"Benjamin Welch, a native of Norfolk, Conn., commenced practice in Lakeville in 1845, and remained here until his decease in 1874. He, too, was highly esteemed in his profession, and was much beloved, especially by the poor, whom he cheerfully attended.

"The preceding physicians are all dead.

"Adonijah Strong, son of the late Hon. Martin Strong, born in Salisbury, studied with the late Dr. Luther Ticknor, and is now in practice at Honesdale, Pa.

"J. O. Niles practiced in Salisbury about eight years, went into the army (for a few years) about 1861, returned to Salisbury, from whence he went to Schenectady, N. Y., and from thence to Chatham, N. Y.

"Samuel P. Church, son of Judge Samuel Church, was born in Salisbury, commenced practice in Derby in 1847, removed to Newburgh, N. Y., in 1857, where he is still actively engaged in his profession.

"Elisha W. Cleveland went from Lakeville to New York City in 1826, practiced there thirty years, and

* Dr. Reid died November 2, 1878.

returned to Lakeville in 1856, and still resides among us, at the age of seventy-eight.

"George Sterling, son of George W. Sterling, of Sharon, practiced in town a year or two about 1864.

"Dr. J. H. Blodgett practiced in town from 1866 to 1873.

"The venerable moderator, William H. Walton, first chosen to preside over this meeting, was once, I believe, a medical student.

"The medical gentlemen now in town are William Bissell and John L. Orton, located in Lakeville, and Bradford J. Thompson, at Salisbury Centre.

"Henry M. Knight* came into town from Stafford Springs, and commenced practice in 1851 with Dr. Benjamin Welch.

[The only physician in town not named in Governor Holley's address is Robert Phelps Knight, M.D., son and successor to the late lamented Henry M. Knight, M.D., the organizer and efficient head of the "Connecticut School for Imbeciles," at Lakeville.]

"The political interests of the town have been represented in the State senate at five different sessions since 1841, viz.: by Hon. John H. Hubbard, in 1847 and 1851; by Charles E. Botsford, in 1857; by George Coffing, in 1861; and by Pliny L. Barton, in 1873.

"Among gentlemen who have held honorable positions in our own and other communities who have not already been alluded to in one or the other of the professions, and who had their birth in Salisbury, I may mention Prof. Albert E. Church, son of the late Hon. Samuel Church, who was educated at the United States Military Academy at West Point, where he was graduated in 1828. In 1838 he was appointed professor of mathematics, which position he still holds after nearly forty years of service,—proof beyond question of the value of his services. Prof. Church has published four mathematical works. He still claims to be a citizen of Salisbury,—having from his majority been in the service of the government, he has gained no residence elsewhere.

"George W. Holley, educated in part at West Point, but unable to continue his duties there on account of his deafness, has been a member of the New York Legislature, is the author of a work on Niagara, and has written extensively for the public press. He is a resident of Niagara Falls, where he has resided for many years.

"Hon. W. H. Barnum, though not a professional gentleman, has not only represented the town in the General Assembly, but has also been a member of the House of Representatives in Congress for some nine years, and was a member of the United States Senate one term.

"The following gentlemen, natives of this town, have represented other towns in this State in the General Assembly since 1841:

1850–58–62.—George W. Peet, for Canaan.
1852.—Chauncey Reed, for Sharon.
1857 and 1864.—Fitch Landon, for Sharon.
1865.—F. N. Holley, for Wolcottville.
1865.—N. E. Wood, for North Canaan.
1866.—N. M. Brown, for North Canaan.
1869.—E. J. Reed, for Sharon.
1869.—J. S. Wheeler, for Colebrook.
1866 and 1868.—Egbert Bartlett, for Derby.
1870.—Lyman Brewster, for Danbury, present senator.

"The list of town officers for a generation past is, of course, too numerous to record here. The magistrates who have been most frequently called upon as *trying justices*, so called, have been Robert N. Fuller and John H. Russell, both deceased, and Lorenzo Tupper, James Ensign, and Andrew J. Spurr.

"James Ensign has been county surveyor for some years past, and is still in office. Since 1841, John G. Mitchell, Robert N. Fuller, Albert Moore, and Silas Moore have each held the office of judge of probate in the order named; the latter still holds the office. Daniel Pratt has held the office of town clerk since 1863, and still acts in that capacity. His predecessors since 1841 have been Roger Averill, for five years; Robert N. Fuller, for one year; D. J. Warner, for eight years; Newton L. Dexter, for four years; Henry J. Reed, who died soon after his appointment, and D. J. Warner was appointed to fill his place. Henry Hubbard filled the office four years.

"The manufacture of iron in various forms has been one of the leading industries of the town from its earliest settlement, and without going back to the period of our Revolution, when cannon were cast here for the service of both the army and navy of the United States, and without referring again to iron-masters, who have been particularly alluded to in our Centennial history, I may and do refer with pride and pleasure to some of those who have given an impetus to our prosperity as a town in this department of industry since that period. Of those who have passed from among us within the last generation I recall the names of John C. Coffing, Milo Barnum, Lee Canfield, Leonard Richardson, Nathaniel Church, Newman Holley, Samuel C. Scoville, Robert Bostwick, George Coffing, Horatio Ames.

"Among those who are still living, but who have retired from this branch of business, the names of A. and S. Moore, William C. Sterling, and John H. Coffing occur to me. Mr. Albert Moore and Mr. Sterling have passed respectively the ages of seventy-eight and eighty-two, while our respected townsman, Horace Landon, Esq., remains in active business at the ripe age of nearly eighty years.

"Others of our townsmen actively engaged in this industry in town and elsewhere are Hon. William H. Barnum, Samuel S. Robbins, George Landon, George Church, J. and C. Scoville, and Frederick Miles. Among their products are car-wheels. These, of a superior quality, are extensively manufactured by the Barnum Richardson Company, at Lime Rock. They are so extensively used in the country that there are

* See biography.

but few of us who travel that do not find ourselves borne along over almost any part of our railway system on Salisbury car-wheels.

"Our iron-masters of the present day, however, are chiefly makers of pig iron.

"The manufacture of wrought iron in its various branches, once so important a business in town, has become, I believe, entirely extinct, or nearly so, within a comparatively few years. Anchors, chain-cables, and musket-iron, car and locomotive axles, heavy screws for cotton and other presses, and a great variety of merchant and machinery iron were manufactured at Mount Riga, at the Centre, Lime Rock, and Falls Village. Very large and superior wrought-iron cannon were made at Ames' works at Falls Village during the late war, and were sold to the War Department. The great anchors that were furnished for the two war frigates built in New York for the Greeks, in their struggle for independence in their war of 1821, were made at Mount Riga. The musket-iron and railroad axles of various kinds, so extensively manufactured a few years since, have been nearly superseded by the use of Bessemer steel. The manufacture of this steel has been largely introduced into this country by a Salisbury engineer, who learned the process in England, and who has built some of the most extensive steel-works in this country.* He is now president of the American Association of Mining Engineers, and is still actively engaged in his profession.

"The principal *improvements* that have been made in our manufactures within the period since 1841 have been the extension of the car-wheel business and the works of the Barnard Hardware Company, both located at Lime Rock, the erection of cutlery-works by A. H. Holley in Lakeville in 1844, and now carried on by the Holley Manufacturing Company, and the manufacture of woolen and other fabrics by the Washinee Company, at the Centre. These establishments have all accomplished their purpose in producing excellent work, but they have not all been equally successful in a pecuniary point of view.

"Our agriculturists have not fallen behind the surrounding communities in their various occupations, and have contributed their efforts towards maintaining the reputation of the town as one of the best farming towns in the county, if not in the State.

"The committee appointed by the General Assembly in 1732 to examine 'the colony lands west of the Ousatonic River,' and lay out a township in the northern section thereof, reported six lakes estimated to contain two thousand acres, and a rough waste mountain in the northeast corner of said township estimated to contain four thousand acres, the remainder they thought would accommodate a sufficient number of inhabitants for a town.

"Our mining interests were greatly extended during the war of the Rebellion, and were sources of wealth. But for the past few years they have experienced the depressing influences of previous excessive production, although they are still wrought to a very considerable extent.

"The Salisbury Savings Society, located at Lakeville, is another of our institutions brought into existence since our centennial history was written, and has proved to be as beneficial as it is popular. It was organized in 1848, and Walter R. Whittlesey was elected its first treasurer. He was succeeded in 1865 by Thomas L. Norton, who still holds the office.

"A banking firm has also been established at Lakeville, under the name of Robbins, Burrall & Co., which has proved to be a source of great convenience to our business community.

"The Iron Bank,† which was chartered in May, 1847, is virtually a Salisbury institution, although it is located on the Canaan side of the Housatonic River.

"The first newspaper established in town, and which is still successfully conducted, was started by J. L. Pease, who came into town from Lee, Mass. The first number of the paper, the *Connecticut Western News*, was issued July 14, 1871.‡

"The construction of the Connecticut Western Railroad, one of the most important contributions to the business interests, as well as to the facilities for communication ever established in this vicinity, not only for Salisbury but for all Northwestern Connecticut, is more indebted for its organization to Salisbury than to any other town on its line. We concede to other towns active and efficient aid in the procurement of its charter and in liberal subscriptions to its stock, but the efficient work of its organization began here. The contract for its construction was made in 1869, and the first train over the road (except construction trains) was an excursion to Poughkeepsie from Hartford, in December, 1871.

"Our educational interests have kept pace with those of surrounding communities, and are decidedly in advance of what they were five-and-thirty years ago; more pains have been taken to secure educated and efficient teachers; greater facilities have been furnished for the acquirement of an education, and our public schools are not only free but attendance is compulsory. We have no institutions for education higher than the common school, except two or three select schools, of which favorable reports are given. Our school-houses are a great improvement upon those of even a quarter of a century since, and are generally a credit to the town. On the whole, Mr. Moderator, I think that our children are better taught in the district schools than those adults are whom we endeavor annually to instruct in reading in our town-room.

* Alexander L. Holley.

† See history of town of Canaan.

‡ Now published at Canaan.

"The Roman Catholics in this vicinity have erected a beautiful and convenient church edifice at Lakeville within the past eighteen months, which does credit to their taste, and which we hope and trust will have a healthful influence upon all who worship there. The temperance reform which they have instituted has already been productive of good.

"The order of 'Good Templars,' established at Lakeville, numbers about one hundred members, and is in a flourishing condition; T. L. Norton, Esq., is the presiding officer. The object is the promotion of temperance.*

"The war of the Rebellion was *not* an institution of Salisbury origin. As it occurred, however, within the lifetime of the present generation, and as it was one of the most gigantic and causeless of modern times, and having been suppressed also by as brave and patriotic a people as ever drew the sword in defense of liberty and law, of home and country, it is proper that it should be referred to even here in our limited community. It demands a record indeed if for no other reason than to testify to posterity the efforts and sacrifices which were made on our part to transmit to them an unimpaired Union. Salisbury did its full share in the accomplishment of this work, having sent to the army three hundred and fifty-three men, of whom fifty-three laid down their lives either on the battle-fields of Olustee, Petersburg, or Drury's Bluff, Port Hudson, Murfreesboro', Deep Bottom, and Cold Harbor, or died of wounds or disease contracted in the service. As far as this feeble effort of mine will avail, the names of these patriotic men shall be preserved in the archives of the town, and transmitted to coming generations, who will follow our example, and forever hold in grateful remembrance their deeds and their memories. *Their* names alone, however, do not constitute the entire roll of honor for our town, but they are the only persons whom we know that sacrificed their lives in the service; other noble men, equally patriotic and devoted, who escaped with their lives, merit and will receive equal honor with those who fell on the battle-fields. Their names already form a part of our recorded history.

"The following is a list of the dead referred to above:

Orin H. Knight, Charles Caul, P. Ostrander, James Ostrander, Adam Ostrander, Monroe Whiteman, Amos Woodin, Robert W. Bragg, Edmond Hickey, Ezra B. Morris, Walter C. Sparks, Reuben R. Speed, Henry Volker, Jacob F. Rapp, Chester A. Johnson, John Lapham, G. W. Mansfield, Guerdon Davidson, Daniel Glaren, John W. Surner, Henry S. Wheeler, Joseph Hooper, Barnard Woodhead, Aaron E. Babcock, S. W. Wolcott, H. Pitt Bostworth, A. E. Barnes, Peter Finkle, Orville D. Owen, Elisha Cleveland, Owen McNeil, Alfred De Bois, Joseph B. Bond, Egbert F. Nott, Ovid P. Shaw, Orville O. Blake, Andrew Bull, Andrew W. Durrall, Renslaer McArthur, Egbert Rowe, J. W. Speed, D. Owen, Eben P. Wolcott, Henry S. Wright, J. Melton Bishop, J. Harper Smith, Cornelius Turner, John Brant, Peter Burns, John Donohue, Jourdan Brazee, Henry Surriner, John S. Addison, Charles Brown.

"The following persons were elected or promoted to the offices named:

Rev. Samuel S. Jarvis, chaplain, First Regiment Heavy Artillery.
James Hubbard, brigadier-general by brevet, Second Heavy Artillery.
Orin H. Knight, captain, Second Heavy Artillery.
William A. Bailey, chaplain, Twenty-eighth Regiment.
Milton Bradley and Wilfred Matison, quartermasters; Charles B. Landon, captain; Joseph Bostwick, first lieutenant; Warren C. Daily, second lieutenant.
E. Lewis Moore, adjutant, Seventh Regiment.
Edward S. Hubbard, second lieutenant, Nineteenth Regiment.
Joseph Slater, second lieutenant, Eleventh Regiment.
Admatha Bates, second lieutenant Co. L, Second Heavy Artillery.

"This reference to our late war reminds me of some facts regarding the French war of 1756–57, that were not referred to particularly by Judge Church in his address. As Salisbury has the credit of furnishing its full share of aid in all the wars that have occurred in our country since its settlement, the fact should be stated that at the early period of 1756, one hundred and twenty years ago, we had in this town two well-organized military companies, from which 'enlistments and impressments' were made from time to time, and requisitions were also made upon captains to hold their men in readiness to go into service at a moment's notice, who were called 'Minute-Men.' I have in my possession orders issued chiefly by Col. Marsh, of Litchfield, to Capts. Moore and Landon, ordering them from time to time to send men to the northern frontier. They did so not unfrequently, but I do not know in what numbers. The Capt. Moore referred to was grandfather of Messrs. Albert and Silas Moore, and Capt. Landon was the ancestor of Messrs. Horace and James Landon.

"There is abundant evidence, I believe, to establish the fact that several of the regiments surrendered by Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga, in our war of the Revolution, were quartered for several days in this town, a part of them at Lakeville, and a part of them on the farm of the Messrs. Moore. One of those soldiers (John Lotz) deserted from one of those regiments, and was for many years an inhabitant of Salisbury, and served as a miller for my grandfather and my father.

"Rev. Edmund S. Janes and his brother came from Sheffield with their parents in 1812. They attended the district schools of this town for a few years, and subsequently advanced their education, each of them, by teaching some six years. Edmund S. entered the Christian ministry in 1830. In 1840 he was elected financial secretary of the American Bible Society, and in 1844 was elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In the course of his ministry he received the respective degrees of Doctor of Medicine, Law, and Divinity.

"David Lyman was born near the Centre, was admitted to the bar of this county in 1841, practiced law some five years, and then entered the ministry of

* The present (February, 1881) officers in the Templars' lodge are John Cleveland, W. C. T.; Miss Lillian Bundy, W. V. T.; George Bundy, S.; Ella Wood, F. S.; F. Wheeler, T.; Henry Wilson, C.; Henry Beers, M.; Mrs. James Miller, G.; Will White, S.

the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he still remains.

"Jonathan T. Norton, son of Henry S. Norton, studied law with D. J. Warner, Esq., was admitted to the bar in this county, practiced a short time in Cornwall, and then removed to Brooklyn, N. Y., where he now resides.

"William Norton, brother of the above, is now practicing law with Judge Treat, of Bridgeport.

"J. Newton Dexter read law in Salisbury with D. J. Warner, Esq., entered the army during the late Rebellion, subsequently resumed the study of the law, was admitted to the bar in this county, and is now practicing in Waverly, N. Y.

"Milton J. Warner, son of Noadiah Warner, graduated at Williams College, read law with D. J. Warner, and now practices in Waverly, N. Y.

"James L. Orr was born in Hudson, N. Y., came into town quite young, and was educated by the late Albert Bushnell. He read law with the late Hon. John H. Hubbard, was admitted to the bar in this county, and practiced a few years in Sharon, from whence he removed to Michigan City. After a few years' practice there, returned to, and died in, Salisbury.

"John G. Reid, son of Rev. Adam Reid, read law with D. J. Warner, admitted to the bar in this county, practiced a short time in Kent, in this county. He entered the army during the Rebellion, where he distinguished himself as a brave soldier. He is now in practice in Chicago.

"George L. Hubbell read law with D. J. Warner, Esq., practiced in New Haven, removed to Davenport, Iowa, where he is now in practice.

"Henry and Daniel Smith, sons of Samuel Smith, were both born in Salisbury. Both were able preachers in the Methodist Episcopal Church. Henry, the elder, still lives in Canaan, Columbia Co., N. Y. Daniel filled several important stations in some of our principal cities, and was quite an author. He died some years since.

"Alanson Reed, son of the late Merwin Reed, was also a preacher of considerable ability in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

"Dr. Gordon C. Spencer, born in town in 1789, practiced in Jefferson Co., N. Y., and died in Watertown, in that county, in 1859.

"Natives of our own soil, or gentlemen trained among us from early life, have occupied many prominent positions in our own and other States, who have done honor to themselves and to their country. Among the positions thus occupied I recall those of one secretary of war, three United States senators and seven representatives in Congress, three eminent chief justices of three different States, four Governors of States at home and abroad, two Lieutenant-Governors, many senators in our own General Assembly, two presidents and several professors in colleges, one bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, military and naval officers, and several lawyers and clergymen of high repute.*

"In contemplating this array of worthy names, a pertinent inquiry suggests itself to my mind in this connection. Shall we continue to send forth men from our town who will dignify the positions they may occupy, and do equal honor to the town with those who have preceded them? Shall we prove to the world that in education and refinement, in social culture, political integrity and sagacity, far-reaching and wise plans for the future of our country, we may be able to controvert the oft-repeated assertion that we are degenerating; that our ancestors were wiser and better than the later generations of men? Have we no reason to apprehend that the corruption and extravagance of the age, the bitterness of party spirit, the want of charity towards each other, the malignity with which candidates for and incumbents of exalted political and social positions are pursued and traduced, will compel the future historian to verify and emphasize the charge of degeneracy?

"In connection with this subject, I cannot refrain from giving a short extract from Judge Church's 'Centennial Address.' He says,—

"'This is not the time nor the proper occasion to indulge in political reflections, but I cannot discharge a duty which I owe to the young men of my native place—the persons with whom, in part, the destinies of the country are soon to be intrusted—without entreating them to divest themselves of party and political prejudices. What is prejudice but an opinion formed without impartial examination? This is a crime, and inexcusable in this age and country. My young friends, never be afraid of bringing preconceived opinions to the test of a patient and disinterested inquiry.'

"'He being dead, yet speaketh,' and speaketh wisely."

CHAPTER LIV.

SALISBURY (Continued).

Congregational Church†—St. John's Church—Trinity Church, Lime Rock—Methodist Episcopal, Lakeville—Methodist Episcopal, Lime Rock—Catholic, Lakeville.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

"As one of the most prominent purposes to be accomplished by corporate privileges was the support of the gospel ministry here, so the earliest efforts of the town were directed to that object. As early as January, 1742, a committee was appointed 'to seek out for a minister to preach to us three months.' As yet there was no established place of public worship in the town, and no building which could accommodate even the then few inhabitants, and therefore the town

* Secretary of War, Peter B. Porter; United States Senators, Nathaniel Chipman, J. S. Johnston; Representatives in Congress, Peter B. Porter, M. Chittenden, G. H. Chapin, T. R. Strong, J. M. Holley, J. H. Hubbard, W. H. Barnum; Governors, Chittenden, Galusha, Skinner, Holley; Lieutenant-Governors, Holley and Averill; Presidents of Colleges, Holley and Bartlett; Bishop, Janes.

† From Judge Church's address.

designated places of worship in its different sections, that all might be alternately accommodated. The house of Henry Van Dusen, at Weatogue, of Cornelius Knickerbacor, at Lakeville, and of Nathaniel Buell, at Lime Rock, were established as places of meeting; and this system was pursued until after the call of Mr. Lee.

"In June, 1742, a gentleman whose name was Hesterbrook was employed to preach three months. In April, 1743, an unsuccessful attempt was made to call a minister. In the succeeding month the effort was renewed, and Mr. Thomas Lewis was invited to preach on probation. He preached seventeen Sabbaths, but not proving acceptable to the people, no call for settlement was given. On the 3d day of January, 1744, Mr. Jonathan Lee, of Lebanon, received a call for settlement, which was accepted. The letter of acceptance was as follows:

"'SALISBURY, Aug. 19, 1744.

"'*To the inhabitants of the town aforesaid:*

"'GENTLEMEN AND BRETHREN,—I have again carefully considered your call to me to labor with you in the sacred work of the gospel ministry. I have endeavored to hear and discern the call of God, which is my only rule to act by. I have considered your proposals for my maintenance and support, among which, as I understand them, are as follows: You have voted annually to give me £40, lawful money, which, in Old Tenor money, amounts to £160; and for the fourth year of my ministry you have voted to add 50s., lawfully money; and for the fifth year, you have voted to add 50s. more of the same tenor, and so to continue, which amounts to £180 of Old Tenor bills, being £45 of lawful money. And having received encouragements of other needed assistances and helps, and, as far as I can discover, I being called not only of you, but of God, I therefore do hereby testify mine acceptance of the call and your proposals, and hereby profess my willingness to labor for your good in the work of the gospel ministry, according as I may be assisted by the grace of Almighty God; and hoping and trusting in his goodness, and depending upon a continual remembrance in the fervent prayers of the faithful, I give and devote myself to Christ, and my services to you for his sake, who am your friend and servant.

"'JONATHAN LEE.'

"He had preached on probation for a short time before. Previous to Mr. Lee's call the town had voted to erect for the minister a log house thirty feet long and twenty-four feet wide. This house, too, was intended, and used temporarily, as the meeting-house. The terms of Mr. Lee's settlement, aside from the right of land appropriated to the first minister, were forty pounds, lawful money, with an annual increase until it should amount to forty-five pounds, or one hundred and eighty pounds in old tenor bills, as appears by his letter of acceptance.

"The log house erected for the minister was not finished when Mr. Lee came here with his family, and his first dwelling-place was an apartment temporarily fitted up in the end of a blacksmith's shop, with stools for chairs and slabs for tables; and the poor minister was often compelled to carry his bushel of wheat upon his back to Lamb's mill for grinding.

"Mr. Lee, having accepted the call to settle here, he and Thomas Chipman, Esq., were requested by the town to fix upon the time of ordination, and '*agree upon the men to do the work.*' On the 23d day of November, 1744, Mr. Lee was ordained by a select ordaining council,—*the men agreed upon to do the work* at the log house which had been erected for his use. Why a select council was called to perform this service, instead of the Consociation to which the town belonged, we are not informed. The proceeding was afterwards condemned as irregular, and as a departure from the Saybrook canons; and several of the council were censured for participating in the ordination without the advice of the Association. No evil, however, resulted to the town from this procedure, nor was Mr. Lee at all implicated in its irregularity. The connection of Mr. Lee with this people was long and successful, and attended, perhaps, with as much harmony as was usual in those days of acquiescence in ecclesiastical measures.

"Mr. Lee continued to be the sole settled minister here forty-four years. He died Oct. 8, 1788, and was interred in the old Centre burying-yard. He was a graduate of Yale College, of the class of 1742. The family of Mr. Lee was numerous, and some members of it in after-life distinguished.

"It was not until the 23d day of April, 1746," says Judge Church, "that the town voted to build a meeting-house, and the place first designated for this purpose was the elevated ground north of John C. Coffing's dwelling-house. This location was opposed by the people at the north part of the town, and in May, 1747, a committee, consisting of Ebenezer Marsh, Joseph Bird, and Joseph Sanford, was appointed by the General Court to designate the place for the meeting-house. The committee designated two places: one where the town had by its vote fixed it, and another a little north of Joseph Lee's dwelling-house. Joseph Lee dwelt where William Bushnell now (1841) lives, nearly opposite this house. The General Court directed the house to be built near Mr. Lee's, and that the sills of it should inclose the stake placed by the committee *exactly in the centre.* Measures were immediately taken to build the house; the time of the *raising* was fixed, and the town voted that Ensign Samuel Bellows should procure *sixteen gallons of rum,* and Sergt. Samuel Moore eight bushels of wheat, to be made into cake, for the raising. The meeting-house was raised on the 24th and 25th days of March, 1749, on the spot where the hotel now stands, opposite this house. The town had no title to the land on which they erected their meeting-house; but Mr. Robert Walker, of Stratford, one of the original proprietors of the town, by deed dated 29th May, 1750, gave to the town a small triangular piece of land, on the west side of the highway, including the meeting-house, for a burying-yard. This piece of land extended from the south line of the old burying-yard northerly along the highway, forming an acute angle on the highway, nearly opposite the present school-house.

"At the same time Mr. Walker conveyed to the town, for a parade, a piece of land on the east side of the highway, on which the Congregational meeting-house now stands. It was bounded south by the

highway, then open and running easterly, through Stiles and College grants, to Lamb's iron-works; it was six rods in width, and extended north from the aforesaid road twenty rods. The old meeting-house continued to be used as such fifty years only, and until the present Congregational meeting-house was finished, in the year 1800. It was used for town and society meetings until the year 1813, when, by lease dated the 19th day of January, 1813, the town conveyed it to the late Simeon Granger, on condition that he and his assigns should at all times furnish the town with a convenient room for town and society purposes, public libraries, etc. The lease included, also, the vacant lands derived from Mr. Walker, on the west side of the highway, which had not been before disposed of nor included within the burying-yard. A considerable portion of this was then used as a public highway, extending westerly up the hill, and has never been discontinued as such, but still remains open and used as the only practicable way to the burying-yard.

"In 1789 the parsonage committee was directed to apply to Mr. Chauncey Lee, son of the deceased minister, to preach here on probation.

"In November, 1790, a call was given to Rev. William F. Miller, and in 1791 a call was given to Rev. John Elliott to settle here in the ministry; but both invitations were declined. On the 2d of October, 1792, a call was unanimously given to Rev. James Glassbrook to become the minister of this people, under restrictions and conditions such as I suppose the ecclesiastical authorities could not have approved. The call was accepted. It was a mere hiring for an unlimited time, with liberty to either town or minister to dissolve the connection upon a previous six months' notice. The assent of the Association was neither asked nor given. Mr. Glassbrook was a Scotch gentleman of popular talents, but for some cause, not now very well defined, his popularity waned fast, and before the expiration of his first year's service the town gave him notice to quit. Mr. Glassbrook did not long survive this event, but died at his residence, where Mr. Revilo Fuller now lives, on the 8th day of October, 1793.

"The Rev. Timothy Cooley was invited to settle here on the 30th day October, 1795, but refused. On the 27th day of March, 1797, Rev. Joseph Warren Crossman, of Taunton, Mass., accepted a call here, and was soon after ordained, and continued a successful ministry until his death, on the 13th day of December, 1812. Mr. Crossman was a graduate of Brown University, Rhode Island. Of this good man we have not yet ceased to speak. He was a man of great excellence of character. As a preacher, many excelled him; as a pastor, he exhibited a model worthy of all imitation. Prudence was prominently displayed in all his intercourse with this people. The religion he preached was exemplified in himself. He loved his fellow-men, not because they bore the same sectarian name with himself, but because they were his fellow-men. He was the minister of a denomination, but he was the friend of all. His piety was not spoiled by prejudice, and he could joyfully recognize a disciple of his Master, as well among the *ministers* as the people of other denominations.

"The ecclesiastical concerns of the Congregational parish, in conformity with the general usage of this colony and State, had been managed by the town previous to the year 1804, in which year a Congregational society, distinct from the town, was organized, and succeeded in all the property and interests which the town had managed in its ecclesiastical capacity.

"After the death of Mr. Crossman no minister was settled here until the year 1818.

"On the 5th day of April, 1813, the society, by a divided vote, called Mr. John B. Whittlesey to become its minister. This was an occasion of much subsequent excitement. The friends of Mr. Whittlesey were numerous and respectable, and his opponents influential and determined. For a time the permanent union of the society seemed to be in danger. Mr. Whittlesey at first accepted the call; the opposition to him continued and increased; he doubted, then declined. His friends persisted, and again he accepted the call, but finally declined altogether. During this strife much exasperated feeling was manifested. But new candidates begat new preferences, so that harmony was again restored, and the society, by a united vote, on the 26th day of July, 1815, invited the settlement of Mr. Chauncey A. Goodrich, later professor in Yale College, but without success. Again another unsuccessful call was given, and on the 29th day of November, 1816, Mr. Federal Burt, of Southampton, Mass., was solicited to become the minister.

"But in November, 1817, a call was given, under some opposition, to Mr. Lavius Hyde, of Franklin, which was accepted, and Mr. Hyde was ordained on the 18th day of March, 1818. Soon, however, increased opposition appeared, and the harmony of the society was once more broken up. Councils were called for consultation and advice, and at length, after a faithful but unhappy service of about four years, Mr. Hyde was dismissed from his charge.

"The society remained destitute of a settled ministry until Rev. Leonard E. Lathrop was installed on the 2d day of February, 1825. Mr. Lathrop was a distinguished graduate of Middlebury College, Vermont, and had been ordained as a Presbyterian minister, and had been settled as the pastor of a Presbyterian parish in Wilmington, N. C. Few clergymen possess to such an extent the confidence of the entire community, as did Mr. Lathrop the respect of all classes and denominations in the town. The regret at parting was deep and mutual. Mr. Lathrop, at his own solicitation, was dismissed from his society here on the 25th of October, 1836, and was soon after settled in Auburn, N. Y."

He was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Adam Reid, who died Nov. 2, 1878. He was one of the most eloquent and effective clergymen that ever preached in Litchfield County, if not in the State. He came from Scotland, his native country, in 1835; preached one year in Amenia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.; was then invited to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Salisbury for one year, which invitation he accepted. At the close of that year, in 1836, he was settled as pastor. His pastorate continued for forty years, when, on the 23d of September, 1877, his resignation was reluctantly accepted by a saddened congregation. Strenuous efforts were made during the first twenty years of his settlement to induce him to accept calls from churches at Boston, Hartford, and Brooklyn, N. Y. But he had become attached to the people of his charge, and he chose to spend his life in Salisbury. Members of his society furnished him with the means of visiting his native country on three different occasions. The society also continued his salary and supplied his pulpit in his absence. His successor, Rev. Cornelius Ladd Kitchel, was installed on the 20th of December, 1877, and is the present incumbent, April, 1881. The church edifice was erected in the year 1800, and in its exterior presents the same general appearance that it did when first completed. Several interior alterations have been made.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.*

Of the early introduction of the Church of England into Salisbury we have but traditional information. Settled principally from the neighboring province of New York by persons of Dutch descent, there is reason to infer that, in common with many of their co-religionists in other localities, the deprivation of the services of the National Church of Holland led them to look kindly upon those of the Established Church of England. At least traces of this leaning towards Episcopacy are found at an early period; and, doubtless, but for the loss of records and documents, the introduction of the Church of England in this town might be antedated by a number of years. Of this we are certain, that in 1764 the number of church families in Salisbury was sufficient to attract the notice and enlist the pastoral care of the Rev. Thomas Davies, A.M., the faithful and successful missionary of the venerable Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts in Litchfield County. In a letter addressed by this excellent missionary to the secretary of the society under date of this year, after mentioning "Litchfield, Cornwall, and Sharon" as the places "where a missionary will officiate on Sundays," Mr. Davies proceeds,—

"There are a number of towns more in this county which will naturally be included in that part of the mission, viz., Goshen, Torrington, Harwinton, New Hartford, Norfolk, Salisbury, and Canaan, in which places are a few church people who desire to come under the society's protection."

Nor was Mr. Davies content with merely representing this desire on the part of the "few church people" in Salisbury. His "Notitia Parochiales," a fragment of which has been preserved, has the following entries, noting the dates of his visitations of the town, the names of those he baptized, and even the texts of the sermons he preached to the little gatherings of Episcopalians who assembled at his coming:

"1764, July 15, Salisbury, 2 Tim., ii. 19; 2 Peter, i. 10. August 19th, Salisbury, Ezek., xviii. 31; Phil., iv. 13. September 23d, Salisbury, Titus, ii. 11, 12; Hebrews, xi. 6. Baptized Sarah Jeffreys, daughter of Ebenezer Jeffreys. October 23d, Salisbury, Hebrews, xi. 6, 7. Baptized Sarah Charity and Hyman, children of Hyman Bozrough; Samuel and Elizabeth, of Lawrence, and Molley and Jane, of Abraham Knickerbocker; Elisha, Josiah, and Bartholomew, of Elisha Hurlbut; Solomon, of William Whitney; Hannah and Charity, of Ruluff Dutcher."†

No further entries or sermons or baptisms at Salisbury are found in these interesting memoranda, and their sudden cessation would appear to strengthen the statement of Judge Church in his "Centennial Address" that

"Before the war of the Revolution there were so many families belonging to the Church of England in this town that some efforts were made at organization, but nothing effective."

At the same time the fact that Mr. Davies made four visits, and baptized fourteen individuals within a space of three months, and the allusion to this portion of his mission in his correspondence with this venerable society, together with Chief Justice Church's later statement in his Litchfield centennial address, that a congregation "worshiping with the Liturgy of the English Church" was "soon found" in Salisbury "in common with other towns where organized parishes are known to have existed from time to time," lead us to infer that the Salisbury congregation, if not a parish organization, was undoubtedly of older origin than even Mr. Davies' earliest visit, and that it either grew out of the love of the original settlers for the church, or sprang from the same causes that induced the change of ecclesiastical relation by the Rev. Solomon Palmer, of Cornwall, from the "Standing Order" to Episcopacy, full ten years prior to the date of these "Notitia." Besides, the application of the churchmen in Salisbury to the venerable society through Mr. Davis, already referred to, was of itself a sufficient "organization." By this act the Episcopalians in Salisbury became legal parishioners of the Church of England in Litchfield County, and would be recognized as such by him. This application and recognition freed them from the taxes laid by town-vote for the support of the Congregationalist establishment, and turned their assessments into another channel. The examination of the town-records of Salisbury would doubtless afford evidence of the number and wealth of the Episcopal community at this time, and might, if done, add much to our knowledge of the strength of Episcopacy in the town. In

* Contributed by Rev. William Allen Johnson.

† Mr. Dutcher was buried at New Milford, where his tombstone may be seen.

any event this little band of churchmen did not die out. Though there are no records extant of any ministrations in Salisbury by the Rev. Mr. Palmer, who was again appointed to the Litchfield mission after the death of Mr. Davies, tradition recalls the occasional services of the Rev. James Nichols, both before and subsequent to the war of the Revolution, and the following extract from the register of the Rev. Gideon Bostwick, of Great Barrington, Mass., communicated to the writer by the Rev. A. H. Bailey, D.D., of Sheldon, Vt., are evidences of the life of this little band of churchmen, and gave good promise of a better day to come:

"1780, Salisbury, July 9th.—Baptized Harriet, daughter of Josiah Hawley and Hannah, his wife; Mary, daughter of Timothy Chitenden and Rebecca, his wife; Giles Bird, son of Giles Hall and Electa, his wife.

"1783, June 22.—Baptized Ursula, daughter of Jacob Bogardus and Patience, his wife."

This register, showing official acts performed in Litchfield, Canaan, Salisbury, Norfolk, and Cornwall, from 1773 to 1785, is a noble attestation of the missionary spirit of this excellent clergyman, while these laborious services seem in one sense a graceful recognition of the establishment of the Great Barrington parish by the Rev. Mr. Davies years before. And this kind oversight on the part of the few clergymen in this section of the State was shown by occasional ministrations rendered by the Rev. Ashbel Baldwin, of Litchfield, the Rev. Daniel Burhans, of Newtown, and the Rev. Truman Marsh, of Litchfield. A service held in this town by the Rev. Mr. Baldwin is thus noticed in the *Litchfield Monitor*, Vol. IV., No. 191:

"Salisbury, Sept. 6, 1788.—Died in this town, on the 2d inst., Mr. George Marsh, in the sixty-third year of his age. On the 4th his funeral rites were performed, and a sermon adapted to the occasion was preached by the Rev. Ashbel Baldwin, of Litchfield."

Other notices of these visits from the neighboring clergy might, doubtless, be found on a further examination of the files of this venerable repository of town and county items.

Land was purchased for parish use in 1792, and from this time for a number of years, lay reading was regularly kept up by Capt. Timothy Chittenden. At the convention of the diocese in 1801, Capt. Chittenden was in attendence as a delegate, and at the clerical convocation held at the same place and time the Rev. Caleb Child, of Massachusetts, who appears to have been for a time in charge of this parish, though only in deacon's orders, was tried, on a deposition of Mr. Beriah Chittenden, of Salisbury, for doctrinal defection and error in life, and was deposed from the ministry.

At the convention in 1808 the committee "appointed to ascertain the bounds of the several cures in the diocese" report "Salisbury and Canaan" as vacant, thus recognizing the continued existence of the parish, which had doubtless suffered bitterly in consequence of ministerial unfaithfulness, succeeded by utter want of pastoral care. The following year Rev. Sturges Gilbert, who had himself but lately been admitted to the diaconate, was assigned to the care of the "churches in Kent, Sharon, and Salisbury," and reported from his associated parishes to the convention of 1809 forty baptisms and three funerals. In later reports the name of Salisbury is dropped, and nothing more appears of this "little flock" till the mention of their visitation by the Rev. Aaron Humphreys, missionary of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, appended to the convention journal of 1820. Mr. Humphrey, after stating that he had "visited in his missionary capacity Canaan and Salisbury," proceeds as follows:

"At Salisbury there are also a few Episcopalians, destitute of the means of procuring the services of a clergyman and deprived of the regular administration of the ordinances of the gospel. The aid of the society extended to these congregations might be productive of great usefulness."

A brighter day had dawned for the church in this town. The appointment of the Rev. George B. Andrews to the care of the "church of Sharon, Kent, and New Preston" brought into the vicinity of this struggling parish an earnest-minded and devoted missionary; and in 1823 the convention journals, long silent as to this portion of the diocese, have reference to the erection of "a new brick church," and report fifty-five families as comprised in the parish. The bishop, in announcing this and other proofs of fruitful labors, adds,—

"These exertions, so honorable to the church and so animating to the cause of piety, have been stimulated in no small degree by the zealous labors of the Rev. Mr. Andrews."

At the next convention, that of 1824, held in Litchfield, the name of Daniel Landon appears as representing the parish in Salisbury. In 1824, Samuel Church, afterwards chief justice of the State, and long a prominent member of St. Michael's Church, Litchfield, was associated with Mr. Daniel Landon as deputies to the convention; the Rev. Stephen Beach is reported as "missionary at Salisbury and parts adjacent," and sixteen is given as the number confirmed at the first Episcopal visitation since the days of Bishop Seabury. In his annual address the bishop thus notices the completion of the church:

"During my visit to the parish of Salisbury, on the 15th of September last, I consecrated the new church in that place by the name of St. John's Church. This edifice is constructed of brick, in the Gothic style of architecture. It is neatly furnished, and its accommodations are judiciously arranged. The expense of its erection, though pressing heavily on individuals, has been borne with cheerfulness, and it is trusted that no one feels impoverished by his exertions. The zeal and liberality which this parish has evinced afford an encouraging promise of its future prosperity."

The Rev. Mr. Beach reports to this convention 55 families, 18 communicants, 4 marriages, 35 Sunday-school scholars, 7 infant and 6 adult baptisms, and 7 funerals, as the summary of the year's work.

Rev. Stephen Beach resigned the rectorship in the year 1833. Rev. Lucius M. Purdy was called to succeed him, and continued in his office until May, 1837. From 1837 to 1846 there were four brief pastorates, of the Rev. C. W. Bradley, Rev. S. T. Carpenter, Rev.

David L. Dains, and Rev. William Warland. Rev. George H. Nichols became the rector in April, 1846, and remained until Easter, 1854. Rev. Revel H. Tuttle succeeded him the same year, and remained five years. He was followed by Rev. Samuel F. Jarvis, who was rector for three years and a half. During his ministry the parish church was altered and much improved. Rev. Jonathan A. Wainwright, M.D., became rector on March 29, 1863, resigning in the fall of 1871, when he was succeeded by the present incumbent, Rev. William Aller Johnson.

From the accession of Rev. Mr. Beach, in 1824, to the beginning of the rectorship of Rev. J. A. Wainwright, in 1863, 247 persons were baptized and 156 were confirmed, the average number of communicants reported being 50. During Mr. Wainwright's rectorship 96 persons were baptized and 58 confirmed, the communicants numbering over 70.

In October, 1874, Trinity church, Lime Rock, a costly and beautiful edifice, was opened within the old limits of the parish, and now organized as a separate parish, St. John's losing by this friendly division a large number of the families who had hitherto worshiped in Salisbury.

Since the close of Mr. Wainwright's rectorship there have been 141 baptisms and 51 confirmations, the communicants last reported being 68.

TRINITY CHURCH, LIME ROCK.*

The parish of Trinity Church, Lime Rock, was the natural outgrowth of the Episcopal Church in the old parish of St. John's, Salisbury. The distance from the old church in Salisbury was long felt to be a great burden by those people of Lime Rock who, week after week, toiled through mud and snow to attend the worship of the house of God. Occasional services held in the village fostered a desire long entertained of having a church of their own close at hand. This desire took definite shape in the spring of 1873, when means were procured, chiefly through the liberality of the Hon. William H. Barnum, to justify the undertaking. Accordingly, on the 10th of July the corner-stone of the present handsome edifice was laid by the Right Rev. John Williams, D.D., Bishop of Connecticut, assisted by a number of clergymen, including the rector of the parish (the Rev. William A. Johnson).

The building, which was constructed of a light brown stone from plans by an architect from New York, was completed during the fall of the following year, and was consecrated, by the name of Trinity Church, to the worship of Almighty God, according to the rites of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, on the 5th of November, 1874, by the same bishop who laid the corner-stone.

In order that a rector might be called to the charge of the new church, it was necessary to have a parish organization separate from the parish of St. John's, Salisbury. This was effected on May 3, 1875, the original incorporators being as follows: William H. Barnum, W. A. Crowell, J. H. Hurlbut, C. H. Rowley, J. H. Barnum, G. Wiesing, G. S. Burrall, J. L. Richardson, J. T. Levi, M. B. Richardson, W. A. Dean, L. Astrum, F. Hanger, H. Arnold, R. Winterbottom, G. Thorpe, S. P. Ensign, L. A. Bulman. In the meanwhile regular services were maintained by the Rev. A. S. Clarke and other clergymen until the beginning of 1876, when a call to the rectorship was extended to the Rev. Millidge Walker, and was accepted by him, the charge being assumed on the 27th of February. Since that time no changes have been made, the work of the church has prospered in the community, and now, after a lapse of five years from the time when the present rector took charge, the list of communicants has been doubled.

* Contributed by Rev. Millidge Walker.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, LAKEVILLE.†

The first Methodist preacher who visited the town of Salisbury was Samuel Q. Talbot, who held meetings here in the fall of 1788. The following year, in the month of June, the first class was formed at Ore Hill. In the same year a society was organized by John Bloodgood, and connected with Columbia Circuit, on which John Bloodgood and Samuel Wigton were the traveling preachers.

The circuit preachers visited the place and gave week evening lectures, generally in private houses, once in four weeks. The number of original members and their names are now unknown. The society seems to have been attached to Columbia or Dutchess Circuit until the Rhinebeck Circuit was formed in 1816, when it was connected with that. In the latter year (1816) the church at Lakeville was built, and dedicated to the worship of Almighty God by Nathan Bangs, D.D., then presiding elder of the Rhinebeck District. The church edifice was erected principally through the efforts of John Brimsmode, Eliakim Smith, Abiathar Wolcott, Josiah Woodworth, and Nathaniel Everts. The house of the latter had long been the preaching place of the society. In 1838 the church was repaired, modernized, and pewed, and from that time the society raised money to meet its current expenses by the annual renting of the pews. In 1869 the church was thoroughly renovated and enlarged by the addition of a vestibule at a total cost of five thousand two hundred dollars. The parsonage was built in 1832.

This society has raised up several ministers of the gospel; among them, E. S. Janes, D.D., elected a bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1844; Edwin Janes, a twin-brother of the former; Ezekiel Canfield, of the New York Conference; Daniel Smith, of the New York Conference; and Henry Smith, his brother, now of the Troy Conference.

† Contributed by Rev. S. F. White.

The society is at present (1880) in a flourishing condition. It numbers one hundred and eighty full members, and eighteen probationers.

There is a Methodist Church in Lime Rock, but we have been unable to secure its history. It is supplied by the resident pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Falls Village. There is also a flourishing Roman Catholic Church located at Lakeville.

CHAPTER LV.

SALISBURY (Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

First Proprietors' Meeting—Incorporation of the Town—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary—Origin of the Name of Town—Representatives from 1757 to 1881—Military History.

In May, 1733, Nathaniel Stanley, Esq., and Capt. John Marsh were appointed by the General Court to take in subscriptions for the lands in township M, and the avails of the sales were to be appropriated for the support of schools in such towns as had before been settled. Probably nothing was ever done under this appointment. But at the October session of the Assembly (then called the General Court), in the year 1737, the lands in this town were ordered to be sold at Hartford on the third Wednesday of May, 1738, with a reservation of former grants. For this purpose the lands were divided into twenty-five rights. One of these rights was appropriated to the first settled minister; one for the use of the ministry forever, settled according to the constitution and order of the churches *established by law* in this colony; and one for the support of schools. Here is the origin of the ministerial and school funds of the town. The remaining rights were purchased by individual proprietors. The original proprietors were Thomas Lamb, Thomas Fitch (afterwards Governor of the colony), Christopher Dutcher, Elias Reed, John Beebe, James Beebe, Daniel Edwards, Joseph Tuttle, David Allen, George White, Joshua White, Titus Brown, Edward Phelps, Thomas Pierce, Thomas Newcomb, Benjamin White, Eleazar Whittlesey, Richard Seymour, Robert Walker, and Thomas Norton.

FIRST MEETING OF PROPRIETORS.

The following is a record of the first meeting of the proprietors of the town of Salisbury:

"At a Meeting of y^e^ Proprietors of the Township of Salisbury, in y^e^ County of New Haven and Colony of Connecticut, in New England, lawfully Convened, and at sd Salisbury holden on Thursday, y^e^ 12th Day of April, Anno Domini 1739. Annogs Regni Regin Georgii Secund, Decimo Secondo.

"Personally present, Thos. Walker, Thos. Lamb, Thos. Newcomb, Bidman Seymour, Joseph Tuttle, Jr., Christopher Dutcher, Benjamin White, James Beebe, Daniel Edwards, Titus Brown, Elias Reed, John Bebee. Also were present Mr. Elleazer Whittlesey by his attorney, the said Mr. Daniel Edwards, and Mr. Thomas Norton by his attorney, y^e^ sd Mr. Lamb, who were both likewise proprietors.

"Thos. Fitch was chosen chairman of the first meeting, and Daniel Edwards clerk."

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

The following is a literal copy of the act incorporating the town of Salisbury:

"Att a General Assembly, holden at Newhaven on the 2d Thirsday of october, Anno Domi: 1741.

"Upon the Memorial of the Inhabitants of the Township of Salisbury, praying for Town Priviledges, and Liberty to Imbody in Church Estate.

"Resolved and Enacted by this Assembly, that the Inhabitants of the said Township of Salisbury be and they are hereby Erected, Constituted, made, and Imbodyed into a Town by the name of the Town of Salisbury, and that they and Such others as Shall become Inhabitants thereof, and their Successors, shall have, Exercise, and Enjoy the authoritys, Powers, and Privledge, and be Under the Regulations that the Other Towns in this Colony by the Laws of this Government have, Exercise, Enjoy, and are Under, and that the Brand for Said Town be the same as is provided For Weatang, viz., this figure, †; and Liberty is hereby granted To the Inhabitants of said Town to Imbody into Church Estate, According to the Laws of this Government, and Liberty is also hereby granted to the Inhabitants of said Town to meet and Assemble in The Month of November next for the Electing proper Town officers for Said Town, which being Done the Said officers Shall Be Esteamed as Lawfully Elected, and Shall continue the year next Ensuing as the Elected in the Month of December next: and this Assembly authorizes and appoint Mr. Benjamin White, of Said Town, to Warn the Said Inhabitants to meet and Assemble att Some place by him to be appointed in Said Town Some time In November or December next, for the purposes aforesaid.

"A True Copy.

"George Wylly, *Secretary*."

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held Nov. 9, 1741, when the following officers were chosen: Selectmen, Benjamin White, Thos. Newcomb, and John Smith; Town Clerk, Cyrenus Newcomb; Treasurer, Samuel Beebe; Constable, Thomas Austin. Thomas Newcomb was chosen moderator of the meeting.

EXTRACTS FROM EARLY RECORDS.

At a town-meeting held Jan. 9, 1742, it was

"*Voted*, That Thomas Newcomb Shall be Moderator of Said Meeting.

"*Voted*, That their Shall be a Sign post Erected Within fourty Rods of the house of M^r^ Thomas Baliss.

"*Voted*, That there Shall be a pound Erected and built Within fourty Rods of the house of Mr. Thomas Bayles."

On the 16th of the following February it was

"*Voted*, That We Call a Minister To preach to Us three Months."

The following votes were also taken at this meeting:

"*Voted*, That We Shall have a Committee To Seek out for a Minister to preach to Us.

"*Voted*, That Mess^r^ John Smith, Samuel Beebe, And Thomas Newcomb be a Committee to Look Out And to agree with a Minister to preach to Us for the Term of three Months."

April 20, 1742, it was

"*Voted*, That We Send a petition to ye General Assembly, With the Rest of the New Townships, that their be a County Set off In the Northey Part of the government, and that Litchfield be the County Town."

Among the early records of births are the following:

"Areonchee Vandusen, daughter of Hendrick Vandusen and Nelche his wife, was born April 3, 1740.

"Yockamenche Vandusen, daughter of the same parents, was born March 26, 1736.

"Jacimitia, daughter of Henry Dutcher and Eleanor his wife, born Sept. 15, 1736.

"Jamaca, daughter of the same parents, born Aug. 3, 1741."

This town was originally known by the Indian names of Weatog and Ousatonic, and subsequently,

after it was located, and before the charter was given, as town M. It is said to have taken its name from an early settler named Salisbury. Rev. J. W. Crossman, in a discourse delivered in 1803, says, "It is currently reported, and by good authority, that this Mr. Salisbury, after moving from here, had an unruly servant girl who had run away from him; that he went after her, bound her with a rope, and tied her to his horse; then rode so as to pull her down, and drawed her in such a cruel manner that she died in consequence of the abuse. The matter was taken up in the State of New York, and he, then in old age, was sentenced by the court to be hung when he should be a hundred years old. About four years ago he arrived to this age. A reprieve was granted him for a certain time, and if he has not died lately he is living to this day." Hon. Samuel Church, in an address delivered Oct. 20, 1844, in referring to this, says, "There is much reason to doubt the authenticity of this tradition; some parts of it are incredible, and I am disposed to reject it altogether."

This town was originally attached to the county of New Haven, and remained a part of that county until the county of Litchfield was constituted in 1751.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1757 TO 1881.

1757.—John Everts, Thomas Chipman, Josiah Stoddard.
1758.—James Landon, John Everts, Josiah Stoddard, John Hutchinson.
1759.—James Landon, Samuel Moore, Josiah Stoddard.
1760.—John Everts, Josiah Stoddard.
1761.—John Everts, Josiah Stoddard, Timothy Brownson.
1762.—John Everts, Josiah Stoddard.
1763.—John Everts, James Landon.
1764.—James Landon, Amos Fulter, Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
1765.—Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter, James Landon, Samuel Moore.
1766-67.—Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
1768.—Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter, James Bird.
1769.—Thomas Chittenden, Joshua Porter.
1770.—Joshua Porter, James Landon.
1771.—Joshua Porter, Thomas Chittenden, John Everts.
1772.—Thomas Chittenden, John Everts, Joshua Porter, James Landon.
1773.—Joshua Porter, James Landon.
1774.—Joshua Porter, James Landon, Hezekiah Fitch.
1775.—Joshua Porter, Abial Camp, James Bird.
1776-77.—Abial Camp, Joshua Porter.
1778.—Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch.
1779.—Timothy Chittenden, Joshua Stanton, Hezekiah Fitch.
1780-81.—Joshua Porter, Hezekiah Fitch, Abial Camp.
1782.—Joshua Porter, Elisha Fitch, Hezekiah Fitch.
1783.—Hezekiah Fitch, Elisha Fitch, Joshua Stanton, Lot Norton.
1784.—Lot Norton, Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
1785.—Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
1786.—Elisha Fitch, Lot Norton, Lemuel Wheeler.
1787.—Elisha Fitch, Lemuel Wheeler, Hezekiah Fitch.
1788.—Lemuel Wheeler, Hezekiah Fitch, Samuel Lee.
1789.—Lemuel Wheeler, Adonijah Strong, Hezekiah Fitch.
1790.—Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter.
1791-92.—Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter, Adonijah Strong, Samuel Lee.
1793.—Hezekiah Fitch, Adonijah Strong.
1794.—Joshua Porter, David Waterman, Hezekiah Fitch.
1795.—Hezekiah Fitch, Joshua Porter, Samuel Lee.
1796.—Joshua Porter, Adonijah Strong, Samuel Lee.
1797.—Joshua Porter, Samuel Lee, Elisha Sterling.
1798-99.—Joshua Porter, Joseph Canfield, Jr.
1800.—Samuel Lee, Jeremiah Dauchy, David Waterman.
1801.—Joshua Porter, Jeremiah Dauchy, Samuel Lee.
1802.—Jeremiah Dauchy, Nathaniel Church, Adonijah Strong.
1803.—Timothy Chittenden, Jr., Phineas Chapin.
1804.—Phineas Chapin, Elisha Sterling, John Whittlesey, Lot Norton, Jr.
1805.—James Johnston, Jeremiah Dauchy, Timothy Chittenden, Jr., Phineas Chapin.
1806.—Phineas Chapin, Stephen Reed, Samuel Lee.
1807.—Phineas Chapin, Nathaniel Everts, Samuel Lee.
1808.—Elisha Sterling, Lot Norton, Jr., Peter Farnam.
1809.—Lot Norton, Jr., Phineas Chapin, Samuel Lee.
1810.—Silas Moore, Peter Farnam, Lot Norton.
1811.—Luther Holley, Lot Norton.
1812.—Timothy Chittenden, Peter Farnam, Lot Norton, Luther Holley.
1813.—Peter Farnam, Lot Norton, Martin Strong, Eliphalet Whittlesey.
1814.—Lot Norton, Eliphalet Whittlesey, Elisha Sterling.
1815.—Elisha Sterling, John C. Coffing, Lot Norton.
1816.—Elisha Sterling, Jonathan Scoville.
1817.—Daniel Johnston, Abijah C. Peet.
1818.—Daniel Johnston, Abijah C. Peet, Silas Reed, Alexander Lamb.
1819.—Daniel Johnston, Abijah C. Peet.
1820.—Silas Reed, Samuel Church.
1821.—Samuel Church, Newman Holley.
1822.—Martin Strong, Thomas N. Smith.
1823-24.—Samuel Church, Parley Hubbard.
1825.—Seneca Pettee, Newman Holley.
1826.—Silas Reed, Newman Holley.
1827.—Newman Holley, Robert Ball.
1828.—Phineas Chapin, Thomas N. Smith.
1829.—Samuel Church, Robert Ball.
1830.—Abijah C. Peet, Jared S. Harrison.
1831.—Samuel Church, Lot Norton.
1832.—Jared S. Harrison, Luther Ticknor.
1833.—Luther Ticknor, Nathaniel Benedict, Jr.
1834.—Nathaniel Benedict, Jr., Frederick Plumb.
1835.—Jared S. Harrison, Frederick A. Walton.
1836.—Frederick A. Walton, John Ensign.
1837.—John Ensign, William P. Russell.
1838.—Nathaniel Benedict, John Russell, Jr.
1839.—William H. Walton, Thomas B. Bosworth.
1840.—Thomas B. Bosworth, Nehemiah Clark.
1841.—No choice.
1842.—William P. Russell, Wm. H. Walton.
1843.—Samuel C. Scoville, Roger Averill.
1844.—No choice.
1845.—Robert N. Fuller.
1846.—Horace Hollister, Albert Moore.
1847.—Amos L. Patterson, Wm. H. Walton.
1848.—Donald J. Warner, Horatio Ames.
1849.—William Bushnell, Leonard Richardson.
1850.—Horatio Ames, Schuyler Pratt.
1851.—Nathaniel Benedict, Wm. H. Barnum.
1852.—Milton Hubbard, Pliny L. Barton.
1853.—James S. Ball, John H. Russell.
1854.—John H. Russell, Wm. A. Crowell.
1855.—Charles E. Botsford, Henry M. Knight.
1856.—Peter P. Everts, James Landon.
1857.—Lot Norton, Martin Harris.
1858.—Charles E. Botsford, James Ensign.
1859.—James Landon, James H. Barnum.
1860.—George Coffing, Horace Landon.
1861.—Wm. P. Burrall, Silas B. Moore.
1862.—Silas B. Moore, George Wood.
1863.—Leonard Richardson, Peter Friss.
1864.—Lorenzo Tupper, Albert Sellick.
1865.—Frederick A. Walton, George Landon.
1866.—D. J. Warner, John Wardwell.
1867.—Norman Spurr, Goodrich N. Gibbs.
1868.—Jonathan P. McNeil, James Van Deuzen.
1869.—Phiny L. Barton, Erastus D. Goodwin.
1870.—J. G. Landon, Sidney P. Ensign.
1871.—Wm. H. Walton, Jr., Henry Woodworth.
1872.—John R. Ward, H. P. Harris.
1873.—Daniel Pratt, George B. Clark.
1874.—Martin Harris, Milo B. Richardson.
1875.—John P. Walton, C. R. Morris.
1876.—Robert Ball, O. Benjamin.
1877.—Horace Landon, Charles H. Bissell.
1878.—Goodrich S. Gibbs, Charles E. Graves
1879.—Wm. B. Perry, George N. Clark.
1880.—Wm. A. Crowell, Edward Ward.
1881.—Gibson Gillette, Edward Barton.

MILITARY RECORD.*

M. Flanagan, 1st Art.; enl. May 23, 1861.
C. Brum, 1st Art.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864; disch. Sept. 25, 1865.
M. Carlo, 1st Art.
G. Cella, 1st Art.
M. Carnellis, 1st Art.
J. H. Sherwood, 5th Regt.; enl July 22, 1861: must. out July 19, 1865.
D. A. Ayres, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1864.
F. F. Callendar, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out Aug. 1, 1863.
J. Carrington, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 21, 1864.
M. Gaghens, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.
J. A. Sherwood, 5th Regt.; enl. July 21, 1861; must. out July 22, 1864.
H. W. Simmons, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1864.
S. B. Squires, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1864.
E. Van Dergan, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861.
John Woodin, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861: must. out July 22, 1864.
B. Woodhead, 5th Regt.; enl. July 22, 1861; died June 23, 1862.
I. H. Rossell, 5th Regt.; enl. March 15, 1864.
John Smith, enl. March 9, 1864.
A. E. Babcock, 6th Regt.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; died Sept. 26, 1861.
Michael Dunn, 6th Regt.; enl. March 9, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
Henry Morris, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
J. Pennet, 6th Regt.; enl. Dec. 6, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
M. Maloy, 6th Regt.; enl. March 9, 1864; disch. Aug. 21, 1865.
Peter Turner, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
A. E. Barnes, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; died Dec. 17, 1863.
H. P. Bosworth, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; killed Feb. 20, 1864.
George Bundy, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1865.
J. H. Dexter, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 6, 1864.
A. Landon, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
V. G. McNeil, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
Ezra L. Moore, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; pro. to adjutant; must. out Nov. 22, 1864.
P. L. Norton, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept 12, 1864.
George W. Olin, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
W. D. Reid, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 19, 1864.
John H. Sweet, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Jan. 3, 1862.
George L. Wells, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 12, 1864.
S. Judson, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 17, 1864.
Henry McLean, 7th Regt.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. July 20, 1865.
A. Dupont, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 15, 1864.
E. J. Frink, 8th Regt.; enl. July 30, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
M. J. Kilmer, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 12, 1864; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.
A. Columbo, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 8, 1864.
M. Ostrander, 9th Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
J. Silvernail, 9th Regt.; enl. Jan. 13, 1864; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
A. T. Breed, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 26, 1864.
Peter Finkle, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; died July 14, 1862.
F. Tyler, 9th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 1, 1862.
George E. French, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864.
W. E. Jones, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; disch. Oct. 7, 1864.
H. Brazie, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Aug. 25, 1865.
W. Fish, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Nov. 23, 1863.
Judson P. Ham, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1862.
E. S. Hubbard, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant; disch. Aug. 22, 1863.
J. H. Haldsted, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861.
G. W. Newell, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1865.
D. Owen, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. June 6, 1865.
O. D. Owen, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct 1, 1861; died Feb. 17, 1862.
R. G. Palmater, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. July 12, 1862.
Alex. Palmater, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861.
E. Rowe, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 3, 1861; died June, 1863.
R. R. Speed, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; disch. Dec. 18, 1862.
J. W. Speed, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 16, 1861; died March 17, 1863.
E. Dobson, 11th Regt.; enl. March 22, 1864; must. out Dec. 21, 1865.
Thos. Jones, 11th Regt.
Owen McNeil, 11th Regt.; enl. March 21, 1864; killed May 16, 1864.
C. Most, 11th Regt.; enl. April 30, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
A. Brun, 11th Regt.; enl. April 30, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
M. Doherty, 11th Regt.; enl. March 20, 1864.
Alfred Dubolse, 11th Regt.; enl. April 30, 1864; killed June 18, 1864.
Charles Allen, 11th Regt.; enl. April 5, 1864.
M. Green, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.

* For list of 10th Regiment, see Chapter V.

Henry Mann, 11th Regt.; enl. April 8, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
G. Brelleman, 11th Regt.; enl. March 9, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
Jas. Burns, 11th Regt.; enl. April 5, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
A. Day, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 13, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
A. Fowler, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 1, 1864.
J. McElroy, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
George Arnold, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Oct. 25, 1862.
C. Arnold, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. May 30, 1862.
H. Brazee, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1864.
C. W. Harvey, 11th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861.
A. N. White, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 3, 1861; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
W. Morehouse, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
John Murphy, 11th Regt.; enl. April 5, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
John Masner, 11th Regt.; enl. April 17, 1864; disch. July 12, 1865.
W. Ostrander, 11th Regt.; enl. Feb. 27, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
George Riley, 11th Regt.; enl. April 5, 1864; missing.
W. H. Wooden, 11th Regt.; enl. April 7, 1864; died Sept. 4, 1864.
J. Cable, 11th Regt.; enl. March 21, 1864.
John Hughes, 11th Regt.; enl. April 22, 1864.
John King, 11th Regt.; enl. April 14, 1864.
E. Longley, 11th Regt.; enl. April 14, 1864.
J. Lopez, 11th Regt.; enl. April 14, 1864.
C. Warrington, 11th Regt.; enl. April 8, 1864.
C. R. Wright, 13th Regt.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.
J. McLowan, 15th Regt.; enl. Jan. 24, 1865; disch. July 20, 1865.
A. W. Starr, 15th Regt.; enl. April 22, 1864; disch. July 21, 1865.
N. Robinson, 15th Regt.; enl. Dec. 29, 1863; disch. July 20, 1865.
A. W. Driscoll, 20th Regt.; enl. March 14, 1864; disch. July 14, 1865.
J. S. Addison, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; died April 23, 1864.
Charles Brown, 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 4, 1864; died June 18, 1864.
S. M. De Witt, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 21, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
S. H. Foote, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
J. W. Davis, 29th Regt.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
C. Brown, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 23, 1863; disch. Feb. 29, 1865.
S. Lyons, 29th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; disch. Oct. 24, 1865.
A. Wethington, 29th Regt.; enl. April 8, 1864; disch. Nov. 7, 1865.
M. J. Bradley, 28th Regt.; quartermaster; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; resigned March 5, 1863.
Rich. Wheatley, 28th Regt.; chaplain; enl. Nov. 12, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
W. H. Matson, 28th Regt.; quartermaster's sergeant; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to quartermaster; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
L. S. Clemus, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Aug. 5, 1862.
C. H. Dauchy, 13th Regt.; enl. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. Dec. 9, 1862.
N. Mansfield, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. Oct. 12, 1862.
P. E. Hurter, 11th Regt.; enl. Oct. 25, 1861; disch. Dec. 25, 1865.

COMPANY E, TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

Mustered into United States service Nov. 15, 1862.

Charles B. Landon, captain; com. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Joseph Bostwick, first lieutenant; com. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Warren C. Dailey, second lieutenant; com. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Calvin N. Sage, sergeant; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Edward Pitkin, sergeant; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Ward W. Sweet, sergeant; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
John Brant, sergeant; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Smith Scribner, sergeant; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Egbert F. Knott, corporal; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; killed June 14, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Frederick Cleveland, corporal; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Judson T. Ham, corporal; enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Morgan Tyler, corporal; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Walter Niver, corporal; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
C. Martin Turner, corporal; enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Walter Turner, corporal; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Henry Rowland, corporal; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Ovid P. Shaw, musician; enl. Sept. 3, 1862; killed June 14, 1864, near Petersburg, Va.
Whiting L. Ayres, wagoner; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Ball, Harvey L., enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Ball, Andrew, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Blake, Orville O., enl. Sept. 6, 1862; died Aug. 2, 1863, at Port Hudson, La.
Blake, George H., enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Benedict, John, enl. Sept. 11, 1862.

Bishop, J. Milton, enl. Sept. 13, 1262; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Bragg, Robert W., enl. Aug. 26, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Briggs, Nicholas O., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Broderick, Thomas, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Bushnell, George, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Burns, Peter, enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. for re-enlistment July 23, 1863.
Braize, Jourdin, enl. Aug. 22, 1862; died June 28, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Coon, Robert A., enl. Sept. 12, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Decker, George, enl. Aug. 19, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Donahue, John, enl. Sept. 16, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Dunbar, Harlan, enl. Sept. 13, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Dutton, Joseph, enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Duvall, Daniel W., enl. Sept. 11, 1862; died July 23, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
French, Sanford W., enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
French, Calvin N., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Fuller, William H., enl. Sept. 5, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Jewell, Augustus L., enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Jones, Nelson, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Jones, John D., enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Knickerbocker, M. H., enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Knickerbocker, G. A., enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Mason, Elijah F., enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. for disability March 17, 1863.
Masner, John, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
McArthur, Rensler A., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; died July 12, 1863, of wounds received at Port Hudson, La.
Morgan, William H., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Moore, Dwight, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Newberry, Stephen, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Niver, Elias D., enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Orton, Thomas B., enl. Aug. 28, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Oviatt, David F., enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Ostrander, Myron, enl. Sept. 3, 1862.
Ostrander, Walter, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Palmer, Smith, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; died Sept. 27, 1864, at New Orleans, La.
Rosseter, Reuben, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Smith, Dwight, enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Surener, Henry E., enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Smith, J. Harper, enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Schlittenhart, Michael, enl. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Stuppulbeen, Henry M., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Speed, Reuben R., enl. Sept. 2, 1862.
Speed, Andrew, enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Speed, Bradford, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Storms, Peter C., enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Scutt, Jerry, enl. Sept. 8, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Sherman, Jeremiah P., enl. Sept. 6, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Silvernail, Silas, enl. Sept. 15, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Silvernail, John, enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
Turner, Cornelius, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; died July 30, 1863, at Baton Rouge, La.
Tyler, Gordon, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Thornton, Henry, enl. Sept. 15, 1862.
Tallardy, Seneca, enl. Sept. 5, 1862.
Wright, Henry V., enl. Aug. 20, 1862; disch. for re-enlistment July 23, 1863.
Woodworth, Charles, enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Wike, Leopold, enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Wolcott, Eben P., enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Welch, John, enl. Sept. 3, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Williams, John, enl. Sept. 2, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN MILTON HOLLEY.

John Milton Holley, son of Luther Holley, was the oldest son of a brotherhood of six remarkable men; remarkable for the manly beauty and perfection of their physical organization, for marked mental vigor and vivacity, combined with most genial and attractive social qualities, and unusual conversational gifts, which were aided by an extraordinary compass, harmony, and flexibility of voice. Each of them was more than six feet in height and finely proportioned. All of them received the rudiments of their education at the then good common schools of their native town, in which their honored father had been in early life a successful and popular teacher.

John M. finished his studies at Boston and Williamstown, Myron and Horace at Yale College, Orville at Cambridge, and Newman at a popular academy nearer home. John M. was born at Salisbury, Conn., on the 7th of September, 1777, and died there Nov. 14, 1836. In 1798 he took charge of one of the corps of surveyors that ran out the "Connecticut Fire Lands," as they were then called, now called the "Western Reserve," in Ohio, and before leaving the State he laid out the city of Cleveland. Soon after his return to Salisbury he embarked in the forwarding business at Poughkeepsie, with Livingstone & Bogardus, of New York. A few years later, his father having purchased the old furnace property at Salisbury, where so many of the cannon and shot were made that were used in the war of the Revolution, he returned to Salisbury and joined his father in the manufacture of pig iron.

In 1814, Luther Holley having purchased the beautiful farm on the shore of the Lake Wononscopomue, in Salisbury, on which he afterwards lived and died, was succeeded in the iron business by John C. Coffing, thus forming the long and well-known firm of Holley & Coffing,—a firm which, for extended business enterprise, active public spirit, and high integrity of character, ranked among the foremost of the time. Their manufacturing operations in cast and wrought iron for government and private armories, and for general uses, were extended into Massachusetts and New York, and were uniformly and largely successful for that early period.

In January, 1800, J. M. Holley married Sally Porter, the youngest daughter of Col. Joshua Porter, of Salisbury (whose life has been more particularly alluded to in a sketch of his grandson, Alexander H. Holley). She became the mother of John M. Holley, Jr., who was a graduate of Yale in 1822, where he acquitted himself with honor, and subsequently married a daughter of Gen. Joseph Kirkland, of Utica, N. Y.; practiced law in Western New York, represented his district twice in the General Assembly of the State, and died in Florida while a member of Congress. She was also the mother of Alexander H., a sketch of whose life appears in another part of this work, and of George W. Holley, of Niagara Falls, all of whom were born in Salisbury. George W. was educated chiefly at Capt. Patridge's military school in Vermont, and at West Point. He also represented his district in the General Assembly of the State, and is the author of works on the geology of the country about



John M. Holley



Alexander D. Wolley

Niagara. He was for several years the agent of Gen. Peter B. Porter, his uncle, and after the general's death was guardian of his children.

Luther Holley's grandfather was the first of the family to settle in Litchfield County, he having removed from Stamford, Conn., to Sharon, where Luther was born July 12, 1751. The following extracts from a letter of his to his son Horace will give some account of his earlier life: "After I had advanced towards manhood, say at the age of sixteen or seventeen, my father was ill for several years. My two older brothers were of age and had gone from home. It fell to my lot, therefore, to carry on the farm. I worked hard during the day, and at night had to go after doctors and medicine, sometimes riding eight or nine miles, and often becoming so weary that I have fallen asleep on my horse. My father continued ill for years after I was of age; but, by my own exertions and the persevering industry of my mother and sisters, we lived in good style for that day, and punctually paid every demand." A practice for which he was quite remarkable through his whole life. "When at work on a plow one day I cut my knee, and lay for ten or twelve weeks under the care of doctors, expecting to have my leg cut off. Meantime I studied hard to qualify myself to teach school, and succeeded so well that I obtained a small school the next winter, and gave so much satisfaction that I was engaged for the next year. I agreed for six months for seven dollars and fifty cents per month, which was then a great price. I continued to keep school for three years, the salary being raised from time to time until it reached five pounds." Wearying of teaching, he embarked in trade. "I then formed a partnership with William Davis, of Sharon. We made a large purchase of goods of Richard Smith, of New London, who, being in Holland, had assisted our government in its struggle for independence to procure a quantity of gunpowder. For this service the Legislature of Connecticut granted him the privilege of bringing into the country thirty thousand dollars' worth of goods. This purchase of Richard Smith was made just before the news of peace reached the country; the price of goods fell; Mr. Davis became discouraged, sold out, and quit business; I carried it through, paid Smith, and made some money." Subsequently he engaged in business in Redhook, on the Hudson, and in Dover, Dutchess Co. He represented one of the districts in the latter county in the General Assembly of the State. Soon after he removed to Salisbury, where he engaged in business as above stated. He also represented the town of Salisbury during three sessions of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut.

Myron Holley, the second son of Luther, engaged in business in Western New York in early life, represented the district of his residence during several sessions of the Legislature, and with voice and pen was very efficient in advancing the Erie Canal project. When its construction was decided upon he was made one of the commissioners to carry forward the work, and devoted his best energies to it until it was made available for use.

Horace Holley became a popular preacher in Boston, where he remained about eight years, and from whence he removed to Lexington, Ky., to accept the presidency of Transylvania University.

At his decease, in 1827, Professor Caldwell, of Lexington, pronounced a funeral oration, from which the following extract is taken. Referring to his decease, he says,—

"It announces to you that Holley, who lately presided in this institution with unrivaled lustre, to whose peerless eloquence this temple has so often resounded, whose judgment and taste were standards by which to decide on excellency both in literature and arts, whose soul, as if obedient to an impulse of prophecy, often sprang forward into future times, and bodied forth the thick coming glories of his country, with a potency of reason, a richness of color, that gave to them the charm of existing realities; whose hospitality knew no limit but that of his means and opportunities to extend it; who was a finished model of elegance in manners and refinement of breeding, and whose manly beauty and graceful deportment were as attractive to the eye as the mellifluent tones of his voice in conversation were delightful to the ear."

Orville L. Holley spent most of his life in the cities of New York and Albany, practiced law in both, became editor and author for many years, and for several years was surveyor-general of the State. He died in Albany, in March, 1861.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON HOLLEY.

Alexander Hamilton Holley was born in Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., on the 12th of August, 1804. His father, John Milton Holley, was also born in Salisbury, 7th of September, 1777. *His* father, Luther Holley, was born in Sharon, Conn., July 12, 1751. Luther's grandfather was the head of the family in this county, having moved into Sharon from Stamford, Conn., and was one of its earliest settlers. A more detailed sketch of Luther's life may be found in connection with that of his oldest son, John Milton. The grandfather of Alexander on his mother's side was Col. Joshua Porter, who was the first of his family in this county. He was born in Lebanon, Conn., in 1730, was a graduate of Yale College, removed to Salisbury in 1754 or 1755, and made the town his place of residence for the remainder of his life, which was terminated in April, 1825, at the age of ninety-five years. He was a marked man, and spent many years of his long life in the public service. He was elected to the General Assembly of the State fifty-five times, was a judge of the County Court twenty-eight years, judge of probate over thirty years, and held minor offices in town from ten to forty years. He was also colonel in the army, and was with his regiment at the surrender of Gen. Burgoyne at Saratoga. He was for six years agent of the State, superintending the making of cannon in the Salisbury furnace during the Revolutionary war. His sons, Augustus and Peter B., became very distinguished men. They were

both born in Salisbury, and soon after the graduation of Peter B. at Yale College the brothers both removed into Western New York as pioneers, and became extensive land-holders. Both represented their respective districts in the General Assembly of the State, and Peter B. was twice elected to Congress, in 1809 and 1812. He was also Secretary of War during a portion of John Q. Adams' administration. Augustus was agent for the Holland Land Company for several years, and was also a judge of Common Pleas. Sally Porter was the youngest daughter in this family, and was married to John M. Holley in January, 1800, at Salisbury. She became the mother not only of the subject of this sketch, but also of John M. Holley, who graduated at Yale College in 1822, practiced law in Western New York, represented his district during two terms of the General Assembly, was elected to Congress in 1847, and died in Florida in 1848, and of George W. Holley, now a resident of Niagara Falls, who married a daughter of the late chief justice of our State, Samuel Church. Mr. George Holley has also represented his district in the General Assembly, and is the author of works on the geology of the country in the vicinity of the Falls.

It was the design of the father of these gentlemen that the subject of this sketch should also receive a classical education at Yale, but the plea of ill health, interposed by himself and his mother, and the desire of the former to enter upon an active business life, finally induced the father to excuse him from the further pursuit of academical studies at the age of sixteen; not, however, without the prediction that the rejection of the proffered education would be deeply regretted in future life,—a prediction that has since been fully verified. The educational advantages enjoyed previous to that date were under the tuition of Rev. Orville Demy, of Sheffield, Mass., and of Rev. Daniel Parker, of Ellsworth, in Sharon, whose son, Hon. A. J. Parker, was then a school-fellow. In 1820, Mr. Holley entered as clerk in the business of his father and his partners, who were then among the most extensive iron-masters in the State. They were makers of pig iron in Lakeville, at Mount Riga, Lime Rock, and Falls Village, all in Salisbury, and at Vandeusenville and Richmond, in Massachusetts. They were also extensive manufacturers of wrought iron for the government armories at Springfield and Harper's Ferry, as well as for private armories, and also of cotton-screws, anchors, steamboat machinery, etc. In the business connected with these establishments, as clerk, agent, and partner, together with the establishment of cutlery-works at Lakeville on his own account, he was actively engaged for more than forty years. The only relaxation of any consequence indulged in in early manhood, except six months spent in Western New York for the benefit of impaired health, was in occasional military service. Before the militia system of Connecticut became demoralized, when the regiments numbered from seven hundred to a thousand men at annual muster, he filled the respective offices of adjutant, brigade inspector, and division inspector, and found an annual tour of a week with pleasant companions a more agreeable relaxation from business cares than many subsequent visits to sea-shore or watering-places.

In October, 1831, Mr. Holley married Jane M. Lyman, daughter of Hon. Erastus Lyman, of Goshen, Conn. She became the mother of Alexander Lyman Holley, who was born in Salisbury, July 20, 1832, graduated at Brown University, R. I., in 1854, subsequently became a civil engineer, and was also honored with the title of LL.D., conferred by his Alma Mater. He introduced into this country the process of manufacturing Bessemer steel, and has also published a number of scientific works. His mother died in his infancy. In September, 1835, he married Marcia Coffing, daughter of his father's partner, John C. Coffing, Esq. With her he lived nearly twenty years. She became the mother of John Coffing Holley, who graduated at Yale College in 1859 with an honorable record. He was a genial gentleman and cultivated scholar. He died in San Francisco in 1865. Mrs. Marcia Holley was also the mother of Mrs. William B. Rudd, now residing with her husband at Lakeville. In November, 1856, he married Sarah Coit Day, daughter of Thomas Day, of Hartford, who was for twenty-five years Secretary of State, by annual election.

In 1854, Mr. Holley was nominated and elected Lieutenant-Governor on the ticket with Hon. Henry Dutton, of New Haven, as Governor. In 1857 he was elected Governor, Hon. A. A. Burnham, of Windham County, being elected Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket. During his term of office, Mr. Holley made several official visits into other States, in which he formed many pleasant associations, which have continued as among the most agreeable of his life. Notable among the visits were one to Bunker Hill, to participate in the ceremony of unveiling the statue of Gen. Warren, of Revolutionary memory. Among the visitors from the Southern States at that time was James M. Mason, of Virginia, who admonished the assembled multitudes from the North of their duty to adhere to the union of the States, a union which, in less than three years thereafter, he attempted, with his associates, to overthrow, and who, with his associate Slidell, were subsequently captured on board of a British vessel on their way to Europe in behalf of the cause of the Confederacy.

Another was to Richmond, Va., to witness the same ceremony of unveiling Crawford's statue of Washington. Other chief magistrates were present on the occasion, and all were cordially received and hospitably entertained; nevertheless there were then slight breathings of discontent, which finally culminated in the great Rebellion.

Mr. Holley was not an exclusive devotee to his own private business, but was an earnest promoter of pub-



Silas B. Moore

lic improvements, taking a lively interest in the construction of the Housatonic, Harlem, Dutchess and Columbia, and Rhinebeck and Connecticut Railroads, notably in the Harlem and the Connecticut Western. He spent many months in 1851–52 and 1853 in aiding and urging forward the extension of the Harlem road, and was efficient in aiding to organize the Connecticut Western, of which he has been a director from the commencement. He was also one of the originators of the Iron Bank at Falls Village, Conn.; was for twelve years a director, and for two years president of the same. He was also warmly engaged, with officers of other New England banks, in the establishment of the Bank of Mutual Redemption, in the city of Boston, and was for several years one of a committee to make semi-annual examinations of its condition. Having withdrawn somewhat from the active business of life, Mr. Holley indulged himself in visiting various parts of his own country, and made three voyages to Europe, the first in 1862, with his son, the engineer, who has recently crossed the ocean for the twenty-sixth time, the second with his family, for a year, and the third, with his valued and esteemed friend, H. M. Knight, M.D., who was the founder of the "Connecticut School for Imbeciles." His impaired health rendered a voyage necessary, and on Mr. Holley's part it was undertaken for the doctor's sole benefit. All of them were enjoyed, and were no doubt promotive of his own health, as he is now living, at the age of seventy-seven years, in vigorous health, at his pleasant home at Lakeville, on the banks of one of the most beautiful lakes in the State, evidently enjoying the respect of his fellow-citizens, having made his native village his home for his entire life.

MOORE FAMILY OF SALISBURY.

Thomas Moore during the sixteenth century came from Wales to Southold, Suffolk Co., Long Island, then the province of New York, and settled there. Two or three generations of Moores have existed there, dispersed, and died; as many as four Thomas Moores have lived there.

The records of Southold as early as 1698 show that the families of Moores were numerous.

Samuel Moore, son of Thomas, was born at Southold in 1715. Leaving there in early life, as tradition says, for a locality where firewood could more easily be obtained, he located in Litchfield, Conn., where he purchased land, as appears by deeds, in 1735, 1736, and 1737, and was married Oct. 9, 1735, at Litchfield, to Rachel Landon, by Rev. Nathaniel Marther; commenced housekeeping there, and continued in the capacity of a farmer from 1735 to 1743. Two of their sons, Samuel (2d) and John, were born here. During the year 1743 Samuel Moore disposed of his real estate at Litchfield and removed to Salisbury, where he purchased the property of Aaron Austin, where Silas B. Moore resides.

Samuel Moore was made a resident and an inhabitant of Salisbury, by taking the oath of allegiance, Dec. 24, 1744, in the eighteenth year of the reign of our sovereign lord, George the Second, of Great Britain, and was appointed one of the town officers that year.

Was appointed town treasurer in 1748, and held the office consecutively until 1776; represented the town in the General Court in both sessions of 1759 and 1765. When Samuel Moore first settled here there were but nine English families in this section of the town. Dutch families from the province of New York had settled in Weatogue and along the Housatonic River; the population being sparse, the Indians at times became warlike and troublesome. Block-houses were built about the town for protection of the families; one of these block-houses was built southeast of the centre of the town, on Stiles' grant, so called. Samuel Moore's wife and children were occasionally taken there nights for protection.

Samuel Moore in early life was made a sergeant, and finally captain, of a military company. Military supplies were kept at his house during the French war of 1756–57. The war then existing was a war between England and France in relation to the Canadas.

Capt. Moore was ordered from time to time to impress men for soldiers into His Majesty's army, of which the following is one of said orders:

"Salisbury, Aug. 8, A.D. 1757. To Elijah Russell, Greeting: You are hereby Commanded in his Majestie's name To impress Luman Surdam and Ruluff Dutcher, Son of John Dutcher and Cornelius Dutcher, and Ruluff Dutcher, 2d, forthwith to procede for the relief of Fort William Henry, &c., with arms and ammunition complete, and provision for the march, to be under the command of Capt. John Marsh, of Litchfield, who will join them on the road or at Fort Edwards.

"By order of SAMUEL MOORE, Captain.

The children of Samuel Moore and Rachel Landon, his wife, were born and died as follows:

Samuel Moore (2d) was born in Litchfield, Oct. 27, 1736; was an eminent mathematician of his day. Judge Church, in his centennial address, in 1841, speaks of him as follows:

"In connection with the professional gentlemen who have been our inhabitants I ought not to omit the name of the late Samuel Moore (2d). He was the first of our inhabitants who practiced the science of land surveying, and was the oldest son of the first emigrant here of that name. He was a distinguished mathematician of his time, and was the author of a valuable and extensively circulated treatise upon surveying, which, I believe, was the first American work on that branch of mathematical science. He died in the year 1810, aged seventy-five years."

John Moore was born in Litchfield in 1739, and died at Salisbury, May 6, 1802, aged sixty-three years, married Mary Bingham, of Salisbury, March, 1762.

Mary, daughter of Samuel and Rachel, born Jan. 28, 1748, and married Capt. Nathaniel Evarts, Dec. 12, 1770; died March 9, 1841, aged ninety-two years.

Hannah, daughter of Samuel and Rachel, born Nov. 15, 1751, and married Samuel Lee, Esq., Oct. 12, 1779.

Phebe, daughter of Samuel and Rachel, born Jan.

17, 1756, and married Hon. Joseph Ketcham, attorney-at-law, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

David, son of Samuel and Rachel, born Sept. 2, 1758; died at Salisbury, aged twenty-four years. Single.

Silas Moore, son of Samuel and Rachel, was born Sept. 9, 1762, and married to Marville Brewster, June 24, 1798, in the brick house built by Governor Chittenden, on the Brewster farm, so called now, owned by Alexander Surdam; was a farmer by occupation the principal part of his life, represented the town in various capacities, was a member of the General Assembly for both sessions of 1810, lived and died in the same house in which he was born, Jan. 21, 1830, aged sixty-seven years. Marville Brewster, his wife, was born at Preston, New London Co., Conn., Jan. 31, 1771. The late Joseph Brewster, of New Haven, says that she was of the fifth generation in a direct ancestorial line of Elder Brewster, of the Pilgrims, and died at Salisbury, Aug. 23, 1855, aged eighty-four years.

Albert Moore, son of Silas and Marville, was born at Salisbury, May 12, 1799; followed agricultural pursuits principally, was treasurer of the town from 1833 to 1847, represented the town in the General Assembly at its session, May, 1846, and succeeded the late Hon. Robert N. Fuller, in 1861, as probate judge for the district of Salisbury, which office he occupied until relieved by the limitation of statute, having arrived to the age of seventy years, and died at his residence after a short illness, Feb. 3, 1877, aged seventy-eight years.

Albert Moore married for his first wife Jane W., daughter of the late Dr. Bradford Hubbard, of New Haven, June, 1833, and died at Salisbury, March 26, 1866, aged fifty-seven years. No heirs exist from this marriage.

Albert Moore married for his second wife Mrs. Cordelia P. Hulbert, of Great Barrington, Mass., June 4, 1868, who survives her husband.

Silas Brewster Moore, son of Silas and Marville, was born at Salisbury, Oct. 21, 1808; commenced the business of merchandising at Falls Village, May, 1832, with Asa S. Brewster, the surviving partner of the firm of J. & A. S. Brewster, and continued in that occupation until 1835, returning to Salisbury that year in connection with his brother and others engaged in the manufacturing of wrought iron of fine quality, which was then extensively used by the national armories for arms and other uses, also in the manufacturing of pig metal with others at Chapinville; was made town treasurer from 1849 to 1855, and town treasurer again in 1863, which office he continues to hold to the present time (1881); represented the town in the Legislature of 1861, the year of the Rebellion, witnessed the first soldiers passing through Connecticut on their way to the seat of war in the Southern Confederacy, and was returned the next year to the General Assembly of 1862. Succeeded his brother in the office of probate judge from 1869 to 1876, and arriving near the age of seventy, law required him to retire, and Hon. Lorenzo Tupper succeeded him in said office, which he continues to hold.

Silas B. Moore was married to Cornelia, daughter of Horace Landon, Esq., and Cornelia, his wife, June 15, 1864, at Chapinville.

Samuel Landon Moore, son of Silas B. and Cornelia, his wife, was born Sept. 20, 1865, and died Dec. 1, 1865, aged two months and eleven days.

Hattie Landon Moore, daughter of Silas B. and Cornelia, his wife, was born June 11, 1869.

In the early part of this century the family name was quite numerous, Samuel Moore (1st), having a number of grandchildren living in Salisbury and married,—John, Luther, Calvin, and William, each of them respectively having families of eight and ten children. The name has become nearly extinct,—cannot recall but one male member bearing the name in town, and his sands are fast running out, and the glass is nearly empty.

FREDERICK MILES.

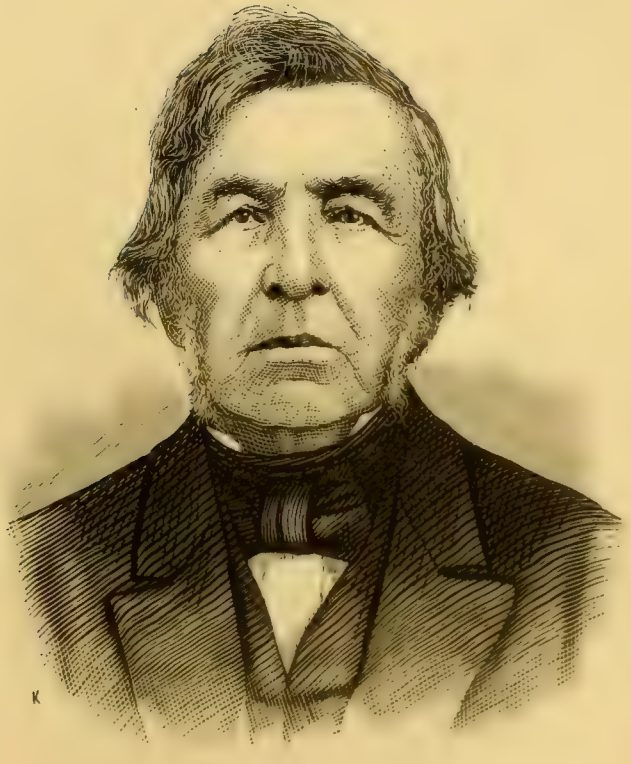
The ancestry of the Miles family is traced in this country to one Richard Miles, who emigrated from England, landing at Boston in 1635, subsequently settling in New Haven.

Hon. Frederick Miles was born in Goshen, Conn, in 1815. He received a common-school and academic education, and in 1832 entered a dry-goods store in New Haven as clerk at thirty dollars per year and board. In the fall of 1833 he returned to Goshen, and entered his father's store as clerk, in which capacity he remained until 1838, when he became a partner in the establishment. He continued in this business until 1857, when he removed to Twin Lakes, Salisbury, and engaged in the iron business, which he has continued with success to the present time.

Mr. Miles is an enterprising and popular citizen. In November, 1877, he was elected to the State senate from the Seventeenth Senatorial District, and in November, 1878, was elected member of Congress, and in November, 1880, was re-elected, representing the Fourth Congressional District, composed of Litchfield and Fairfield Counties.

HENRY M. KNIGHT, M.D.

Henry Martyn, fifth child of Joseph and Reuba Knight, was born Aug. 11, 1827, at Stafford, Conn., where his father was then settled as pastor of a Congregational Church. Mr. Knight was a divine of the old school, sound in Calvinistic theology, revered in later years by younger men in the ministry, who affectionately termed him "Father Knight." During his long ministry he suffered from the effects of a fever sore, which, however, did not prevent his faithful discharge of all pastoral duties, though rendering



ALBERT MOORE.



Frederick Miles



Yours very truly
E. M. Knight

him almost a cripple. It is said that this faithful man of God, when absolutely unable to walk, preached frequently from a seat in his own house, packed with his congregation, while his wife in her lap held the aching limb. This quality of steadfast discharge of duty at no matter what cost of physical suffering was fully transmitted to his son. Henry's boyhood was passed in the pure and healthful atmosphere, moral and physical, which surrounded the home of the good old minister at Stafford and at Granby, and Peru, Mass., later on.

As the boy grew up he was subjected to that best of all disciplines, the practice of a rigid economy. A country minister with a family of eight children on a salary of five hundred dollars per annum could barely afford even the necessaries of life, and luxuries were unknown at the parsonage, the father's mantle doubtless descending in a literal way in divers forms upon Henry and the other boys, and spending money being unheard of in the youngsters' pockets. So, when the grand idea of obtaining an education began to develop itself in the boy's capacious brain, he knew well that his own energy, his own denials, his own frugality must win for him the coveted prize. At the age of sixteen then we find him a student in Easthampton, at the already celebrated Williston Seminary, building upon the good foundation laid at the common schools of Stafford and Granby. His vacations were occupied in teaching, and this led him one season to Norfolk, where he became acquainted with his future wife, Miss Mary Fitch Phelps. His want of time and means did not permit him to graduate at Williston, and, having decided upon the study of medicine, he entered the office of Dr. Smith, at Monson, Mass., in 1847, at which place, and also at the office of Dr. Minor, in South Braintree, afterwards, he obtained sufficient medical knowledge to qualify him for a course at the Berkshire Medical College, from whence he graduated in 1849. He was married in October, 1850, and began to practice medicine at Stafford Springs, Conn., having charge also of the post-office and a drug-store. In November, 1850, he removed to Lakeville, entering into partnership with Dr. Benjamin Welch, then a noted surgeon and general practitioner.

In 1855, while a member of the State Legislature, he was appointed by that body one of a committee to ascertain how many imbecile children there were in this State. His previous reading and observation, and the knowledge acquired while serving on this commission, inspired him with the idea of founding that school which is his best monument and memorial. In 1856 he presented his plans to the Legislature and asked that Connecticut should establish a school for imbeciles similar to those already conducted by Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and other States. The measure, after passing the House, was defeated in the Senate by one vote. Defeated but not discouraged, the doctor in 1858 retired from general practice and opened his own house for the reception of feeble-minded patients.

In due time, with meagre aid from the State, and more from his friends, he was enabled in 1863 to erect a more suitable building, which has since been enlarged, and at the time of his death, 1880, about eighty of this unfortunate class of all ages were gathered into an orderly, comfortable, and happy community. The school from 1861, when Dr. Knight was appointed superintendent of the "Connecticut School for Imbeciles," has been nominally a State institution. The State has never been very liberal in its support, although from time to time aid has been given towards construction of buildings and for indigent pupils. Legislative committees have annually visited the school from that time, and have uniformly recommended its support by the State. Dr. Knight published annual reports of the condition of the inmates and the results of education among them, and lavished upon his school a tenderness and force of character which, evinced in other directions, would have assured him of a prominent place in political or professional life. Cunningly, tenderly, in the care of his pupils, the doctor would feel about all the dull gateways of their minds, until at last, in every case, some way of approach, however slight, could be found, and then, with intelligent individuality, he would enlarge and develop it. This was his life-work, and he brought into its service all the strength, firmness, decision, benevolence, charity, and hope of a nature possessed of these qualities in a much more than ordinary degree.

Dr. Knight was a member of the "Connecticut Medical Society," "American Medical Association," and honorary member of the "New England Psychological Society," "New York State Medical Society," and "California State Medical Society." Endowed by nature with a splendid physique, which is in itself the promise of great length of days, he also possessed that nervous, ardent, impetuous temperament which lavishes itself on the moment, and consumes itself before its time. In 1874 he was deeply interested in temperance, and delivered in many places a lecture, illustrated with colored plates, showing the effect of alcohol on the human stomach. Greatly exhausted, and suffering from violent pains in the head, he still insisted on keeping an engagement at New Britain, though unable, while he spoke, to see his audience, so severe was his agony. There followed this an attack of cerebro-spinal meningitis, from which he never fully recovered. Near the 1st of January, 1880, he found that, while at home, he could not resist the demands made upon him, not only by his institution, but by a multitude of causes in which he was deeply interested, and, also, that his strength seemed steadily ebbing away, and left home to spend a few months at Onovo, on the upper St. John's, in Florida. Seized by a chill between Savannah and Fernandina, his disease became so aggravated that after four days'

illness he died at Fernandina, Jan. 22, 1880. He left two children, Robert P. and George H.

In his chosen field Dr. Knight had a national reputation, and his help was sought by other States in forming similar schools to his. In England he was known even better than in America. His loss is felt in many places. In the church, where he gave the service of an earnest Christian, in the community, among the whole extent of a large circle of tenderly attached friends, in every enterprise of benevolence, reform, or spiritual endeavor, there is no one to lift his mantle or occupy his place. As deacon of the Congregational Church for a long time, as superintendent of the Sabbath-school for many years, as citizen, physician, and friend, he won the ever-widening love of all who knew him, and had an influence beyond the expression of words. We cannot better close this sketch than by publishing the following from the proceedings of the General Assembly of Connecticut.

Mr. Colyer, of Darien, introduced the following resolutions:

"That in the death of Dr. H. M. Knight, late superintendent of the Connecticut School for Imbeciles, the State has sustained a great loss, humanity is deprived of one of its noblest benefactors, and science will miss an earnest disciple.

"That as a mark of respect to his memory a committee, consisting of one senator and two representatives, be appointed to attend his funeral, and that these resolutions be placed upon the journals, and an engrossed copy, signed by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, be forwarded to the family as an assurance of the deep sympathy of the State Legislature."

Mr. Colyer, of Darien, said,—

"These resolutions give but a faint expression to the profound sorrow felt by many hearts within these halls to-day. This State, as well as humanity at large, has sustained a great loss in the death of Dr. Knight, of Lakeville. For over twenty years, in his quiet retreat among the hills at Lakeville, he has labored with a self-denying devotion to which no words of mine can do justice.

"Selecting as the objects for his benevolence the poorest, most despised, and forsaken of his heavenly Father's children, the wretched imbeciles, he lifted them out of their degraded helplessness and made them, in a large degree, self-sustaining and objects of respect.

"Peace, Mr. Speaker, peace has its triumphs as well as war, and there are other fields of human activity worthy of honor besides the field of battle. To labor unseen by the admiring eye of man, and unceasingly to ameliorate the condition of the neglected and the outcast of the earth, is an occupation only undertaken by the noblest natures and the most unselfish among men. We justly honor the soldier who lays down his life on the battle-field for his country; to-day let us honor the hero who, in the quiet, retired halls of the asylum, sacrifices his life for the elevation of humanity. Thus died Dr. Knight, following the sublime example of his Master, the Saviour of mankind. There are many in this hall who knew him and loved him. The duties of his office called him annually to the capital, and always on the one errand,—the care of the poor people whose care he had undertaken; but in these halls, Mr. Speaker, we shall see his manly face, note his eager, intelligent look, or hear his pathetic appeals no more. He always got what he asked for, because he always asked for that which was reasonable. We know all about his pleasant, unpretentious home, a plain, neat wooden building, so charmingly located by the side of the beautiful Twin Lakes in Northwestern Connecticut. We knew of his economy, and, better, we knew of his splendid success; upwards of thirty-five per cent. of his pupils were changed from being a burden to their friends to a blessing to those around them.

"Mr. Knight was born in Stratford, the son of a Congregational clergyman, and studied for the medical profession. It is over twenty years ago since he began this benevolent work on which rests a fame which has reached the farther side of the civilized world. In England, a land famous for its organized benevolence, he was even better known than in this country. Minnesota had just invited him to help her organize an institution similar to the one at Lakeville, and other fields were opening to him, when he was suddenly called home. All honor to his memory, for in honoring him Connecticut but honors herself."

Mr. Hollister, of Litchfield, said in substance,—

"Mr. Speaker, I rise with pleasure to second the passage of the resolutions offered by the gentleman from Darien. I do it, sir, because I have known Dr. Knight long as a citizen, a friend, and a scholar. He was a man who devoted his life to the care of those who could not take care of themselves. In the adoption of these resolutions the Assembly will give a fitting recognition to the honorable services of one of its best citizens."

The resolutions then passed unanimously, and were immediately transmitted to the senate.

PETER POWERS EVERTS.

Peter Powers Everts was born in Salisbury, Conn., July 17, 1811, and has always resided in said town. He is descended in the seventh generation from John Everts, the emigrant, who was one of the early settlers of Massachusetts Bay colony. In 1638 we find him at Concord, Mass.; about 1649 he moved from thence to Guilford, Conn. July 29, 1651, he purchased the home-lot on State Street now owned by John Benton. He is the ancestor of ex-Secretary of State Wm. M. Evarts, and all bearing that name who have come to our knowledge. One hundred years after his settlement in Guilford (1749), four of his great-grandchildren, brothers andchildren of Nathaniel Everts (1st), came to Salisbury. John settled on the place now the residence of Samuel S. Robbins. He kept a public-house, was one of the king's magistrates, and the first representative from this town in the General Assembly, which honor he received in eleven sessions of that body. He procured from Gov. Wentworth, of New Hampshire, the charters for the towns of Middlebury, New Haven, and Salisbury, in Vermont. The proprietors of Middlebury, mostly of this town, held their first meeting at his hotel, and elected their first selectmen. He died in 1786, and he and his wife are buried south of the highway, near their former residence. Silvanus settled near the southwest corner of the town. He married the sister of Thomas Chittenden, the Governor of Vermont from 1778 to 1797, and removed to Vermont before the Revolution.

Nathaniel (2d) settled on the place now the estate of Esther Everts Bradly, his granddaughter, who died Jan. 8, 1879. He was a large, powerful man, weighing more than three hundred pounds. He was an officer in the French and Indian war, and was under fire at Lewisburg, Cape Breton, where they say the bullets flew as thick as hailstones. He traded swords with an English officer, getting two shirt-cloths in the bargain. The sword is shown by his great-grandson, Peter P. Everts. On his return he had sent for his son Nathaniel, then about eight years old, to meet him on horseback, which he did at Spencertown, N. Y., after resisting several efforts of returning soldiers to get the horse away from him.



Peter P. Everts

Capt. Nathaniel Everts (3d) was brought from Guilford, Conn., on horseback, in his mother's arms. Mrs. Lemon Bradley, his granddaughter, has a rose-bush that was brought from Guilford at the same time, now one hundred and thirty-two years old. He possessed the homestead and the large landed estate of his father, nearly all of which is still in the family. He possessed great physical strength and dexterity. He was a proprietor in the Old Hill ore-bed and the forge at Mount Riga from 1783 to 1816. He was captain of militia, and served with Gen. Putnam at Horseneck. He and his widow were Revolutionary pensioners. He and his father were active supporters of the Congregational Church. But when the Methodists came around, his daughter Hannah, his wife, and soon himself became zealous Methodists, and his house ever after was the preaching-place and home of the Methodist itinerant. His name is on the bell of the Methodist Episcopal church at Lakeville as one of the building committee in 1816. His daughter Hannah was a member of the first class organized in town. His wife, Molly, as she was called, was the daughter of Capt. Samuel and Rachel Moore, of this town. She was noted for her gift and power in prayer. In her family devotions she always prayed for her children and her children's children down to the latest generation. Nine of her ten children became heads of families, and her descendants are numerous and highly respectable. Bishop C. D. Foss, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, married her granddaughter. She died in 1841, aged ninety-five.

Silas Everts, oldest son of Capt. Nathaniel Everts (3d), inherited the sterling character of his fathers. He was a zealous Methodist, active in social meetings, and very seldom absent from the regular services of the sanctuary. He was a staunch Democrat. He was a frugal farmer and husbanded well his inheritance. He was a man whose advice was sought, and was universally esteemed, and strictly temperate in his habits. His first wife was the mother of his children. His homestead was at the Corner, just west of his father's. His youngest son, the subject of this sketch, received a common-school education. When a young man he was noted for his agility. While yet a boy he drove ox-team, drawing ore from the Old Hill. When of age he commenced life for himself as an ore-digger, which business he has followed in some capacity ever since. For several years life was a struggle almost unaided, but he was successful. He has owned and worked various mining claims in the Old Hill bed, and has been longer than any other person connected with the working of this mine. In 1848 he bought one-sixteenth of the proprietors' right of Thomas Chittenden, which he still retains. In 1849 he was appointed agent for the proprietors, to look after their interests at the mine. This position he retained until 1871, when he was succeeded by his son Charles. He was active in forming the Brook Pit Mining Company, and was appointed its first superintendent, also secretary and treasurer. He owns about one-seventh of the stock, and has been a director and officer of the company since its incorporation in 1864. He married Tryphene Barnett, daughter of John and Amelia Knapp Barnett. His mother-in-law celebrated her eighty-ninth birthday a few days since. A few months after his marriage he bought (1835) the homestead where he resides, near the east boundary of the ore grant. He has added to his estate till he now owns his father's and much of his grandfather's landed estate. He is surrounded by his children and their children with one exception. His youngest son, William P. Everts, is in the office of the Michigamme (iron) Mining Company, Marquette Co., Mich. He represented his town in the Legislature in 1856, and has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

He has held various town offices, and has often been intrusted with public business, and is known as a reliable business man. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Church at Lakeville, of which he has been an official member some thirty years. He always contributes liberally to the church, and has an open hand to encourage every public enterprise in his native town. His son, Col. Charles Everts, who has to a certain extent superseded him in the mining business, was in 1879 appointed aide on Governor Andrews' staff.

FAMILY GENEALOGY.

John Evarts, the emigrant, was born about 1620, and died May 10, 1669. Had children,—Elizabeth, James, Daniel, John, and Judah. His son John was born Feb. 29, 1640, married Mary French, Sept. 14, 1665; also Mary Bow, second wife; died Dec. 28, 1692. Had ten children,—Mary, John, Hannah, Sarah, Nathaniel, Mehitabel, Ebenezer, Silence, Elizabeth, and Patience.

Nathaniel (1st) was born July 24, 1675, married Margaret Hastings, May 11, 1707, died June 13, 1739. Had five children,—John, Margaret, Elijah, Nathaniel, and Silvanus.

Nathaniel (2d) was born May 9, 1718, married Esther Jones, died June 2, 1792. Had seven children,—Nathaniel, Esther, Eber, Abner, Sybil, Silas, and Mabel.

Nathaniel Everts (3d), born June 17, 1748, married Mary Moore, Dec. 12, 1770, died May 17, 1835. Had ten children,—Mary, Silas, Hannah, Sarah, David, Nancy, Betsy, Orra, Phebe, and Esther.

Silas, his son, born Oct. 1, 1773, married Betsy Warner Underwood; also Betsy Lee, second wife; died March 10, 1859. Had three children,—Milan, Electa, and Peter P.

Peter P. Everts, born July 17, 1811, married Tryphene Barnett, Dec. 28, 1834. They had seven children, viz.: George, born March 22, 1836, died April 2, 1851; Jeannette, born May 10, 1838, married Elias F. Sanford, July 3, 1867 (one child, Mary Dalzell, born May 6, 1871); Charles (colonel),

born Dec. 20, 1840, married Mary C. Gibbs, Jan. 22, 1873 (has two children,—Peter P., (2d), born in 1874; Arthur M., born July 29, 1877); Frederick B., born Feb. 28, 1844, married M. Emma Dauchy, April 6, 1869 (one child, William F., born Dec. 17, 1875); William P., born Jan. 4, 1849, married S. Jennie Knox, Oct. 23, 1879 (one child, George B., born Nov. 5, 1880); Emma Julia, born March 27, 1857.

NEWTON J. REED.

Newton J. Reed, son of Josiah M. Reed, was born in Salisbury, Litchfield Co., Conn., April 13, 1817. The Reed family is scattered through various parts of the adjoining towns, and, in fact, throughout the entire West. We have no date at hand telling us when or where the first of the name settled in Litchfield County. Joshua M. Reed, a worthy man of Salisbury, had a large family of children, all of whom were among the most highly respected citizens that ever lived in the county.

Newton J. Reed was a farmer by occupation. He had also an interest in the "ore-bed" at Ore Hill, where he always resided. He married Mary, daughter of Charles McArthur, a son of a Scotchman, Dec. 29, 1838. She was born Oct. 24, 1817, in Hillsdale, N. Y. Of their three children, one only, Sarah A., is living. In politics he was a Republican, in religion a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He died Feb. 3, 1860. Mr. Reed had gathered around him all the conveniences of life, and was just prepared to live and enjoy life, when, lo! "He was not, for God had taken him." The estimate placed upon him by the community in which he lived was indicated by one of the largest funerals witnessed in the place for many years. His loss will be long and severely felt, as well by the church and community as by the family he left.

COL. HARLO P. HARRIS.

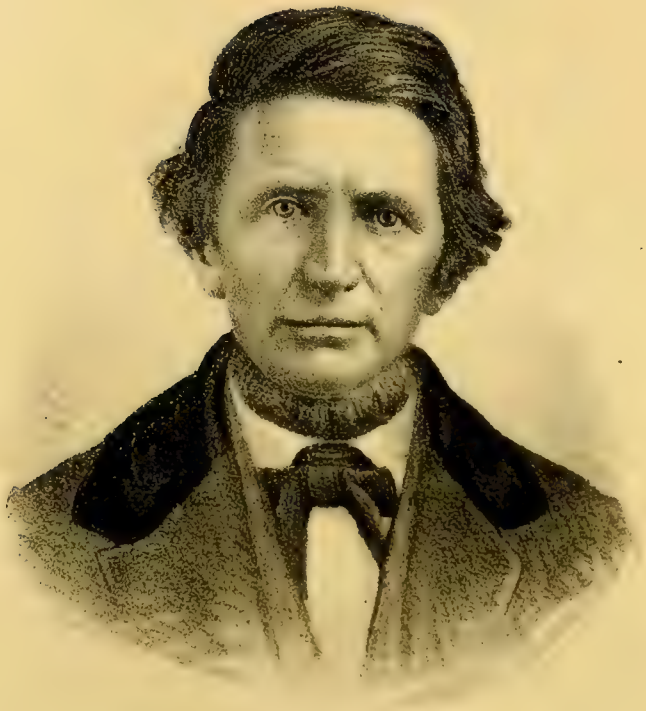
Col. Harlo P. Harris is a lineal descendant from John Harris, who emigrated from Wales, and settled in Columbia Co., N. Y., at an early day. He was a farmer, and had a son John, born there, who became a farmer also, and was in comfortable circumstances. This John had six children,—John, David, Daniel, Milo, Luther, and Olive, all born in Alford, Berkshire Co., Mass.,—and died at a good old age. Milo, born in 1797, married Abigail Sugdan, whose ancestors came from Holland, and was father of eleven children,—Eleanor, Orra, Miles, Martin, Abigail, Milo, Susan, Calista, Llewellyn, Harlo P., and Hannah D. They were all born in Salisbury, Conn., but Milo and Susan, whose birthplace was Canaan. Mr. Harris was a farmer and charcoal-burner. He held several town offices, and died in 1875.

Harlo P. had very limited advantages for education, never attending school in the summer-time after he was eight years, and never but one term at an academy. He began at the early age of eight years to work in the "coal bush," and continued burning charcoal (in various States) until he was thirty-three years old. At that time he bought his father's farm of one hundred and sixty acres, in Salisbury, east of the Twin Lakes, and owned it until 1867.

In 1865, Mr. Harris became superintendent of the "Richmond Iron-Works." Holding that position two years, in 1867 he became book-keeper for the "Davis Digging Company," and remained there one year. With other parties, he formed a land company in the spring of 1868, and purchased twelve thousand acres of land in Iowa. He passed the winter of 1868–69 in Vermont, and in September, 1869, again returned thither, in the interests of the "Millerton Iron Company," and Barnum, Richardson & Co., and superintending the opening of coal-kilns until April, 1871, when he returned to Salisbury. He was connected with the construction of the Connecticut Western Railroad as foreman, remaining in this position till January, 1872, and during the same time built seventeen miles of fence under contract. From 1872 until the present (April, 1881), Col. Harris has been superintendent of the "Chatfield Mining Company," at Ore Hill. Col. Harris has always been active in everything in which he became interested. Business, politics, local improvements, all were "pushed" by the main strength of an active and vigorous nature. He was a Democrat in politics until 1855, when he joined the American or "Know-Nothing" party. In 1856 he became identified with the Republican organization, just formed, and voted for the Fremont electors. He continued to act with that party until 1872, when he supported Horace Greeley for President, and has since been a Democrat. He was a candidate for member of Legislature in 1860 and 1865, and again in 1872, when he was elected. In 1868 he was commissioned by President Johnson assistant assessor of the Thirty-second District of the State of New York, and performed the duties of that office for a short time. Jan. 27, 1877, he, Guernsey S. Parsons, of Waterbury, and Charles M. Joslyn, of Hartford, were appointed by Governor Richard D. Hubbard "aides-de-camp," with rank of colonel. He is assistant quartermaster on the staff of Maj.-Gen. F. M. Brown, of the "Putnam Phalanx," receiving that appointment in 1878. Col. Harris has never been a candidate for local office, with the single exception of member of school board, which position he has held since 1879.

Col. Harris married, April 2, 1854, Margaretta A., daughter of L. B. Sweet, of Copake, N. Y. They have had two children,—Maggie (born in 1863, and died in 1865) and Harlo, Jr., born Aug. 12, 1866.

Mrs. Harris is a member of the Congregational Church, and Col. Harris is a supporter of the same.



NEWTON J. REED.



A. J. Harris



DAN'L B. COOK.



Robert Little

DANIEL B. COOK.

Daniel B. Cook, second son of Henry and Hannah (Bowen) Cook, was born in Harwinton, Conn., March 26, 1808. His father was son of Jonathan Cook, of Harwinton, where Henry also was born, and where he (Henry) married Hannah, daughter of Bazeliel Bowen, and where his six children were born. He moved to Salisbury about 1819, brought all of his children with him, and settled permanently at Ore Hill. He was actively engaged as a farmer all his life, and died at the age of fifty-seven years. His wife survived him several years, and was at her death seventy-six years old.

Daniel B. Cook commenced life poor, but by his industry, economy, and careful management he has made money. He was brought up a farmer, and a farmer he has continued to be through life, although he has dealt more or less in real estate, and been concerned in several mining companies at Ore Hill. In politics Mr. Cook has, from the organization of the Republican party, been a supporter of it. He has been called to the office of selectman by his fellow-townsmen, and discharged the duties faithfully and well.

Mr. Cook married Harriet, daughter of Alexander McAllister, of Northeast, N. Y., on April 11, 1839. Her grandfather, Archibald McAllister, was an emigrant from County Antrim, Ireland, and settled in Northeast before the American Revolution, and became a farmer. He had several children, one of whom was the father of Mrs. Cook. He was a farmer and miller, and was a well-to-do person, and had the characteristics of the Gaelic nature,—intelligence, industry, frugality, and honesty,—and the impress of that nature is stamped on all its descendants.

Mr. and Mrs. Cook are both members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and both have been liberal in its support, as well as all good works. Their children are Edward D., George, Cassius, and Henry A., all married, and settled near their parents.

ROBERT LITTLE.

Robert Little, son of Ralph Little and Maria Fox, his wife, was born in Sheffield, Mass., Oct. 5, 1822. His father was a good business man, and combined the avocations of merchant and farmer. Robert was early inducted into the practical details of farming, and his advantages for education were only those derived from attendance at the district schools of Sheffield, until he was fifteen years of age, when he became a clerk in the store of his brother, Lucius Little, where he remained until he was of age.

In the spring of 1844 he married Cornelia M., daughter of Erastus Eldred and Maria (Ball), his wife. Mrs. Eldred being a widow, Mr. and Mrs. Little commenced their married life on Mr. Eldred's former place, in Salisbury, where they have since resided. Mr. Little's farm consists of about four hundred acres of land, beautifully situated in the pleasant valley of the Housatonic, and the buildings on the farm are the best to be seen in Salisbury. In politics Mr. Little is a staunch Republican, and earnest in his support of the principles of that party. He is a director of the "National Iron Bank" of Falls Village. Both Mr. and Mrs. Little are attendants at, and liberal supporters of, the Congregational Church. Mr. Little is one who stands high in the estimation of all, and one who is in full accord with all things tending to improve, advance, or elevate humanity, or develop the resources of his town.

Erastus Eldred, father of Mrs. Little, was born in Warren, Conn., and settled in Salisbury when a young man, became a farmer and merchant, and died Nov. 13, 1830, at the early age of thirty-nine years, leaving two children,—Elizabeth (deceased) and Cornelia M., now Mrs. Little. Mrs. Eldred survived him nearly fifty years, dying Jan. 25, 1880.

Minnie, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Little, was born Feb. 7, 1857. She married, Oct. 23, 1879, Mr. E. J. Hornbeck, and after only seven short months of married life died, May 30, 1880. Although treading only the flowery paths of life's morning, she had already made many warm and loving friends by the many beautiful traits of her lovely character. Her kind and loving ministrations to the poor and needy, her tender regard and solicitude for her friends, her kindly feelings towards all, had won for her that universal esteem which is enjoyed by comparatively few of her years. When but nineteen she united with the Congregational Church of Salisbury, and was devoted to her church, Sabbath-school, and all religious things. She seemed set apart as one too pure and delicate for the harsh scenes of life, and so, ere the way grew rough, and ere the meridian heat of life's noontide could scorch her fragile form, she was called away, leaving a whole community wrapped in gloom. In this we cannot enumerate all the influences which caused her associates to feel such regret for the departed, or such a great heart-throb of sympathy for the bereaved. From an article in the Connecticut *Western News*, shortly after her death, we extract the following: "An only child, reared in luxury, in love, in indulgence, the idol of her tender parents' hearts, just beginning life, with everything that *this* world can give to bind her here. . . . Seldom have we seen so few dry eyes as in the assemblage which attended her funeral. Her remains were arrayed in her bridal robes, unfolded for the first time since her marriage, placed in an elegant casket, surrounded by lovely flowers, and all that wealth and affection could do. Prayer was offered at the house of her father, after which the funeral cortege, consisting of some sixty carriages, proceeded to the Congregational church. The services commenced by the singing of the hymn 'Thou art gone to the grave, but we will not deplore thee.' Appropriate selections of Scripture were then read by the pastor, Rev. C. L. Kitchel, after which

was sung that touching piece of music, 'Watching and Waiting,' a favorite of our departed friend. Then followed the sermon, by Mr. Kitchel, from the text, 'She is not dead, but sleepeth.' The services closed by the singing of the hymn, 'My Jesus, as Thou wilt,' and the long line of weeping friends proceeded to the cemetery, where all that was mortal of the loved one was committed to the dust, whence we are sure she will come in the resurrection morning, far brighter and more beautiful than ever, to a blissful immortality."

JAMES M. SELLECK.

James M. Selleck, son of Albert and Celina (Morgan) Selleck, was born in that part of Salisbury known as Selleck Hill, Nov. 27, 1836. His paternal ancestor, Bethel Selleck, was a native of Darien, Fairfield Co., Conn., and settled on Selleck Hill, Salisbury, Conn. Tradition says the first of the name to settle here was John Selleck.

Bethel was a farmer; died in 1818, in the eighty-sixth year of his age. He had five sons and five daughters.

Samuel Selleck, son of Bethel, was born on Selleck Hill; was always a farmer, and a member of the Congregational Church. He married Olive Andrews, and had seven children, viz.: Samantha, Harmon, Albert, Harvey, Sarah A., Maryette, and Phebe. Mr. Selleck died Jan. 6, 1849, aged eighty-one years.

Albert Selleck, son of Samuel and Olive (Andrews) Selleck, was born on the "old Selleck homestead," on Selleck Hill, Conn., June 29, 1802. In his younger days he was engaged in the manufacture of cloth. At the age of thirty, in 1832, he turned his attention entirely to farming, which he followed till his death, Jan. 11, 1868. In politics a Democrat. He was a member of the State Legislature, besides holding minor town offices. He married Celina Morgan, daughter of James Morgan and Sally Booth, of New Milford, Feb. 7, 1829. Mrs. Selleck was born July 21, 1802. Their children are as follows:

(1) Samuel H., deceased at thirty-three, was a merchant at Lakeville, Conn.

(2) Laura A., wife of Edmund Conklin (deceased), of Salisbury.

(3 and 4) James M. & George Booth, twins. George was a farmer with his brother, James M.; died Nov. 19, 1873, leaving a wife and four children.

(5) Maryette (Mrs. George Bower, of Salisbury).

(6) Phebe S. (Mrs. James R. Eggleston, a merchant miller in Salisbury).

Mrs. Selleck is a member of the Congregational Church, and Mr. Selleck was an attendant of the same.

James M. Selleck has always been an enterprising farmer. He received his education at the district schools of his native town. He has dealt more or less extensively in cattle, and stock generally, and has been successful. In 1874 he entered into partnership with his brother-in-law, James R. Eggleston, and purchased the Salisbury Flouring-Mills, the firm being known as Eggleston & Selleck. He is one of the largest farmers in Salisbury, and a man who has the confidence of his fellow-townsmen. In politics a Republican, and as such has been assessor and selectman. On the 20th of December, 1866, he married Mary P., daughter of Charles A. and Maria (Pierce) Hollister.

ERASTUS D. GOODWIN.

Ozias Goodwin, an Englishman, born in 1596, settled in Hartford in 1636, and died in 1683. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and settled in Sharon after the close of the Revolution; became a farmer and public man, and reared a large family. He was the first American ancestor of Erastus D. Goodwin.

Hezekiah Goodwin, son of Hezekiah, was born in Sharon, March 21, 1796, married Harriet Deming, Feb. 13, 1819. He served an apprenticeship to the combined trades of tanner and currier in his younger days; went to Central New York and followed that business for several years, when he returned to Sharon, and after remaining a short time settled in Salisbury, where he was an agriculturist until his death, Nov. 27, 1848. He was a modest, unassuming man, never aspiring to political positions; was an active, enterprising, accommodating business man, and very successful. He served as soldier in the war of 1812. His wife died Oct. 11, 1829. Their children were Laura A., wife of John E. Ensign, of Tennessee; Charlotte G., wife of Henry Daball, of Onondaga Co., N. Y.; Erastus D.; Julia G., wife of James Ensign, now residing on the old homestead; and Harriet, who died, aged twenty-three. By a second marriage, to Fanny Lowrey, he had one child, Frances (deceased), wife of Joseph Hallock, a prominent citizen of Catskill, N. Y. Mrs. Fanny L. Goodwin survived her husband many years.

Erastus D. Goodwin was born in Sharon, Jan. 7, 1823, and was conveyed by his parents to Salisbury in April of the same year; came up under his father's instruction on the farm; was educated at common schools and academy; became a farmer, and is truly a representative of the better class of agriculturists, owning a farm of several hundred acres. He is a Democrat in politics, and, elected by that party, represented Salisbury in the Legislature of 1869. He was selectman of Salisbury for two years. He married, Nov. 29, 1865, Julia, daughter of Samuel Emmons, of New Marlboro', Mass. Their children are Julia E., Hezekiah, Martha E., and Mary E.

JAMES LANDON.

James Landon, of Salisbury, is a lineal descendant from one James Landon, who was a native of Wales, and who emigrated to America and settled in the vicinity of Boston, Mass.; married and had a family



ALBERT SELLECK.



James M. Selbck



Erastus D Gordon



James Landon

of children, one of whom was named ——, born in Boston in 1685, and removed to Southold, L. I., where he married Nancy Vaill, and had the following children, viz.: Joseph, James, Daniel, David, John, Mary, Rachel, and Lydia. There is no record of his name or death.

Daniel Landon, grandson of James Landon, who came from Wales, was born at Southold, L. I., in 1714; married Martha Young, daughter of Rev. John Young, a Presbyterian minister of Southold, May 22, 1736. He was the first of the name to settle in Litchfield, Conn., and was numbered among her early settlers. He was very zealous in working for the welfare of St. Michael's Church, at Litchfield, Conn. From records we quote the following: "Capt. Daniel Landon officiated as lay-reader, being always anxious to promote the welfare of the church; all his family attended with him, through honor and dishonor, through good report and evil report." The war coming on, the salary ceased. Churchmen became unpopular. They were persecuted throughout the war of the Revolution. The church of St. Michael, in Litchfield, was a mark for the maliciously disposed, and its windows stood as shattered monuments of the vengeance of adversaries. When Gen. Washington passed through Litchfield in the Revolutionary war, the soldiers, to evince their attachment to him, threw a shower of stones at the windows; he reproved them, saying, "I am a churchman, and wish not to see the church dishonored and desolated in this manner."

Capt. Daniel Landon died suddenly, July 11, 1790, aged seventy-seven years. The following is the inscription on his monument in the West graveyard at Litchfield, Conn.:

"Sacred to the memory of Daniel Landon, of Litchfield, who died July 11, 1790, aged 77 years; who served as clerk to the Episcopal Church in Litchfield forty years.

"His God he served with pious zeal,
The sacred dome was his delight;
Far distant from his holy hill
He took his everlasting flight.
Lo! here I leave this earthly clay,
And fly beyond the ethereal blue,
Unchained into eternal day,
To sing the praise of God anew."*

Seth Landon, son of Daniel Landon, was born in Litchfield, Conn., Dec. 18, 1749; married Anna Beach, Dec. 26, 1771. He was a gentleman of good mental powers, amiable in the relations of life, of strict honesty, unbending integrity, and exemplary piety. He died Feb. 4, 1832, leaving children; one, Seth, Jr., born April 13, 1777, married Sally Catlin, March 11, 1802, and died Oct. 18, 1843, leaving children; one, Huldah Seymour Landon, married Frederick W. Plumb, of Litchfield.†

James Landon, an extensive farmer in Salisbury, is a son of Ashbel Landon, and grandson of James Landon, the first of this family to settle in Salisbury, Conn., before the Revolutionary war, on the place known as "Tory Hill." Said James Landon, Sr., was a Tory during the Revolutionary war, and a firm adherent of the old Episcopal Church, as his ancestors had been. He had eleven children, of whom Ashbel was the tenth, born Aug. 7, 1773, on the farm now owned by his son James.

James, Sr.'s, conduct during the Revolutionary war cost him his real estate during his lifetime. He was a member of the Colonial Legislature in May, 1759, and took an active part in everything that had for its object the building up of society. He was a farmer by occupation, and died at a ripe old age.

Ashbel Landon married Lorain Chapman, April 3, 1783. She was born June 3, 1764. Their children were Betsey, Letty, Edmund, William, Horace, and James.

Mr. Landon was a well-to-do farmer, and a man respected by all. He was a warden in the Episcopal Church, and held various town offices. He died Sept. 11, 1846, and his wife died Oct. 11, 1835.

James Landon, son of Ashbel, was born on the old Landon homestead, at Tory Hill, Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 2, 1804. His advantages for an education were very limited, yet, by that same indomitable energy which is a very marked characteristic of his nature, we find him able to teach school ere he had reached manhood's years. This he followed several winters; but as his father desired him to remain at home with him on the farm, he did so, and upon the death of his father, in 1846, came in possession of the old homestead by paying the other heirs.

To his once small farm he has kept adding little by little, until now (1881) he and his only son own some twelve hundred acres of as good land as there is to be found in old Litchfield County. He has dealt extensively in stock, and in that way has made money. In politics a Republican.

In the May session of the State Legislature of 1859, just one hundred years after his honored grandfather, James Landon, had occupied a place in the halls of legislation, we find him there, serving as a member on the bank committee. He also has filled many town offices to the general satisfaction of his constituents.

He has been twice married, first to Jane E. Heath, daughter of Stephen Heath, March 6, 1833. Their children are Jane L., wife of George B. Clark, of Salisbury; and James H., a large farmer in Sharon. Mrs. Landon died March 24, 1836. Mr. Landon's second wife was Mary Darrow, whom he married Oct. 10, 1838. She died June 11, 1868.

James H. Landon was born March 14, 1836; married Mary Barton, daughter of L. Barton, of Salisbury, and to them have been born three children, viz.: Harriet, Albert, and Edith.

* Composed by himself. † See history of Plumb family.

CHARLES H. BISSELL.

Charles H. Bissell, son of William and Ann Eliza (Loveland) Bissell, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Salisbury, Conn., Oct. 24, 1829. His great-grandfather was Col. George Bissell, who came probably from Litchfield, and settled on the farm above mentioned long before the Revolutionary war. He settled on "Tory Hill," and his property has always been in possession of the family. He had brothers and sisters, and married for his first wife a Gay, for his second, a Hoskens. He at the Revolution swore allegiance to George III.; was drafted, and fled; was pursued and captured, and was released by his sons. His children were Joseph, George, Azubal, Elizabeth, and John. This John was a captain, married a Kilbourn, of Litchfield, and died, a farmer, at an old age. Their children were Charles, Milo, Monrovia, Benjamin, Charlotte, William, Herman, Mary, John, and Lucy. Benjamin enlisted in the war of 1812, was wounded, and drew a pension for his services. Lucy married a Meigs, an army officer. Milo was killed by a horse. Monrovia was drowned. Herman died in the island of Cuba.*

William Bissell was born March 30, 1794, and died April 5, 1869. He settled on the homestead, and married Ann Eliza Loveland, by whom he had children,—Marion, Mary, Maria, Charles H., Jane, William, and Ann Eliza. He afterwards married Roxanna Nobles. Their only child, Frank, died, aged nine years. All are now (1881) living but Ann Eliza and Frank.

William Bissell was a farmer, and did well his part among the people. He was selectman, and held other town offices. He was a Democrat in politics.

Charles H. Bissell was reared to a farmer's life, and entered into his work, and is to-day, with his two hundred and thirty acres of fertile land, one of Salisbury's substantial and representative farmers. He married, Oct. 27, 1859, Thankful Ann, daughter of John Cleveland, of Salisbury. Their son Frank died young.

Mr. Bissell believes in the Democratic principles of government, and is a supporter of the candidates of that party. He has been selectman, member of board of relief, assessor, and represented his town in the Legislature of 1877. Mr. and Mrs. Bissell are supporters of Christianity, and attendants on its services.

During all his life Mr. Bissell has walked among the people of Salisbury, and has won many friends. He is deeply interested in everything tending to advance the interests of Salisbury, and is respected and honored by a large circle. He is a true type of the genial New England farmer, whose local attachment is strong, and who, with intelligence, industry, and economy, is making those improvements and advancements which are the wonder of the world.

* For further history of Bissell family, see biography of H. B. Bissell, Litchfield.

JOHN F. CLEAVELAND.

John F. Cleaveland, son of Bradford and Eunice (Farnum) Cleaveland, was born in Copake, N. Y., Feb. 18, 1802. His father was a son of P. Cleaveland, and was born in Canterbury, Conn.; married Eunice Farnum, of Salisbury, and settled in Copake, N. Y., where six of his seven children were born, viz.: Elisha W., Mason, John F., Bezaleel (deceased), Cyrus, Mary J., and Frederick F. (deceased), born in Salisbury. In 1810, Bradford Cleaveland settled in Salisbury, Conn., with his family, where he continued to reside till his death, April 21, 1849. His wife died the same day, and was buried in the same grave with her husband. Mr. Cleaveland was a cooper by trade while a resident of Copake, N. Y., but after his settlement in Salisbury, Conn., he followed the occupation of a farmer, and in connection owned and ran a saw-mill.

John F. Cleaveland removed to Salisbury with his parents when but eight years of age, and with the exception of three years which he spent in the mercantile business in Livingston Co., N. Y., has resided in Salisbury. Mr. Cleaveland worked four years by the month at eleven dollars a month for his wife's uncle, Thomas N. Smith.

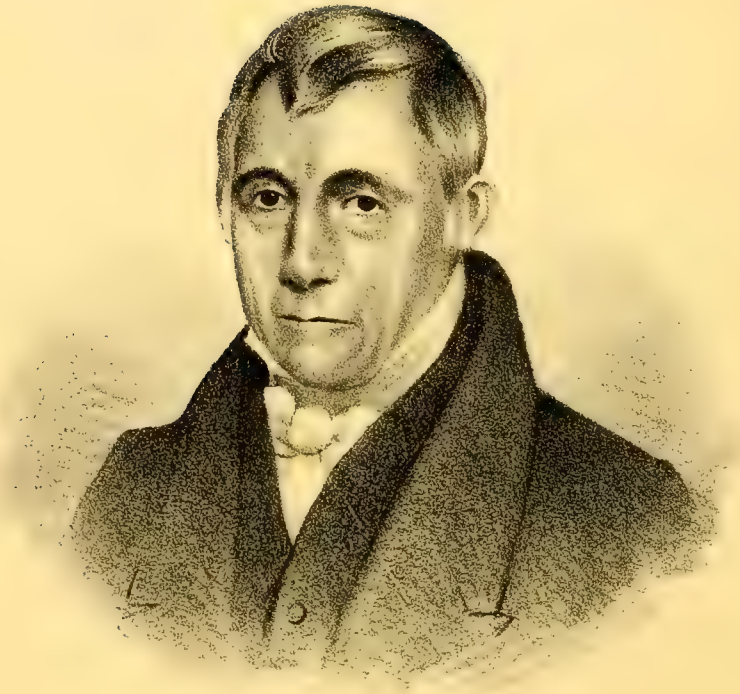
About 1826 or '27, Mr. Cleaveland went to Livingston Co., N. Y., where he was engaged in the mercantile business some three years. July 1, 1829, he married Mary S., daughter of Thaddeus and Hannah (Curtis) Smith. Mrs. Cleaveland was born Jan. 27, 1805, and at five years of age went to live with her uncle, Thomas N. Smith, and continued with him till her marriage. In March, 1830, Mr. Cleaveland returned to Salisbury, and took Mr. Thomas N. Smith's farm on shares, which he continued to work till the death of Mr. Smith (March 1, 1857), when he purchased the same of the heirs, his wife receiving about the half interest as a munificent gift from her uncle. Mr. Cleaveland now owns some five hundred acres of well-improved land on Town Hill, Salisbury, Conn. In politics a Republican. He has held various town offices. Mr. and Mrs. Cleaveland are regular attendants and supporters of the Congregational Church. Their children are Thankful A., wife of Charles H. Bissell, and Smith, who resides at home, unmarried.

THOMAS N. SMITH.

Thomas N. Smith, son of Jared Smith and Dorcas, daughter of Ebenezer Beecher, was born in Southbury, Conn., Sept. 10, 1768. He settled in Salisbury, Conn. (that part known as Town Hill), some time previous to the year 1800, where he owned some three hundred acres of good land, and where he followed the occupation of a farmer. He was twice married, first to Thankful, daughter of Aaron Page. She died in 1837, and he married for his second wife Susan Hinman, of Southbury, Conn. She died in 1867. In politics a Republican, he was a prominent man in



Chas H. Bissell



Thomas N Smith



John F. Cleveland

Salisbury, having been selectman fourteen years, member of the State Legislature three terms, besides holding many other town offices. He was often called upon to settle estates, which he did with credit to himself, and generally to the satisfaction of the parties interested. He was a member of the Congregational Church, and a liberal supporter of all religious institutions. He died March 1, 1857, aged nearly eighty-nine years. He lived respected and died regretted.

Thaddeus Smith was born in Southbury, Conn.; married Hannah Curtis, and had four children, viz.: Ira D., Maria, Harriet, and Mary S., wife of John F. Cleaveland. Mr. Smith settled in Salisbury about 1803, and continued there till he was killed by a horse, in June, 1805.

CHAPTER LVI.

SHARON.*

Geographical—Topographical—Conflicting Claims to Territory—Survey of the Town—Line Between New York and Connecticut Defined—Indian History—The First Settlement—Richard Sackett—Sale of the Town—List of Original Purchasers—Patent of the Town—The Settlement in Distress—The First Death—The First Birth—First Marriage—The Moravians—The Revolutionary War—Shay's Rebellion—List of Early Settlers.

THIS town is located in the western part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Salisbury; on the east by the Housatonic River, which separates it from Cornwall, on the south by Kent, and on the west by Dutchess Co., N. Y. The surface of the town is hilly in the eastern part, while the western portion forms a part of an extensive valley.

"The northwestern part of Connecticut was sold and settled at a much later period than any other portion of the State. As early as the year 1686 nearly all the lands in the colony had been disposed of, except those lying north of Waterbury and Woodbury and west of Simsbury. Under the charter of Charles II., obtained in 1662, the colony of Connecticut, though nominally dependent on the crown, enjoyed, in fact, a strictly republican form of government, the only service they were required to render to the crown of England being the one-fifth part of the produce of such mines of gold and silver as should be discovered. Charles was succeeded by his brother, James II., a prince of very arbitrary and vindictive propensities, and no sooner was he firmly seated on his throne than he began to manifest his tyrannical disposition by causing the charters which had been granted by his predecessors to be vacated, and by assuming to himself the right of appointing Governors for the different colonies. It was feared by the people that these royal Governors would seize upon all the public lands which had not been sold and granted by the colony, and measures were taken to prevent such unjustifiable proceedings. It was believed that if the public lands were sold, and the title to them guaranteed by the Governor and Company of the colony, they could not be seized for the king, and under this impression the lands within the limits just mentioned were, on the 26th day of January, 1686, conveyed to the towns of Hartford and Windsor. The grant, however, did not include the lands west of the Ousatonic River, the Assembly probably supposing that, on account of their great distance from the settled parts of the colony, they were beyond the reach of the royal Governor's rapacity. In October, after the grant just mentioned, Sir Edmund Andross came into the colony, and, by virtue of a commission from King James, took upon himself the administration of the government, and continued in it about two years, or until the deposition of King James, when the people quietly resumed their ancient form of government under the charter.

"The lands above mentioned being deemed of little value, and the more fertile parts of the State being but thinly populated, it was more than thirty years before any attempts were made to settle them. About the year 1722 the public attention was turned to the 'Western Lands,' as they were called; and as they began to rise in value the towns of Hartford and Windsor laid claim to them, under the ancient grant which had been made to them under the circumstances which have been mentioned. This claim created a strong excitement throughout the colony, and a long and bitter controversy ensued, which resulted in a division of the lands between the towns and the colony, the towns taking the eastern portion and the colony the western.

"This contention with Hartford and Windsor had retarded the sale of the 'Western Lands,' but that difficulty was now adjusted, and the Assembly took measures, soon after 1730, to effect this object; and for this purpose they were surveyed, and laid out into townships of suitable dimensions. At the session in May, 1732, Edmund Lewis, Esq., Capt. Stephen Noble, and Mr. William Gaylord were appointed a committee to view the colony lands west of the Ousatonic River, and to lay out a township in the northern section of them. They were also endowed with discretionary power to lay out a township on the south of the one just mentioned, if, upon viewing the lands, they should be of opinion that they were of such a quality as to render them a desirable place for a new settlement. This committee entered promptly upon their duties, and by their report, dated at New Milford, Oct. 9, 1732, it appears they laid out both townships. The north township, now Salisbury, they denominated 'the township of M,' and the south township they called N. S. The remainder of the country lands west of the Ousatonic River were afterwards annexed to Kent. The boundaries of the second township are thus described by the committee:

* Condensed, by permission, from Hon. Charles F. Sedgwick's excellent "History of Sharon."

"'Then, having taken a view of the whole tract, we proceeded and laid out a second township, which begins at the southwest corner of the aforesaid township of M, it being a stake set in the ground, and many stones laid to it, standing on the east side of a pond, as above set forth; and from thence the line runs 12½ D. W., with the line of partition between said province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut, nine miles to a heap of stones laid on a rock, in the aforesaid line of partition, and is about two miles east from Captain Sackett's dwelling-house, which is the southwest corner bounds of said second township,—from thence we run the south line of said second township E. 9½ D, south four miles and a half and 115 rods, to the Ousatonic River, where we marked a white-oak tree, and laid many stones to it, for the southeast corner bounds of said second township, and we have marked many trees and made many monuments in the said south line. Thus we have surveyed and laid out the township of N. S., and it is bounded north on the township of M., south on the country lands, west on the aforesaid line of partition between the province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut, and east on the Ousatonic River.' The above work was completed October 7, 1732.

"It would seem that the way was now prepared for the sale and settlement of the township, but the Hartford and Windsor lands, being nearer the settled portions of the colony, probably afforded a more desirable field for the enterprise of new settlers, and the colony lands were neglected. Other circumstances also existed which produced a serious delay in bringing the lands in Sharon into market. The line of partition between the colony of Connecticut and the province of New York was defined and established in May, 1731. The commissioners to settle the boundaries between the different jurisdictions on the part of Connecticut were Samuel Eells, Roger Wolcott, and Edmund Lewis; on the part of New York, Cadwalader Colden, Vincent Mathews, and Jacobus Bruyn, Jr.; and the articles of settlement are dated Dover, May 14, 1731."

INDIANS IN SHARON.

"There was a somewhat numerous tribe of Indians in Sharon before its settlement by the white inhabitants. Their principal village was on the eastern border of Indian pond, in the northwest corner of the town, where they had considerable clearings. The Indian name of this pond was Weequagnock. There were numbers of them, too, on the borders of the other pond, and in the valley of the Ten-Mile River. The Indian name of this stream was Webotuck. They were never sufficiently numerous to prove dangerous to the safety of the settlers, but their dissatisfaction because of the refusal of the proprietors to acknowledge their claims to a certain quantity of land which they insisted was reserved to them in their sale to Thomas Lamb, and the agitation of that matter for nearly fifteen years, was a cause of fear and anxiety to their immediate neighbors during that period. The matter was brought before the Assembly by a joint memorial of the proprietors and Indians, presented in 1742, which will at once give an explanation of the pending troubles, and which was in the words following:

"'*To the Honorable, the General Assembly of the Colony of Connecticut in General Court assembled, at Hartford, in said Colony, on the second Thursday in May, A.D.* 1742.

"'The memorial of *Peter Pratt, Nathaniel Skinner,* and *Jonathan Dunham,* agents for said town, and *Stephen Nequitimaugh Nanhoon,* and others of the Indian nations, residing in said Sharon, humbly showeth—

"'That they, the said *Stephen Nequitimaugh Nanhoon,* and others of the Indian natives, residing in Sharon, were the proper owners of the lands contained in the said township of Sharon and Salisbury, adjoining to said Sharon, and that a considerable part of said lands was honorably purchased of said Indians, and paid for by Thomas Lamb of said Salisbury, and that he, the said Lamb, in negotiating the said purchases of said Indians, did take advantage of their ignorance, and as they have since understood, did obtain a deed or deeds from them or some of them for more of said land than ever they sold or intended to sell to said Lamb, and particularly the place at the northwest corner of Said Sharon, where the said Indians live and improve, and always designed to reserve to themselves for a settlement, besides several other parcels that have never been sold to the English; that the Government's Committee have obtained the rights purchased by said Lamb of the Indians, and have sold all the lands in the townships of Salisbury and Sharon to the proprietors of said Towns, who are now improving and are entering on the said lands still claimed by the said Indians, which has aroused a great deal of uneasiness among the Indians, they looking upon themselves as defrauded of their rights.

"'That many of the Proprietors of Sharon are likewise inclined to believe that the said Indians, who were the proper owners of said land, did never, to this day sell to the said Lamb or to this government, all the lands in said Sharon or Salisbury, but that they have still an honest right to that said tract where the said Indians now live, as also to one mile in width across the south end of said town of Sharon, and that they are willing the said tract where the Indians now live should be restored to them and confirmed to the said Indians, though the Proprietors have purchased the same of the government, Provided they can have it made good to them by other reasonable satisfaction.

"'Whereupon your Honors' memorialists humbly pray that the Honorable Assembly would take the case into their consideration and would appoint a Committee to repair to Sharon to hear and examine and to enquire into the claims of the said Indians, and purchases that have been obtained from them either by the said Lamb or others, with power to agree, settle, and determine all matters of difference and controversy relating to the premises, and for the quieting the said Proprietors and the said Indians, or that your Honors would in some other way, as in your wisdom you shall think fit, find a remedy.

"'Your memorialists further show that their is a very considerable number of said Indians, living at said northwest corner of said Sharon, and others not far from them, that are desirous of being instructed in the Doctrines of the Gospel; to be taught to read the Holy Scriptures, and be informed of the way of salvation therein revealed; and that their children may be educated according to Christianity: which your memorialists also recommend to your Honors consideration, hoping that your Honors will be inclined to do something towards their encouragement; and your Honors' memorialists as in duty bound shall ever pray. Dated in Hartford this 13th day of May A.D. 1742.'

"Upon this memorial a committee was appointed, consisting of the Hon. Thomas Fitch, afterwards Governor of the colony, Daniel Edwards, Esq., of Hartford, afterwards a judge of the Superior Court, and Robert Walker, Esq., of Hartford, who was a large proprietor of the lands in Salisbury, whose duty it should be to investigate the subject matter of the memorial; and they met the parties in Sharon on the 11th day of October, 1742, and heard them by their interpreters and witnesses.

"They made a long and elaborate report, in which they gave a history of Lamb's purchase, and, believing that the Indians had misunderstood the bargain, recommended that a certain quantity, not exceeding fifty acres, should be set off to them, that some equivalent should be allowed the proprietors, and that some provision should be made for the religious teachings of the Indians.

"The Assembly approved the views of the committee, and requested Mr. Pratt, the minister of Sharon, to devote some time to the advancement of

the spiritual interests of the tribe, but, as they made no provision to remunerate the proprietors, no final adjustment of the difficulty was effected. The Indian improvements contained some ninety acres, and, besides this, they demanded a large tract on the adjoining mountains for firewood. To this the proprietors would not consent without a compensation from the government, and the old troubles returned with increased acrimony.

"In 1745 another effort was made to call the attention of the Assembly to these Indian troubles. The proprietors of Sharon advised their honors that the Indians were uneasy and restless, in view of the state of their affairs, and they added: 'We can't but think needful for some proper care, in this difficult time, to be taken.'

"This memorial was continued in the Assembly till 1746, when William Preston, of Woodbury, and Samuel Canfield, of New Milford, were appointed a committee to lay out the Indian lands by metes and bounds. This committee, in the prosecution of their duties, employed the celebrated Roger Sherman, then a humble shoemaker at New Milford, to lay out the Indian lands, in his capacity of county surveyor, and to mark out definitely their boundaries. All this was accomplished by Mr. Sherman, but nothing was done to remunerate the proprietors, and both parties were left to contest their rights as best they could. The Indians were stimulated in their quarrel by certain disorderly persons, who made them believe they were their special friends, whose counsels were prevalent in shaping their course. Under the guidance of those persons they were emboldened to resistance, and gave great uneasiness and trouble to the proprietors. One Van Arenan, a Dutchman, pretended to make a new purchase of their lands, and it became necessary to take strong measures to prevent open and forcible collision. This state of things portended so much danger that Governor Law found it necessary to issue a formal proclamation to the intruders, warning them that their Indian titles were worthless, and that the rights of the proprietors would be protected at all hazards.

"About the year 1750, Thomas Barnes moved into the town from New Fairfield, in Fairfield County, and purchased a large tract of land in the neighborhood of the Indian territory. In the course of a year or two he persuaded the Indians to sell out their lands to him, and took a formal deed of their possessions from two of their chiefs, Nequitimaugh and Bartholomew. It was contrary to law to take deeds of the Indian proprietors in that way, but the Legislature, on the petition of Barnes, confirmed his title, and he took possession of the disputed territory, the Indians having gone to other parts. They carried with them, however, a deep sense of the wrongs they had sufferd, and some of them were often back among the inhabitants, complaining that they had been overreached, and often giving significant hints of the resentment which was rankling in their bosoms. The old French war commenced about this time, and the stories of Indian atrocities which were borne on every breeze filled the whole country with terror and alarm. Four persons were murdered about this time between Stockbridge and Lenox, and this, with other alarming incidents, produced a very general consternation in Sharon.

"In 1754 one Thomas Jones had purchased a tract of land near the Indian pond which had been claimed by the Indians, and built a log house upon it. His family were frequently disturbed in the night season by what they supposed to be the noise of Indians about the house, and an armed guard was kept there during nights for several weeks. A memorial was presented to the Assembly detailing the causes of danger from the Indians, by which the settlers were alarmed, and the statements of the memorial were fortified by the depositions of some half-dozen persons who kept the guard, detailing with minuteness the incidents of one night. The testimony of one witness was as follows:

"'John Palmer, of lawful age, testifieth and saith, that some time ago I came to dwell, as a hired man, with the above named Mr. Thomas Jones, and have been a member of his family in the time of the late disturbances, which he has testified about, but have not seen any Indians but one night, when I was upon the watch with several other men, but have frequently heard their whoops and whistles near his house, which noises of the Indians I am well acquainted with, having been a considerable time a captive among them and released from them last May. The time when I saw the Indians near Mr. Jones' was the latter part of the Sabbath day night before last. He came and put his head partly in at the door-way, against a blanket that hung before the door. This he did twice. A man near me proposed to shoot, but I prevented him, hoping for a fairer shot, but he not coming there again, I went to the side of the house and looked through a crack between the logs of which the house was made, and saw an Indian but a few rods from the house, it being clear moon light. I then put my gun through the crack and shot, but not having advantage to take good sight, suppose I did not hit him. I then went to a place cut out for a window and saw him clearly, and shot again with a gun that was put into my hands, and supposed I had killed him, for I thought he fell down, upon which I took another man's gun and went out to see what I could discern, but not finding him at the place, scouted some time for him, at length discovered him at a small distance behind a tree. I endeavored to shoot again, but my gun missed fire. I called to know if any one of the company was near me when one man came to me. He went further in search of him, and presently had a sight of him, when the other man presently shot. Afterwards I shot at him again, but don't know that we hit him, except my second shot. I supposed him to be much wounded then, for he walked very poorly, stooping near the ground, his left hand holding up his blanket to his right side and his right arm hanging as if it was broken. But the men all coming out of the house after I had shot the last time, I run to the house, fearing lest some other Indians might get into the house in our absence and kill the women and children, so I saw the Indians no more. I saw no more Indians, but one of the company said he saw another, which by his account I believe he did. I have since seen no more, but heard their whoops and whistles as aforesaid. Dated October 14, 1754, and sworn before John Williams, Justice of the Peace.'

"Such is a specimen of the exciting incidents of the early years of the history of the town. The peace between England and France in 1761 put an end to all Indian claims.

"There is no tradition or record bearing upon the history of the town which has any reference to the old French war other than these Indian alarms, except the simple fact that Col. Elmore, of the war of the

Revolution, was a lieutenant in the service of the previous war."

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

"Several years before the settlement of the boundaries one Richard Sackett had located himself at the place now called the Steel-Works, in the beautiful valley of the Ten-Mile River, about seven miles south of the now village of Sharon. The whole region was a wilderness, and, it being in the time of Queen Anne's war, he was exposed to imminent peril from hostile savages. He acquired large possessions of land, and his settlement is spoken of in contemporary documents and records as Sackett's Farm. He had been a sea-captain in early life, and, in connection with wealthy individuals in the city of New York, he commenced at an early day to purchase the Indian title to the lands near him. The colony line not having been established, he probably availed himself of his knowledge of astronomy, acquired in the study of navigation, and made experiments and observations, based upon a treaty of partition made in 1683, but which had never been carried out by actual survey, and persuaded himself that the boundary line, when surveyed, would run within about two miles of the Ousatonic River. In this belief he purchased of Metoxon, the great chief of all the Indian tribes in that region, whose residence was probably at Copake Flats, N. Y., about twenty-two thousand acres of land, more than seven thousand acres of which the survey of the boundary line showed to be in Connecticut. The boundaries were definitely traced in the treaty of purchase, but in general terms they were as follows:

"The east line commenced at a place which the Indians called Wimpeting, at the western base of a range of mountains, about seven miles south of Sharon village, and from that point it followed the western base of the mountain-range northerly to a point in Salisbury a little east of Town Hill, so called. From that point the line ran northwesterly to the base of the mountain north of the Ore Hill, which in the Indian deed is called Ponsumpsie, thence southwesterly to the foot of the mountain west of Spencer's Corner, then, following that range, southerly through the Wassaic valley to Sackett's other possessions. Looking at this territory, in all its characteristics and resources, we can hardly conceive of any other which exceeds it in rural beauty or sources of wealth.

"He, believing that the whole tract was within the territory of New York, obtained a confirmation of his title from the provincial government, and from Queen Anne's Most Excellent Majesty. He exercised acts of ownership in different parts of the territory. He built a dwelling-house in what is now called Sharon Valley, which stood west of the Ten-Mile River, a little west of the malleable-iron works, and just within the territory of Connecticut. There he settled a tenant by the name of Baltus Lott, a Dutchman. There can be no doubt that the house occupied by this individual was the first house built by a white man in Sharon, and that he was the first white inhabitant of the town. Sackett also made other improvements in various portions of the lands claimed by him; but the running of the boundary line in 1731 showed him that a large and valuable portion of them were within the jurisdiction of Connecticut, and that so much of them would be lost to him unless he could obtain a confirmation of his title from that colony.

"He immediately commenced petitioning the General Court of Connecticut for the recognition of his title, and prosecuted his suit for nearly seven years. He urged, from time to time, his claims to the land for the reasons that he had expended large sums of money in the purchase of it, in the full belief that it was in New York; that he had braved many dangers during a long residence in the wilderness, encountered perils and privations of various kinds, had built a grist-mill for the benefit of the neighboring inhabitants, and in various other ways urged a confirmation of his title. His petitions were uniformly rejected by the Legislature, and he, after several years of effort, satisfied that a further prosecution would be useless, abandoned it forever; but his tenant, Baltus Lott, held on to his possession for several years after the town was settled, despite the many efforts of the proprietors to dislodge him, and finally compelled them to pay him a liberal price for his improvements.

"The colony of Connecticut ever made it a practice to deal justly by the Indian claimants before they attempted to dispose of its land by settlements. Treating Sackett's purchase as a nullity, the Governor and Company employed Thomas Lamb, who lived at Lime Rock, in Salisbury, to buy up the Indian title to the lands in Sharon, and in October, 1738, he effected a purchase from the tribe claiming title to them for about four hundred and fifty dollars. The indefiniteness and uncertainty of this contract with Lamb as to how much, if any, land was reserved to the Indians afterwards, as will be seen, caused no little trouble to the settlers.

"It will be observed that the committee who laid out the township mention in their report to the Legislature that there had been laid out in *country grants* about four hundred acres of land. This was the designation given to lands patented by the colony to individual purchasers. The land thus described was near Hitchcock's Corner. It was laid out in two parcels,—one, of three hundred acres, to Samuel Orvis, of Farmington, and another, of about one hundred acres, to Jonathan Bird, of the same town. Both pieces were surveyed by Mr. Lewis about the time of the original survey of the town. This grant included lands of the very first quality, and extended as far north as to include the farm of the late Southard Hitchcock, Esq. Orvis and Bird never occupied their lands, but before 1734 sold them to one Daniel

Jackson, and the patent was taken out in Jackson's name, and the land for many years was called Jackson's patent. Daniel Jackson was the first New England man who lived in Sharon. His house stood where the house lately owned by the Sharon Manufacturing Company stands. He was originally from Newtown, in Fairfield County, but at the time of his purchase he resided in Dover, N. Y. His son, Jehiel Jackson, who once lived where George Maxam now lives, in the Great Hollow, was the first white child born in Sharon. Mr. Jackson lived but a few years in town. In February, 1739, he sold his patent to Garret Winegar, and removed to Great Barrington, Mass."

THE SALE OF THE TOWN.

"The town was divided into fifty-three rights, and sold at public auction at New Haven, in October, 1738. The following is a list of the original purchasers: Nathaniel Skinner, Thomas Skinner, Nathaniel Skinner, Jr., Samuel Calkin (two rights), Samuel Gillet, Joshua Lyon, Joseph Skinner, Ichabod Foot, Stephen Calkin, Samuel Hutchinson, Timothy Pierce (three rights), James Smith, Ebenezer Mudge, John Sprague, John Pardee, Niles Coleman, Matthew Judd, Jabez Crippen, William Goodrich (two rights), Jonathan Petit, Zephaniah Swift, Joseph Parke, Joseph Holley, Caleb Chappel, Josiah Gillet, Jr., Samuel Beach, Joseph Monroe, Eben Case, Samuel Butler (three rights), Benjamin Johns, James Talmadge, Daniel Hunt, Thomas Spafford, John Goold, Benjamin Owen, Ebenezer Norton (three rights), Samuel Comstock, Jonathan Peck, Jonathan Case, Moses Case, John Woodin.

"These purchasers formed a legal corporation, whose designation was and is 'The Proprietors of the Common and Undivided Land in the Township of Sharon.' The clerks of the corporation have been Nathaniel Skinner, John Williams, Daniel Griswold, Samuel Canfield, Samuel E. Everitt, and Eben W. Chaffee. The corporation had power to set out to each proprietor in severalty his share of the lands, and at different times they have been thus deeded, and each right has furnished to its owner nearly seven hundred acres of land. The average price of each right was about one thousand dollars, and each deed to the purchaser contained the following condition, which would insure the speedy occupancy of the lands:

"'Always provided, and these presents are upon this condition, that if the said ——, shall by himself or his agent, within the space of two full years next after the date hereof, enter upon the said granted premises, build and finish an house thereon not less than eighteen feet square and seven feet stud, subdue, clear, and fence six acres of said land, and continue thereon for the space of three successive years, commencing after the two years aforesaid (unless prevented by death or inevitable Providence), and do perform all duties and orders, pay all taxes that shall be granted, then the aforesaid deed shall remain in full force and virtue.'

"The records do not show how much, if any, of the purchase-money was paid on the sale, or that any other security than the personal bond of the purchaser were required before giving the deeds.

"Of the original proprietors the following became inhabitants of the town: Nathaniel Skinner, Nathaniel Skinner, Jr., Joseph Skinner, Stephen Calkin, Samuel Hutchinson, James Smith, Ebenezer Mudge, Joseph Holley, John Sprague, John Pardee, Jabez Crippen, William Goodrich, Jonathan Petit, Joseph Parke, James Talmadge, and Daniel Hunt.

"Many of the original purchasers sold their rights to those who were also among the first settlers of the town. Some of them were as follows: John Williams, Ebenezer Jackson, Jonathan Dunham, Caleb Jewett, Obadiah Chapman, Caleb Strong, John Corbet, Caleb Curtice, Ebenezer Frisbie, Benjamin Fuller, John Gay, David Hamilton, Thomas Hamlin, Bartholomew Heath, Samuel Hurlburt, Jonathan Lord, John Marvin, Jonathan Rowley, Matthew St. John, John Tickner, Bezaleel Tyler, George Way.

"Immediately after the sale of the township a number of the purchasers came on for the purpose of exploring, and to determine in what part of the town the settlement should be made. After exploring the lands and viewing their situation, it was found that the centre of the township was very unfavorably situated for the town-plot. It was on a high ridge of land, where the face of the country was forbidding and uncomfortable. After mature deliberation it was determined to fix the settlement on a street, laid out from Jackson's patent to Salisbury line, and the place designed for the centre, or site of the public buildings, was laid out in squares of a half-mile each.

"All the individuals who came on to explore in the fall of 1738 returned to their families, except one, who was William Goodrich. He brought his family with him and spent the winter, which was a very severe one, with no other neighbors than the Indians nearer than the Dutch settlements in the oblong. The next spring, however, brought a large accession to the number of inhabitants, and from that period the settlement of the town may be said to have commenced.

"The first division was into lots of about eighty acres each, which was to furnish the home-lot, or residence, of the proprietor. A committee was appointed to lay out a lot of eighty acres, which was called the standard lot, and all the other lots were made to conform to this in value, the quantity to be more or less according to the quality. Some of the home-lots were laid out wholly on one side of the street, and some on both sides, according to the situation of the land. The standard lot was the one adjoining Jackson's patent, owned by the late Charles T. Lovell. The settlers principally located on the main street leading from Jackson's patent, now Hitchcock's Corner, to Salisbury. Some, however, settled on the mountain and some in the valley, and in the course of a year or two nearly the whole territory of the first society was occupied. A large proportion of the first

inhabitants of Sharon were from Lebanon and Colchester, in the county of Windham; some few were from Norwalk and Stamford, in Fairfield County, and several families were from the old Plymouth colony. As they removed into the town they located themselves upon the several home-lots which they had taken up, and by the next fall were all comfortably provided with homes and other necessaries."

PATENT OF THE TOWN OF SHARON.

"THE GOVERNOUR *and Company of the English Colony of Connecticut, in New England, in America: To all to whom these presents shall come.*

"GREETING: *Whereas*, The said Governour and Company in General court assembled, at Hartford, on the 11th day of May, A.D. 1732, did order that a township should be laid out in the Southwest parts of the country lands, on the west side of the Ousatonic River, and appointed Messrs. Edmond Lewis, Stephen Noble, and William Gaylord a committee to lay out the same.

"And, *Whereas*, In pursuance of said order, the said committee laid out the same, and bounded it as follows, viz.: Beginning at the Southwest corner of the township of M, it being a stake set in the ground and many stones laid to it, standing on the east side of a pond; from thence the line runs south 12 degrees 30 minutes west, with the line of partition between the Province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut, nine miles to a heap of stones laid on a rock, being in the aforesaid line of partition between the Province of New York and the Colony of Connecticut, and is about two miles east of Captain Sackett's dwelling-house, which is the southwest corner bound of said township; and from thence the south line runs E. 10° 30 S. four miles and one-half and one hundred and fifteen rods, to the Ousatonic River, where they marked a white-ash tree and laid many stones to it, for the southeast corner bounds of said township, and marked many trees and made many monuments in the said south line, which township in their survey is called the township of N. S., and is bounded north on the township of M., south on country lands, west on the aforesaid line of partition between the Province of New York and Colony of Connecticut, and east on the Ousatonic River, as by the return of said committee bearing date October 7th, A.D. 1732, entered on the records of said colony Liber. 4th for patents, Deeds and survey of land, folio 472–3, in the Secretary's office, reference thereto being had more fully and at large may appear.

"And, *Whereas*, The said Governour and Company in General Court assembled, at Hartford, on the 10th day of May, A.D. 1733, did enact that said township, among the townships then lately laid out, should be disposed of and settled according to such time and regulations as the said assembly should order. And, *Whereas*, The said Governour and Company in General Court assembled, at New Haven, A.D. 1737, by their act did order that township should be divided into fifty-three rights, of which fifty-three rights one should be for the use of the ministry that should be settled in said town, according to the regulation in said act provided, one for the first gospel minister settled as aforesaid, and one other right for the support of the school in said town, and ordered that fifty of said rights should be sold, and that the other three rights should be for the uses aforesaid; and that the committee by said act appointed should sell, and, in the name of the Governor and Company aforesaid, execute deeds of conveyance of the said several rights to the purchasers thereof respectively, with conditions to such deed annexed according to the directions in the said act contained. And, *Whereas*, The said committee, in pursuance of and according to said act, have sold, and by their several deeds under their hands and seals, have granted unto Samuel Hutchinson, Nathaniel Skinner, John Sprague, John Pardee, and to the rest of the original purchasers of rights in said township, fifty rights or fifty-third parts of said township, upon condition as aforesaid, which township is now called and known by the name of Sharon. And, *Whereas*, Mr. Peter Pratt is settled in the ministry in said town, according to the directions aforesaid, their heirs or assigns having performed the conditions in the said deed expressed, and now moving for a more full confirmation of the said lands sold and granted them as aforesaid.

"Now know ye, that the said Governour and Company, by virtue of the powers granted and derived to them by His late majesty, King Charles the Second, of blessed memory, in and by his Letters Patent, under the great seal of England, bearing date the three and twentieth day of April, in the fourteenth year of his reign, and in presence of the several acts and orders of assembly before in these acts referred to, have therefore given, granted and confirmed, and by these presents do fully, freely, and absolutely give, grant, ratify, and confirm for themselves and their successors unto, to the said Samuel Hutchinson, Nathaniel Skinner, John Sprague, John Pardee, and to the rest of the original purchasers aforesaid, and to their heirs and assigns and such as legally represent or hold under them, in proportion to their respective purchases, and in such proportion as their assignees and legal representatives do hold under them as aforesaid, the said fifty rights or fifty-third parts, and to the said Peter Pratt, the said settled minister, the said one right or fifty-third part of all the lands in the township of Sharon aforesaid, and the said two rights ordered for the use of the ministry and school in said town, which two rights are hereby granted and confirmed unto the said purchasers and the said Peter Pratt, their heirs and assigns to and for the use aforesaid, and all and singular the lands, trees, woods, underwoods, ponds, rivers, fishings, fowlings, huntings, mines, minerals, and precious stones within the said township, and all the rights, royalties, powers, privileges, profits, and services to the premises belonging. To have and to hold the said granted, or hereby intended to be granted, premises, together with the privileges and appurtenances thereof, unto the said Samuel Hutchinson, Nathaniel Skinner, John Sprague, John Pardee, and Peter Pratt, and to the rest of the said purchasers, and to their heirs and assigns and such as legally represent and hold under them in manner as aforesaid, and to their only use, benefit, and behoof as aforesaid forever, as a good, sure, and indefeasible estate in fee simple to be holden of our Sovereign Lord the King, his heirs and successors as of his majesty's manor of East Greenwich, in the County of Kent and Kingdom of England, in fee and common socage, and not in *capite* nor by Knights Service, yielding and paying therefor to his majesty King George the Second, his heirs and successors only the fifth part of all the ore of gold and silver that shall be there gotten or obtained, in lieu of all other services, duties, and demands.

"In witness whereof the said Governour and Company have caused these presents to be signed by the Governour and Secretary, and the public seal of the said Colony to be affixed. Dated in Hartford, the 26th day of May, Anno Domini, 1747.

"J. LAW, *Governor.*

"By order of the Governour and Company of the Colony of Connecticut in General Court assembled, May, Anno Domni, 1747.

"GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secretary.*

"Received May 30th, 1747, and here recorded.

"Test, GEORGE WYLLYS, *Secretary.*"

THE SETTLEMENT IN DISTRESS.

"The first year (1739) was one of great promise and prosperity. The population rapidly increased and the productions of the soil richly rewarded the toil of its cultivators, but the month of May, 1742, was marked by the commencement of a wasting sickness which overwhelmed the settlers with distress and threatened the entire breaking up of the enterprise. This calamity put it out of their power to comply with the condition of their bonds, and in their extremity they made application to the Assembly for relief. The following is a copy of their memorial, drawn up by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, which is a remarkable specimen of suppliant eloquence. It was addressed to the Assembly in the usual way, and proceeded to say,—

"'That notwithstanding the smiles of Divine Providence upon us at our first settling in this place, in which we thankfully encouraged ourselves, yet so numerous have been the frowns, and so heavy the strokes of the Almighty in the year past, and so dark is the countenance of our present state, that we have not only been brought to uncommon continued distress, but even to despair of future prosperity unless relieved by your Honors' favor. In May last it pleased the Almighty to send a nervous fever among us, which continued eleven months, in which time more than one hundred and twenty persons were long confined with it; some have lain more than one hundred days, some eighty, many sixty, and few have been capable of business in forty days after they were seized with the distemper, by reason of which many were unable to plow for wheat in the year past, many who had plowed were unable to sow, and some who had sowed unable to secure it by fence, and much wheat that

was ripe rotted on the ground. By reason of the sickness of the people, which was not only exceeding expensive to the persons and families sick, but also to those who were in health, their time being taken up in tending those that were sick, many of whom were obliged to suffer for want of help. Twenty are dead, many widows and fatherless children are left among us, not a man but that has sustained loss; many who were more than level with the world are impoverished. The distress of the winter has been exceeding great and impoverishing. Our cattle are so destroyed that there is not a cow left to half the families in the town, and now many men are obliged to leave their business at home and go twenty miles to labor for bread and corn, and so must continue to do until harvest; so that we are not now able to take up our bonds without being wrecked in our estates, some torn, others quite broke, so that not above three-quarters of us can save our home-lots and pay our purchase. Neither can we maintain our minister or build our meeting-house, but must quit the place or become tenants, we and our children, to neighboring rich merchants who are seeking our lands, but at their own price.

"'Therefore we, a withering branch of this commonwealth, and the poor of this colony, would now humbly pray for your Honors' assistance and gracious notice. And as our industrious improvements have been the admiration of all who have beheld our settlement, and far exceeding any other instance of late plantation, we trust we may not, after three years' toil, sickness, and want, be turned off from our lands, become tenants, or seek another settlement under worse circumstances than when we settled in this place, which, that your Honors would take into your wise consideration, and upon it graciously act towards us, is the earnest and necessary prayer of your Honors' dutiful and humble memorialists.'

"The second application was successful to this extent, that the time for the payment of the bonds was extended some two or three years, and thus the settlers were able to meet their payments without further embarrassments.

"These memorials explain how Philip Livingston and Martin Hoffman became large owners of real estate in Sharon at an early day, a fact which before was obscure. They were, undoubtedly the *rich neighboring merchants* referred to in the memorial. The representatives of Philip Livingston are still proprietors of the common land in Sharon.

"The first death recorded of those residing in Sharon is that of Miriam, the wife of William Goodrich, Jr., which occurred on the 22d of April, 1740. The following persons also, as appears of record, departed this life during the same season, viz.: Asa Rood, David Skinner, Mary, wife of Nathaniel Skinner, Esq., Deacon Hezekiah King, Benjamin Fuller, Jonathan Dunham, Jr., Daniel Bouton, Daniel Bouton, Jr.,—in all, nine persons.

"The first person born in the town after Jehiel Jackson, before mentioned, was Sarah Bates, daughter of John and Anna Bates. She was afterwards the wife of John Randall, and lived to a very advanced age. The first marriage in the town was that of Elnathan Goodrich to Elizabeth Showers. It was celebrated on New-Year's Day, Jan. 1, 1740."

THE MORAVIAN MISSIONS.

"The diligent and successful labors of the Moravians for the conversion to Christianity of the Indians in Sharon is an item in the history of the town well worthy of record. This body of Christians established a mission among the Indians in this region as early as 1740. Their special fields of labor were at Shekomeko (Pine Plains), in New York, and at Wequagnock (Sharon) and Schaghticoke (Kent), in Connecticut. The first minister who labored here and established the mission was the Rev. Christian Henry Rauch. He was succeeded in 1742 by the Rev. Gotlieb Buetner, who labored in the mission until his death, in 1745, at the age of twenty-eight years. He was buried in the field of his labors, and his memory is well preserved by an enduring monument and an appropriate epitaph. If the fact were not well authenticated as a matter of history, it would scarcely be credited now that the mission was broken up in 1745 by the government of New York from the belief that the missionaries were Jesuits and Papists, and emissaries of the Pope and the French king. On the occurrence of this event many of the Christian Indians of Shekomeko joined the tribes of Sharon. Several clergymen labored here at stated periods up to 1749. In that year David Bruce, then the missionary here, died, and was buried in the beautiful field of his labor, on the eastern shore of the Indian pond. He was a Scotchman from Edinburgh. He was not a clergyman in the Moravian sense, but an assistant. He acted rather as a teacher or catechist. He labored in the mission at Sharon but a few months. As everything relating to his history is interesting, a more extended notice of him is copied from Loskiel's 'History of Moravian Missioners:'

"'Brother David Bruce was now appointed to the care of the Christian Indians at Schaticook and Wequaguock, who since the forementioned visit of the bishop had formed a regular settlement. He resided chiefly in a house at Wequagnock, belonging to the brethren called Gnadansee (Lake of Grace), but sometimes resided at Schaticook, whence he paid visits to Westenhunk, by invitation of the head chief of the Mohikan nation, sowing the seeds of the gospel wherever he came; but as he was not ordained, Bishop Camerhoff with Brother Beyold, went again to Wequaguock to strengthen the brethren and to administer the sacraments there. Twenty Indians were added to the church by baptism. Brother Bruce remained in this station till his happy departure out of time, which, to the great grief of the Indian congregation, took place this year. He was remarkably cheerful during his illness, and his conversation edified all who saw him. Perceiving that his end approached, he called the Indian brethren present to his bedside, and, pressing their hands to his breast, besought them fervently to remain faithful unto the end, and immediately fell asleep in the Lord. His funeral was committed to one of the assistants, who delivered a powerful discourse upon the solemn occasion to the company present, among whom were many white people, who had often heard our late brother's testimony of the truth with blessing.'

"So reads the book, and so died the missionary. The exact date of his death was July 9, 1749. The missionary at Schaghticook in 1752 wrote as follows:

"'They have permitted me to put a stone on Brother David's grave, and then inclose it with a fence.'

"The stone was in good preservation in 1825, but has since been broken into many fragments. What remains of it is in the possession of the Moravian Historical Society of Nazareth, Penn. It contained the following epitaph:

"'DAVID BRUCE,
From Edinburgh in Scotland.
Minister of
The Brethren's Church,
Among the Indians.
Departed 1749.'

"The Indians of Sharon having sold their lands in 1755, and dispersed to different parts of the country, the mission was then abandoned by the brethren; but a congregation of white people built a meeting-house on the western border of the Indian pond, on land now owned by Col. Hiram Clark, and retained the services of one of the missionaries, the Rev. Joseph Powell, until his death in 1774.

"It will be observed that all the missionaries who labored here were under the direction of the Moravian authorities at Bethany, Pa., from whom they received their appointments. After the breaking up of the mission here, and the death or removal of the missionaries, missionary stations were established in parts of the country west of Bethany, and for nearly a century the scene of the labors and place of the graves of the faithful and devoted missionaries in this region had passed from the knowledge of the Moravians at Bethany; and it was owing to investigations made by the Rev. William J. McCord and the Rev. Sheldon Davis, of Dutchess County, that this field of missionary labor, so interesting in Moravian history, was brought to their knowledge. The Moravian Historical Society, at Nazareth, Pa., on the 11th day of July, 1859, determined to mark the resting-places of the missionaries by the erection of suitable monuments, and thus to revive and perpetuate their memories, so long neglected and forgotten. These monuments were set up under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Davis, and of Benson J. Lossing, Esq., and a single monument over the remains of David Bruce is for a memorial of him and of the Rev. Joseph Powel. The inscriptions on that monument were as follows:

"On the north side:

"'JOSEPH POWEL,
A Minister of the Gospel,
in the
Church of the United Brethren.
Born in 1710,
Near White Church, Shropshire, England.
Died Sept. 23, 1774,
At Sichem in the Oblong,
Dutchess Co., N. Y.'

"On the south side:

"'DAVID BRUCE,
A Minister of the Gospel,
in the
Church of the United Brethren,
from
Edinburgh, in Scotland.
Died July 9, 1749,
At the Wechquadnock Mission,
Dutchess Co., N. Y.'

"On the east side:

"'How beautiful upon the mountains
Are the feet of him that bringeth
good tidings, that publisheth peace,
That bringeth good tidings of good,
That publisheth salvation.
Isaiah lii. 7.'

"On the west side:

"'Erected by the
Moravian Historical Society,
October 6, 1859.'

"Solemn and impressive, as well as instructive, services, performed by the Moravians from Bethany, were rendered at the dedication of that monument, on the 6th day of October, 1859. As the remains of the missionaries had been committed to the grave without the performance of the cherished rites of that body of Christians, it was deemed appropriate that those portions of the Moravian ritual which relate to death and the resurrection should be employed in the ceremonies. For the same reason, the Easter Morning Litany, which is prayed annually on Moravian burying-grounds, and the choral music of trombonists, a characteristic element of Moravian obsequies, were added to the programme of religious exercises. The services were held in the open field in which the monument stands, and were performed by the bishop and several Moravian clergymen, with a select band of trombonists and choir of singers, in the presence of some seventeen hundred people. The venerable Bishop Wolle had the principal charge, and his white locks, his clerical costume, and his solemn and deliberate utterances, with a slight German accent, of the various portions of the Moravian funeral ritual, with the earnest and solemn responses from the people, and from the trombonists, gave an indescribable interest to the ceremonies. After a historical discourse by the Rev. Mr. De Schweinitz, in which a minute history of the mission and missionaries was given, the following stanzas from the Moravian Hymnal were sung by the congregation:

"'How sweetly these our brethren sleep,
Enjoying endless peace!
The grave in which their Saviour lay
Is now their resting-place.

"'Naught can disturb these heirs of life,—
All earthly cares are fled,—
To be with Christ was their desire,
And now they're perfected.

"'To Father, Son, and Holy Ghost,
One God, whom we adore,
Be glory as it was, is now,
And shall be evermore.'

"And thus ended the solemn burial services."

THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR.*

"We have now arrived at the period of the commencement of the Revolutionary war. The citizens of Sharon, almost without exception, partook largely of the feeling which pervaded the whole country at the commencement of the struggle. Parson Smith, like the other clergymen of the day, was a most ardent and decided Whig; and his personal influence contributed not a little to lead the public mind in the right channel. In his public ministrations, too, there was mingled much of the stirring patriotism of the times. In the prayers which were offered, and in the praises which were sung, there were interspersed many allusions to the tyrannical edicts of the British king, and to the degraded

* From Sedgwick's "History of Sharon."

and suffering condition of the colonies. Hymns were written, and music was composed, which were used for public worship on the Sabbath, the effect of which would seem to be to stir up *martial* rather than devotional feelings, and to excite in the worshipers the deepest hatred of their oppressors. The following stanza was the commencement of one of the hymns which was frequently sung for Sabbath worship:

"'Let tyrants shake their iron rod,
And slavery clank their galling chains,
We fear them not, we trust in God,—
New England's God forever reigns.'

"The intelligence of the battle of Lexington was brought to Sharon on the Sabbath, and Mr. Smith, at the close of the morning exercises, announced it from the pulpit, and made some remarks tending to arouse the spirit of the congregation to firmness and to resistance. Immediately after the congregation was dismissed, the militia and volunteers to the number of one hundred men paraded on the west side of the street, south of the meeting-house, and prepared to march immediately to the scene of action. David Downs, Esq., was captain, James Brewster lieutenant, and David Gould ensign. After further deliberation, however, it was determined to send Lieut. Brewster to Litchfield, to inquire more fully into the accuracy of the intelligence, and whether the service of the militia would be required immediately. Lieut. Brewster* performed this mission, and learning that the British had returned to Boston, and that no pressing necessity existed for further military aid, it was determined not to march until further hostile movements on the part of the enemy should render it necessary.

"The General Assembly was forthwith convened, and a large military force raised. One company was raised in Sharon and its vicinity. Samuel Elmore received a major's commission, and also had the command of this company. Amos Chappell was the lieutenant.

"The last survivors of this company were Thomas Heath and Adonijah Maxam. Deacon Isaac Chamberlain, Capt. Sylvanus Gibbs, and Mr. Ebe Everitt, lately deceased, were also members of this company, as were William Gray, Samuel Lewis, Jr., and David Goff. This company was attached to a regiment which marched to the Northward in 1775 for the conquest of Canada, under Gen. Montgomery.

"Before St. John's was taken it was determined by Cols. Allen and Brown to make an attempt upon the city of Montreal with a few volunteers, if they could be obtained. The troops were paraded, and Allen marched in front of the Connecticut Line, and invited volunteers to join him. Of the soldiers who belonged to Sharon, Adonijah Maxam, David Goff, William Gray, and Samuel Lewis stepped forward and offered to share in the perils of the expedition. It was arranged between Allen and Brown that the latter should land on the island, below the city, while Allen, with about eighty men, should land above the city, and there wait until they should hear the firing from Brown's party, when they were to rush on to the attack. Allen crossed the river St. Lawrence with his detachment on the evening of the 24th of September, on a raft, and waited in the expectation of hearing the firing from Brown's party through the whole night, but he waited in vain. For some reason the expedition on Brown's part had failed, and the morning light found Allen altogether in the power of the enemy. This rash adventurer, however, determined to defend himself to the last extremity against the seven or eight hundred men that were brought him, and he fought until twenty-five of his men were killed and seven wounded, when he and his brave associates, including Maxam, Goff, Gray, and Lewis, from Sharon, and one Roger Moore, of Salisbury, were compelled to surrender. They were loaded with irons and sent to England, for the avowed object of receiving the sentence and punishment of traitors. The threat of retaliatory measures, however, on the part of the Americans, prevented such summary proceedings against them, and after being kept in close confinement in England and Ireland during the winter, the prisoners just named were brought back to New York in the spring of 1776. They were confined in an old church, with a large number of others who had been taken during the campaign at Fort Washington and other places. From this place the persons above named contrived to make their escape within a few days after they were put into confinement. The old church in which they were confined was surrounded by a high fence, and thus a little daily out-door exercise was allowed the prisoners. While enjoying this liberty, William Gray managed to loosen one of the long planks of which the fence was made, but did not remove it, and the appearance of things were so little disturbed by the act of Gray that it escaped the observation of the officers in charge of the prisoners. Through the opening in the fence, thus made practicable, the five soldiers above named made their escape as soon as it was sufficiently dark to conceal their operations. They had been habited in sailors' clothes during their captivity, and on this account they were less liable to be detected. They divided into two parties, Maxam and Moore forming the one, and Gray, Goff, and Lewis the other. The three latter very soon found means to land on Long Island, and from thence passed over the Sound to the continent, and returned to their friends in Sharon. Maxam and Moore had more difficulty. They were two or three days in the city before they found it possible to leave it, and after landing on Long Island they suffered much from hunger. After traveling several days they found means to embark in a boat on the Sound, and to reach Saybrook. Their return

* "This young gentleman was at this time a clerk in Col. Gay's store. He was originally from Windham, and came to Sharon in A.D. 1770, with his mother, who was the second wife of Capt. Caleb Jewitt. He died, much lamented, of a consumption, on the 22d day of February, 1777."

to Sharon astonished their friends, who, having learned from Gray and his comrades the circumstance of their escape from confinement, and having heard nothing further from them, had concluded that they had been retaken by the British. The last survivor of this band of sufferers was Mr. Adonijah Maxam, who died at the age of ninety-seven years.

"In the campaign of 1775, Parson Smith went with the army to the Northward as chaplain to Col. Hinman's regiment, and spent several months in the service.

"There was one soldier from Sharon who joined the expedition led by Gen. Arnold through the wilderness of Kennebeck to Canada, whose name was Alexander Spencer. He died, however, on the march, from sickness.

"The exigencies of the times calling for a large army at the commencement of 1776, a large number of men, more than one hundred, enlisted from the town of Sharon. One company marched for Canada. It was commanded by Capt. David Downs, already mentioned. The first lieutenant was Adonijah Griswold, and the second lieutenant was David Doty. The last survivors of this company, which was a large one, were Joel Chaffee and Adonijah Pangman, of Cornwall. Charles Gillet, another member of the company, was killed near the 'Cedars,' so called, by a party of Indians in ambush, as he was riding along the road, having gone on some business connected with his duty as commissary. The other soldiers raised in Sharon for the campaign of 1776 were distributed among three other companies, and all marched for New York, against which an attack by the British was now apprehended. Of one company Dr. Simeon Smith was captain, of another Elijah Foster was captain, and of the third, Nathaniel Hamlin was lieutenant. These companies were in the campaign of 1776, under Gen. Washington, on Long Island, and in the vicinity of New York, and shared in the fatigues and perils of that disastrous period. David Wood, Nathaniel Buel, Josiah Coleman, Jabez Jennings, Asahel Somers, John Randall, Jr., and Thomas Ackley were taken prisoners at Fort Washington, of whom Wood and Ackley died during their captivity, and Buel and Coleman on their return. The British having obtained possession of New York, Gen. Washington determined to make an effort to dislodge them during the winter which followed the unfortunate campaign of 1776. For this purpose a large military force was raised in the fall of that year for two months' service, and one company was enlisted in Sharon. William Boland was captain, Hezekiah Frisbie lieutenant, and Azariah Griswold ensign. As the period of enlistment was so short, there was no difficulty in filling the company. The survivors of this company were Messrs. Adonijah Maxam and Thomas Heath. New York was not attacked, and the company was discharged at Kingsbridge at the expiration of their term of service.

"The forces that had hitherto been called into the service were raised on the authority of the State. To provide for the campaign of 1777, Congress undertook to raise an army, which was called the Continental army; and of this army, two regiments, Swift's and Bradley's, were raised in the western part of Connecticut. Of one company David Strong was appointed lieutenant, and he enlisted a number of recruits, one of whom, David Goodrich, was killed at the battle of Brandywine, in the subsequent campaign. Of another company Reuben Calkin was lieutenant, and a number of men enlisted under him.

"A large depot of provisions and military stores had been established at Danbury, and in the month of April an expedition was sent out from New York to destroy them. It was commanded by Maj.-Gen. Tryon, of the British army, and consisted of two thousand men. They landed at a place called Compo, in the southwest part of the town of Fairfield, and, proceeding through the towns of Weston and Redding, reached Danbury, and effected their object, which was the destruction of the stores. The most active measures were taken to spread the alarm through the adjacent country, and to collect the militia to repel the invaders. On the evening of the 26th of April a messenger arrived in this town bringing the intelligence, and requiring the immediate marching of such forces as could be collected to meet the enemy. The bell commenced tolling, and it was kept tolling through the night, and it was a night of great terror and solemnity. Col. Ebenezer Gay, who then commanded the militia in this vicinity, gathered together as many troops as could be collected on so short notice, and marched for the scene of action; and on the morning of the 28th reached Danbury, and, finding that the British had retreated, pursued them. The route which the British had taken on their retreat brought them on the west side of the Saugatuck River, which empties into the Sound a mile or two west of Compo, where their fleet lay. They were intercepted in their attempt to reach the bridge over this stream by Gen. Arnold, who was then in command of a few regular troops, and were guided by some Tories to a regular fording-place a little higher up, and it was while they were marching up on the west side of the stream to reach this fording-place that they were first observed by the troops from Sharon, who were endeavoring to reach the bridge, and to join the corps under Arnold. As the British marched by them on the low grounds which bordered on the river, Adonijah Maxam, who had not forgotten the injuries which were heaped upon him while a prisoner in England, begged permission of the commanding officer to steal down the hill from the left flank and shoot a few of them. He was strictly forbidden, however, to execute this perilous undertaking. The British marched by unmolested, and our troops took undisputed possession of the bridge. The enemy came down on the east side of the river, and, having taken ground a little to the east of the bridge, fired

upon our men who were stationed there. Arnold, perceiving the danger to which his men were exposed, brought his artillery to bear upon the new position of the enemy, and firing upon them over the heads of such of his men as were upon the bridge, soon drove them beyond the reach of his cannon. They took new ground a little to the southeast of their first position, and it was determined to attack them there with small-arms. A few regular troops, under Arnold, commenced the action with great bravery, and our men at the bridge were ordered to join them. They marched up the hill with a good degree of resolution to sustain the regular troops. As they came within the reach of the enemy's musketry, however, some one, and it was never known who, cried out '*Retreat!*'. As this word was uttered, Lieut. Samuel Elmer, Jr.,* perceiving the effect it was producing, and the trepidation which was taking hold of his comrades, stepped up on a stone wall, and cried out, '*For God's sake, men, don't retreat, don't run, march up the hill and drive them off!*' He had barely uttered these words when he was shot through the body. The only words he spoke afterwards were addressed to his uncle, Mr. George Pardee, who was near him: 'Uncle George,' said he, 'I am a dead man.' A general retreat of our men then followed, and the British, being left unmolested, marched to their shipping, and sailed for New York.

"A large depot of provisions had been established in this town early in the war. The store-house stood a little west of the Messrs. Goodwin's, on the old road that formerly ran through their land, before the present turnpike-road was established, and a guard was constantly kept at the depot during the war. The fate of the stores at Danbury caused much apprehension for the safety of those here. There were frequent alarms, and the citizens frequently collected in arms to defend the public property at the store-house. On one Sabbath day, during the sermon, Jonathan Gillett, who lived directly opposite the meeting-house, came out of his house during the public service, and proclaimed with a loud voice that the British were coming. A dense smoke was seen rising beyond Tower Hill, a mountain in the State of New York, a few miles southwest of Sharon, and the belief was general that the enemy was at hand. Parson Smith was foremost in exhorting the people to firmness and resistance, and he entreated them to stand firm, not only as soldiers of the cross, but as soldiers of their country and of liberty. The alarm, however, proved groundless.

"The approach of a large British army from Canada, under Gen. Burgoyne, and the expedition up the North River, under Gen. Vaughan, filled the whole country with terror and despondency, and frequent alarms were spread, requiring the constant and active duty of the militia. The Tories, too, in Dutchess Co., N. Y., where they were numerous, took courage from the prospect of success which the progress of the British arms afforded, and embodied themselves into a formidable force. Information was brought to this town during the summer that four hundred of them had assembled at Carpenter's, as it was then called, now Washington Hollow, and that they were threatening destruction to all the Whigs in the neighborhood. An expedition was immediately set on foot to break up the gang. Volunteers to the number of fifty or sixty immediately assembled. They marched immediately for the Hollow, and were joined by others in their progress, so that when they arrived at Bloom's Mills, which is about four miles north of the Hollow, their numbers amounted to two hundred men. There they encamped for the night, and marched the next morning to attack the Tories. They found them paraded in the meadow just north of the public-house, and, marching up with spirit, fired upon them. The Tories fled immediately, and as many as could made their escape. About thirty or forty of them, however, were made prisoners and brought to this town, and locked up in the old church at the head of the street. They were taken to Exeter, in New Hampshire, where they were kept in close confinement for two years. This proceeding broke up the gang, and no further trouble was had from this class of persons during the war.

"A company of light-horse, which belonged to Sharon and its vicinity, were kept on duty during the whole summer of 1777, on the North River, watching the motions of the enemy in that quarter. It was commanded by Capt. Dutcher, of Salisbury, and David Boland, of Sharon, was the cornet of the company. The smoke of burning Kingston was distinctly seen from our mountain when it was destroyed by the Hessian troops. Adonijah Maxam belonged to this company.

"A large number of men marched from this town, under the command of Col. Gay, to the Northward to oppose the progress of Burgoyne's army, and shared in all the conflicts which preceded its surrender.†

* "This brave young officer was a son of Col. Samuel Elmer, and a lieutenant in the New York Line of the Continental army. He had returned home on a short furlough the very day the intelligence of the invasion of Danbury was received in Sharon, and was one of the first to volunteer to drive off the enemy. He was buried on the spot where he was killed by two of his comrades soon after the battle. His body was afterwards removed to the burying-yard at Green's Farms, where it reposes to this day.

EPITAPH.

"'Lieut. Samuel Elmer, son to Col. Samuel Elmer of Sharon, was killed at Fairfield, fighting for the liberties of his country, April 28th, 1777, in the 25th year of his age.

"'Our youthful hero, bold in arms,
His country's cause his bosom warms;
To save her rights fond to engage,
And guard her from a tyrant's rage,
Flies to ye field of blood and death,
And gloriously resigns his breath.'"

† "The following is the record of an adjourned church-meeting, holden on the 23d of September, 1777: 'Met according to adjournment, but by reason of a great number being called off into ye service of their country, and but a few members met, adjourned to the 4th Tuesday of November next ensuing.'"

John Hollister, one of the soldiers from this town, was killed at the battle of Stillwater, on the 7th of October.

"The intelligence of the surrender of Burgoyne's army was received here under circumstances which produced a deep impression. Nothing had been heard respecting the state of affairs at Saratoga, excepting that two severe battles had been fought without any very decisive result. This state of uncertainty produced extreme anxiety regarding the issue of the campaign, and many trembled at the prospect of defeat and disgrace to the American arms. The firmness and confidence of Parson Smith, however, never forsook him, and he did everything in his power to rouse the drooping spirits of his people. On Sabbath, the —— day of October, he preached a sermon from Isaiah xxi. 11: 'Watchman, what of the night? the watchman saith the morning cometh.' The discourse was entirely adapted to the condition of public affairs. He dwelt much upon the indications which the dealings of Providence afforded, that a bright and glorious morning was about to dawn upon a long night of defeat and disaster. He told the congregation that he believed they would soon hear of a signal victory crowning the arms of America, and exhorted them to trust with an unshaken and fearless confidence in that God who, he doubted not, would soon appear for the deliverance of his people, and crown with success the efforts of the friends of liberty in this country. Before the congregation was dismissed a messenger arrived bringing the intelligence of the surrender of Burgoyne's army. Parson Smith read the letter from the pulpit, and a flood of joy burst upon the assembly.

"During the next year a large part of Burgoyne's army was marched through this town on their way to the South. They were met here by a regiment of Continental troops, under the command of Lieut.-Col. Jameson, who was afterwards somewhat conspicuous in the affairs connected with the capture of Major Andre, and who here took charge of the prisoners.* One of Burgoyne's soldiers, by the name of Robert Gibbs, a Scotchman from Dundee, who was wounded and taken in the battle immediately preceding Burgoyne's surrender, was here left by his comrades. He died at the age of ninety-four.

"After the campaign of 1777, the seat of the war was removed to so great a distance that no further call was made for the militia of the town, except for the purpose of keeping guard on the sea-coast. The burdens and privations of a pecuniary kind, however, which are incident to a state of war, were borne by the people of this town without a murmur, and the almost unanimous feeling in favor of the cause which marked the commencement of the war continued with unabated ardor to the close of it.

"The records of the County Court show that several of the citizens of Sharon were delinquent in responding to the calls for temporary service in the army, but it does not appear that their neglect was owing to any want of fidelity to the cause of the country; but it was probably for some reasons which were deemed satisfactory to themselves, but which were not deemed sufficient by the court. Abner Curtice, David Hollister, Elijah Pardee, and Apollos Smith were each fined ten pounds and costs of prosecution 'for refusing to muster and march to the assistance of the Continental army,' about the time of the apprehended invasion of this part of the country by Burgoyne's army.

"Stephen Sears was fined ten pounds for not marching to the relief of Peekskill. Theodore Elmer, Thomas Hamlin, Jr., Joseph Barrows, Jesse Goodrich, Amasa Hamlin, Robert Whitcomb, David Hollister, James Henry, and Nathaniel Curtis were prosecuted for the same offenses, but were able to show good reasons why they had not reported for muster, and were discharged."

The following list of names of soldiers of the Revolution belonging to Sharon, who served in 1775, were taken from the controller's books, in Hartford:

Reuben Cartwright, David Manning, Reuben Calkin, sergeant, Jehiel Jackson, Jude Bill, Zenas Goodrich, John Hollister, Isaac Chamberlain, Solomon Goodrich, Southard Swetland, Aaron Swetland, Sylvanus Gibbs, William Goodrich, corporal, Ebe Everitt, John Tickner, Jesse Calkin, Asa Rogers, David Ackley, Elisha Calkin, Thomas Heath.

SHAY'S REBELLION.

In the spring of 1787, during the existence of the insurrection under Shay, in Massachusetts, Dr. John Hurlbert, who resided in the town of Alford, Berkshire Co., Mass., and who was an active partisan of Shay's, came to Sharon for the purpose of awakening a similar spirit in this vicinity, and of producing an efficient co-operation. Having received his medical education here, and possessing qualities calculated to give effect to his representations, Hurlbert soon succeeded in organizing a considerable number of men, under the guidance of one William Mitchell, who was constituted their captain, and who, in as private a manner as possible, and chiefly in the night season, trained and drilled them for service. Hurlbert, Mitchell, and two others were arrested, and taken to Litchfield for examination. Hurlbert was prosecuted under the act against "vagrants, vagabonds, and common beggars," but on his solemn promise to leave the State forthwith he was suffered to depart. The others, being charged with treasonable practices, were bound over to the next term of the Superior Court.

The following account of these proceedings is copied from a Litchfield paper of May 21, 1788:

"Last Thursday evening arrived in this town from Hartford Col. Samuel Canfield and Uriah Tracy, Esq., with orders from the General Assembly to repair to the town of Sharon and put a stop to the insurrection

*"A large proportion of the prisoners of this detachment were Hessians. They were subjected to the most severe discipline, and were entirely offensive. Each regiment was furnished with a chaplain, and divine service was frequently performed. They encamped here over-night, and when they started in the morning, the whole body sang devotional music on the march. Governor Smith informed the author that he, then a lad, followed them some miles to hear their singing."

that appeared to be raising in that town. The same evening they set off, accompanied by the sheriff and one of his deputies, and arrived at Sharon about daybreak, and soon after arrested five persons who were supposed to be the principal actors and abettors in the insurrection. They were conducted to and safely lodged in our gaol on Saturday last, in order for examination. It is hoped the early and spirited exertion of our Assembly will prevent further disturbance in that town. Much praise is due to the gentlemen employed on that occasion for their prudence, humanity, and judicious proceedings."

The insurrection in Massachusetts was soon after suppressed, and the prosecutions against Mitchell and others were discontinued.

LIST OF EARLY SETTLERS.*

David Abel was from Lebanon, and came to Sharon in 1760.

Thomas Ackley, from Chatham, came to Sharon in 1768. He had three sons,—Thomas, David, and Abraham. Thomas entered the Revolutionary army in 1776, was taken prisoner at the capture of Fort Washington, and died in captivity.

James Atherton was an early settler from Coventry.

William Avery was from Lyme in 1777.

Jacob Bacon was from Canaan in 1741.

Zebulon Badcock was from Coventry, and came in 1745.

Joseph Bailey was from Lebanon, and came to Sharon in 1774.

Thomas Barnes was an early settler in the northwest part of the town, and lived near the present residence of Mr. Roswell H. Hazzard. He came into the town in 1750. He had three sons,—Thomas, Dan, and Jonah. Jonah, the youngest son, was a physician, and a man of great wit and shrewdness. He lived at what is now called the Evertson place, west of the Governor house.

David Barrows came from Mansfield before the Revolutionary war.

Amos Barrows was a brother of the preceding, and lived many years where Stephen White lately lived, in the Great Hollow. He kept a tavern, and was accidentally killed by falling from the hay-loft in his barn, on the 5th day of December, 1779, at the age of fifty years.

Seth Barstow was from Rochester, Mass., in 1771. He lived at the lower end of Abel Street, where his grandson, Seth B. St. John, now lives. He had five sons,—Allen, Samuel, Seth, Gamaliel, and Charles. Samuel was a physician, who formerly lived in Great Barrington, Mass., and who died there in 1813. Gamaliel was also a physician, residing in Broome County, N. Y. He was a member of Congress, and a member of the Senate and treasurer of the State of New York.

John Bates was one of the first settlers of the town. He lived a little below Henry Reed's present residence. His daughter Sarah, who was born on the 25th day of February, 1739, was the first white child born in Sharon, except Jehiel Jackson.

Nathan Beard was from Milton, in Litchfield. He came to Sharon in 1779. He for several years carried on the forge in Hutchinson Hollow.

John Beardslee was from Newtown in 1760.

Capt. Edmund Bennet was from the parish of Columbia, in Lebanon, and came to Sharon soon after the Revolutionary war. He was a blacksmith by trade. One of his sons, Hon. Milo L. Bennett, was a judge of the Supreme Court of Vermont.

James Betts was from Norwalk, and came to Sharon at an early day.

Dr. Simeon Blackman was from Newtown, and came to Sharon in 1789, and settled on the mountain, where John Jackson, Sr., now lives. He studied medicine with Dr. Shepherd, of Newtown, and here acquired eminence and distinction in his professional career. He enjoyed a large share of the public confidence, and represented the town in the Legislature at five sessions. He left no children.

Benjamin Boardman came to Sharon in 1742.

Jacob Bogardus, merchant, came from Amenia, N. Y., in 1764.

David Boland was from Woodbury in 1767.

Ephraim Botsford was from Newtown, and came to Sharon in 1765.

Daniel Bouton was from Stamford, and was the first settler on the lot owned by the late Cyrus Swan, Esq. He died Nov. 14, 1740, at an early age.

Walston Brockway, the first of the Brockway family in Sharon, came from Branford in 1752. He settled in the southwest part of the town, near the line of Kent, and died there in 1813, at the age of ninety. His son, the late Asa Brockway, was a soldier of the Revolution, and a pensioner.

Eliphalet Buel was from Salisbury, and was brother of the late Col. Nathaniel Buel, of that town. He came to Sharon in 1767, and settled where Homer Pardee lived. He died of the smallpox, on the 5th of February, 1777, aged forty-nine. His only son, Nathaniel, died a prisoner in New York, a short time before, and his wife soon after, of the same disease.

Walter Burr was from Fairfield. He lived at what is called the Burr place, in the valley.

Lieut. Stephen Calkin was from Lebanon, and was an original proprietor of the town. He drew the thirty-first home-lot, and lived where Abraham Weed lately lived.

Abel Camp, from New Milford, came to Sharon in 1769.

Hon. John Canfield was a son of Samuel Canfield, of New Milford, who was one of the judges of the County Court for Litchfield County, and a deacon of the church in New Milford. Mr. Canfield was born at New Milford in 1740, and graduated at Yale College in 1762. He studied law, and established himself in the practice of his profession in this town in 1765, being the first lawyer that lived here. He purchased of Parson Smith the lot next south of Judge Sterling's, and built the old brick house owned by that gentleman. Mr. Canfield enjoyed an enviable repu-

* Condensed from Sedgwick's excellent "History of Sharon."

tation, and was held in high estimation by his fellow-citizens. He represented the town in the Legislature at ten different sessions. He was a professor of religion, and enjoyed the reputation of a sincere and humble Christian. In 1786 he was elected a member of the Continental Congress, and had he lived to take his seat in that body, would probably have been a distinguished member. He died, however, on the 26th day of October, 1786, at the age of forty-six. The grief of the community at his death was general and deep, and the old men in after-years spoke of him with unbounded confidence and attachment. He left but one son, John M. Canfield, Esq., who resided at Sackett's Harber, N. Y., and a number of daughters. The Hon. John C. Spencer, Secretary of War, was his grandson.

Hon. Judson Canfield was a son of Col. Samuel Canfield, of New Milford, and a nephew of Hon. John Canfield. He graduated at Yale College in 1782. He came to Sharon in 1787, and commenced the practice of law. He was a member of the House of Representatives at seventeen sessions, and for several years a member of the Council. He was also a judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He left Sharon in 1815, and removed to the State of Ohio, where he died in 1839, at the age of more than eighty years.

Col. Samuel Canfield was a brother of the preceding, and came to Sharon in early life. He was an assistant commissary of issues in the war of the Revolution, and towards the close of his life drew a handsome pension. He was for many years a merchant of extensive business, and was town clerk from 1792 to 1815, having succeeded Daniel Griswold, Esq., in that office. He was a member of the Assembly at several sessions. He died while on a visit at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., on the 1st day of October, 1837, at the age of eighty-three.

Deacon Timothy Carrier was from Colchester in 1747. He was appointed a deacon of the church in 1766, which office he held until his death.

Nicholas Cartwright was the common ancestor of the Cartwright family, which have been numerous in the town. He was originally from Barnstable, Mass., and lived a short time on Philip's patent, now Southeast, N. Y. He came to Sharon in 1756. He died in May, 1782. He had three sons,—Reuben, Christopher, and Samuel. Christopher, in 1775, joined the army under Gen. Montgomery, and was in the battle of Quebec, in which Montgomery fell. He died of the smallpox, in the American camp, on the island of Orleans, before the retreat from Canada. Samuel was also in the army with his brother Christopher, but escaped his untimely end.

Joshua Chaffee was from Mansfield, and came to Sharon in 1755.

Deacon Isaac Chamberlain was born in New Marlboro', Mass., and came to Sharon with his stepfather, Mr. John Hollister, in 1756. He was a carpenter and joiner by trade. He entered the army early in the Revolutionary war, and was sergeant of artificers. He was appointed deacon of the Congregational Church in 1799, which office he held till his death.

Obadiah Chapman was from Colchester, and came to Sharon in 1741. He settled in the south part of the town. He had four sons,—Obadiah, Pelatiah, Matthias, and Robert. Robert, the youngest, was a soldier in the old French war.

Samuel Chapman was from Colchester. He came with the first settlers, and settled on the forty-sixth home-lot.

Amos Chappel was a son of Caleb Chappel, of Lebanon, one of the original proprietors. He came to Sharon in 1760, and settled in Ellsworth where Charles B. Everett lives.

Jehiel Church was from Great Barrington, Mass. He died May 1, 1819, at the age of seventy-seven. He had nine children.

Samuel Cluxton was originally from the old Plymouth colony. He came to Sharon in early life. He was a faithful soldier in the Revolutionary war, and died in 1820.

Caleb Cole was from Norwalk, and came to Sharon in 1748.

Josiah Coleman came from Hebron in 1771. He was a practical surveyor, and was considerably employed in that business. He was a member of the General Assembly in October, 1783, and in May, 1784, and again in May, 1788. He was also a delegate to the convention which ratified the Constitution of the United States, to the adoption of which he was very strongly opposed. One of his sons, Josiah, was taken prisoner at Fort Washington, in 1776, and on his return died at Milford, Jan. 8, 1777, of disease contracted in the British prison-ships.

Samuel Comstock was from Lyme, and came into Sharon with the first settlers.

Capt. Benjamin Conkling was from Norwalk, and lived for many years where Charles Van Dusen lived, in the valley. He was often appointed selectman of the town, as well as to other offices.

John Corbet was from Lebanon in 1743. He built a saw-mill at an early day near Abel Benedict's.

Jabez Crippen was from Colchester, and was an original proprietor of the township. He drew the twenty-first home-lot, and his house stood on the ground now occupied by the Grosvenor house, so called, nearly opposite Governor Smith's. He was the first selectman ever chosen in the town. He had sons Jabez, John, Samuel, Thomas, and Joseph.

Oliver Crocker was from Lebanon before the Revolutionary war.

Caleb Curtice was from Hebron, and was an original proprietor. He drew the thirtieth home-lot, and lived where Ezra H. Bartram, Esq., now lives.

Seth Curtis was from Danbury, and came to Sharon in 1782.

Thomas Day was from Colchester, and came to Sharon in 1755.

Jonathan Davis was from Rutland, Mass., and came to Sharon in 1746. He purchased of Jacob Bacon the sixth home-lot.

Deacon Thomas Delano was from Wareham, Mass. He lived a short time in Tolland, and came to Sharon in 1759.

Daniel Deming was from Saybrook, and came to Sharon in 1782.

Capt. Ebenezer Dibble was from Salisbury in 1776.

Ebenezer Dibble was a son of Rev. Ebenezer Dibble, of Stamford, formerly Episcopal missionary in Sharon. He was a merchant, and owned the brick house now known as the Taylor house.

Capt. Samuel Dotey was the ancestor of the Dotey family. He was from the old Plymouth colony, and came to Sharon in 1747. He had a son David, who was a physician and lived near Hitchcock's Corner, and was for a while a captain in the Revolutionary service.

David Downs, Esq., was from New Haven, and came to Sharon about the year 1768. He was a tailor by trade. He was captain of a company in the Revolutionary service, and was, with his company, taken prisoner at the "Cedars," in Canada, in 1776. He was for many years one of the magistrates of the town, and one of its representatives in the Assembly at eleven sessions.

Capt. Jonathan Dunham was from Colchester, and was a leading man in the first settlement of the town. He lived opposite Richard Smith's, and there kept the first tavern in the town. He was the agent to the Assembly to procure the incorporation of the township, and was appointed to call the first town-meeting. He was standing moderator of all the town-meetings held during his lifetime, and selectman of the town during the same period. His race, however, was a short one, as he died on the 28th day of February, 1745, at the age of fifty-nine.

Samuel S. Elliott was from Killingworth, and came to Sharon in 1780.

Deacon Jonathan Elmer was from Norwalk, and came to Sharon in 1746.

Martin Elmer was a son of the preceding, and was a cooper by trade, and a Baptist by religious profession.

Col. Samuel Elmer was a son of Deacon J. Elmer, and was a brave officer in the Revolutionary war. He was appointed a major in Col. Hinman's regiment in 1775, and was engaged in active duty in the campaign of that year. The next year he was appointed a colonel in the New York Line, and continued in command of a regiment while he remained in the army.

Ebenezer Everett was from Hebron in 1745, and settled where Adolphus Everett lived. He had three sons,—Isaiah, Ebe, and Eliphalet, the two latter of whom were Revolutionary soldiers. Eliphalet was for several years the steward of Gen. Washington's military family.

John Everett was a brother of Ebenezer Everett, and came to Sharon from Windham in 1757. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived on the road which formerly led north from Joel Whitford's, now discontinued.

David Foster was from Lebanon in 1750. He was a leading man in the affairs of the town for many years. He was a member of the Assembly at the October sessions in 1763 and 1764, and selectman eight years.

Elijah Foster was a son of the preceding, and was a highly respectable man. He entered the Continental army as a lieutenant in the campaign of 1776, and was in active service till the close of the year.

Deacon Ebenezer Frisbie was from Branford, and was the first settler at the place occupied by the late Benjamin Bailey, on the Ellsworth turnpike. He came to Sharon with the first settlers, and, being a surveyor, he was much employed in laying out lands in the early location of the township. He was town clerk from December, 1743, to January, 1746, and one of the deacons of the church nearly the whole of the time of his residence in the town.

Benjamin Fuller was from Colchester, and came with the first settlers. He was among the first who died in the town.

Dr. Samuel R. Gager was born at Norwich, May 23, 1763, and was an assistant surgeon in the navy in the Revolutionary war. Soon after the close of the war he visited England. He established himself in Sharon in the practice of surgery in 1788. He was long celebrated in his profession, and was much respected as a citizen. He represented the town in the Assembly in the years 1821–22 and 1829. He was also for many years a justice of the peace. He died Aug. 4, 1835.

Joseph Gallow was from Hudson, N. Y., in 1785.

John Gay, Esq., was born in Dedham, Mass., and in early life settled in Litchfield, and was among the first white inhabitants of that town. In 1743 he came to Sharon, and purchased of Israel Holley the thirty-ninth home-lot, which was in the north part of the town. He had sons John, Ebenezer, Fisher, and Perez. John was the father of the late Capt. Daniel Gay. He died Jan. 1, 1776, at the age of forty-eight. Ebenezer was a merchant, and built the brick house lately owned by Reuben K. Hunt. He was a colonel in the militia, and frequently commanded detachments in the Revolutionary war. He was the father of the late Mr. David Gay.

Job Gibbs was from Wareham, Mass., and came to Sharon in 1747. His house was the one next south of the Governor's mansion. Mr. Gibbs was a merchant, and did a large business for those times. He had three sons—Sylvanus, Heman, and Job. Capt. Sylvanus Gibbs, the eldest, was an officer in the Revolutionary war, and died on the 19th of June, 1834, at the age of eighty-one.

Jonathan Gillett was from Colchester in 1745. He

was representative to the Assembly at the May and October sessions in 1788, and a delegate to the convention called to ratify the Constitution of the United States.

Charles Gillett was a brother of the preceding, and came to Sharon from Colchester in 1755. He was a blacksmith by trade. He was town treasurer from 1760 to 1771. He enlisted into Capt. Downs' company, and marched to the Northward in 1776. While the army lay at the "Cedars," in Canada, he was killed by a party of Indians lying in ambush, as he was riding out on business connected with his duty as commissary. He left several children, one of whom was the wife of the late Capt. Edmund Bennett.

Eleazar Gillson was from Goshen, Orange Co., N. Y., and came to Sharon in 1784. He had been a soldier in the Revolutionary war, and settled a little north of Elijah Juckett's. He was one of the first emigrants to Ohio, and the first mail-carrier on the post-road between Pittsburgh and Cleveland. He carried the whole mail in his pocket on foot. He died at the age of nearly ninety years.

William Goodrich was the ancestor of the Goodrich family, which has been quite numerous in the town. He was originally from Wethersfield, and first moved to Litchfield, where he remained ten years. He afterwards removed to Sheffield, Mass., and when the township of Sharon was sold he became the purchaser of two rights. He brought his family to the town in the fall of 1738, and built a hut near the outlet of Mudge pond. Here he spent the winter, with no neighbors, except Indians, nearer than the Dutch settlements at Leedsville. He went to mill on foot during the winter, once to New Milford, and once to Red Hook, N. Y., on snow-shoes, and carried his wheat on his back. That he was a sincere Christian we may well believe from the introductory clause in his last will and testament, the first recorded on the probate records for the district of Litchfield. After speaking of the uncertainty of life as a reason for making his will, he says, "Wherefore, committing my body to the dust from whence it was taken, and my soul to the bosom of my dear Lord Jesus Christ, hoping and believing that he will raise me up with all his saints at the glorious morning of the resurrection, I give, etc." Mr. Goodrich died on the 31st day of March, 1743, at the age of fifty-six. He had sons Samuel, Jared, William, Elnathan, David, Elisha, and Solomon, and their descendants have been very numerous.

John P. Goodwin was from Hartford, and came to Sharon in 1784. He was a corporal in the Continental army, and was eight years in the service. His discharge, under the hand of Gen. Washington, spoke highly of his merits. He was a representative to the Assembly in May, 1818. He was killed at the raising of a small building belonging to Benjamin Hollister, Esq., on the 15th of May, 1833, and his untimely end was deeply lamented.

John Gould was an original proprietor from Hebron, and drew the thirty-fourth home-lot. He was gravedigger for many years.

Job Gould was from New Milford in 1763, and purchased of Deacon Jackson the place on the mountain lately owned by his grandson, Major David Gould.

John Gray was from Scotland, and came to Sharon in 1743. He first settled in the valley, and his house stood on the bank, a little east of the valley store.

Joseph Gregory was from Norwalk in 1759. He was a merchant for many years.

Ephraim Griswold was an early settler. He had three sons,—Azariah, David, and Jabez. Azariah was a subaltern officer in the Revolutionary army.

Daniel Griswold, Esq., was from Norwich in 1756. He lived where Richard Smith, Esq., now lives. He was a physician, and pursued the practice of his profession for many years. He was appointed a justice of the peace at an early day. On the death of Col. Williams, in 1774, he was appointed town clerk, which office he held till his death. He also succeeded the latter gentleman as deacon in the church.

Francis Griswold was a brother of the preceding, and came to Sharon in 1762. He was a tanner and currier.

Capt. Adonijah Griswold, another brother of Daniel Griswold, Esq., came to Sharon in 1762. He was a lieutenant in Capt. Downs' company in 1776.

David Hamilton was from Lebanon, and was the first settler on the place owned by Judge Sterling. He afterwards lived opposite Governor Smith's. He appears to have been the great land speculator of the day, his name appearing on the records as the grantor or grantee in deeds more frequently than any other. He was also for a time deputy sheriff. He died in 1781, leaving sons Dudley, John, and Joseph. Joseph was a physician, and practiced medicine in the town for several years. Dudley formerly lived where William Marsh now lives. Mr. Hamilton disposed of most of his real estate in town previous to his death. He was largely interested in land in Vermont, and in what was called the Susquehanna purchase.

Cornelius Hamlin was an early settler from Wareham, Mass.

Deacon Ebenezer Hamlin was also from Wareham.

Deacon Benjamin Hamlin was son of Deacon Eleazar Hamlin, of Fredericksburg, now Carmel, in Putnam Co., N. Y. He came to Sharon in 1780, and lived at different places in the northwest part of the town. He was elected deacon of the Congregational Church in 1793, and held the office till his death.

Sylvanus Hanchett was from Salisbury in 1769. He is celebrated as being the first person who formally invited the Methodist preachers into Sharon, in 1788. It was at his house that the first Methodist society was formed by Rev. Freeborn Garretson, and where public worship was celebrated for several years. He removed to the State of New York many years since, where he died.

Joel Harvey was from New Milford in 1742, and settled in the valley. He built a grist-mill, which stood more than sixty years. He also built the stone house in the valley in 1747. He was a large landholder, and had a very numerous family.

Capt. Ebenezer Hatch was from Kent in 1768.

Bartholomew Heath was from Lebanon, and was among the first settlers.

David Hide was from Lebanon in 1748. He was appointed constable in 1750, and served in that capacity, and as collector, ten years. He was also a deputy sheriff for several years.

William Hide was from Lebanon in 1759.

Samuel Hitchcock was from Norwalk in 1752. It was at his house that the first Methodist sermon preached in the town was delivered.

Israel Holley was an early settler from Stamford.

Joseph Holley was from Stamford, and was the original owner of one-half of the thirty-sixth home-lot, the same on which the late George Bissell afterwards lived.

Josiah Hollister, from Glastonbury, was the common ancestor of the Hollister family which resided in the south part of the town.

Samuel Hollister, from whom the family of that name in the southeast part of the town are descended, was from the parish of Kensington, in Farmington, now Berlin. In 1744 he purchased of Dr. George Holloway, of Cornwall, one hundred acres of land on the Ousatonic River, which had formerly been laid out by Joseph Skinner. There he settled and died.

Rev. Aaron Hunt, who for the last thirty years of his life was a citizen of Sharon, was a Methodist clergyman of high standing in that denomination of Christians, and whose reputation is eminent among the early lights of the church. He commenced preaching in 1791, and for more than fifty years was an able, active, and efficient itinerant minister.

Daniel Hunt was from Lebanon at the earliest settlement of the town.

Phineas Hunt, a brother of the preceding, was from Lebanon in 1747.

Jonathan Hunter was from Wareham, Mass., where he had been deacon of the church. He came to Sharon in 1747, and purchased of Benjamin Richmond the farm on which Benjamin Sears lived.

Ebenezer Hunter was from Norwich about the year 1760. His son, Nathaniel Hunter, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

Capt. Samuel Hurlburt was from Lebanon in 1743.

Samuel Hutchinson, Esq., was one of the first settlers, and the second magistrate in the town. He was from Lebanon, and drew the tenth home-lot, the same on which the stone house owned by Anson Boland stood.

Deacon Ebenezer Jackson was from Norwalk, and settled on the forty-second home-lot, now owned by John Jackson, on the mountain. He was an early deacon of the church, and was a useful man.

Capt. Caleb Jewett was from Norwich, now Lisbon, in 1743. He was selectman of the town twelve years, and representative to the Assembly at eleven sessions.

Joseph Jennings was from Fairfield in 1771.

Benjamin Johns was an early settler in the valley, and lived on the Burr place.

Evans Jones was the first settler upon the place owned by Deacon William M. Smith, which was the old parsonage of Parson Smith.

Elijah Juckett was originally from old Plymouth colony, Mass. He served faithfully and honorably through the Revolutionary war, and was a sergeant in the light infantry under Gen. Lafayette. He was in the severe conflict at Stony Point when that post was taken by Gen. Wayne, as well as in several other battles. He was a pensioner under the act of 1818. He died in 1839, at the age of seventy-eight.

Oliver Kellogg, Esq., was from Sheffield, Mass., and settled in Sharon in 1788. He was a clothier by trade, and lived at Hitchcock's Corner. He was a highly respectable and influential citizen, and was a representative to the Assembly at sixteen sessions. He was also for many years one of the magistrates of the town. He died Sept. 17, 1830, at the age of seventy.

Elihu Ketchum was the first settler on the Bates place, so called.

George King was from Windsor in 1784. He had previously been connected with the commissary department of the army, and at the close of the war established himself as a merchant in company with Eli Mills.

Rev. Ebenezer Knibloe. Some account of this gentleman is given in a foregoing part of this work. It may here be added that he had three sons,—William, Elijah, and John P.,—all of whom were cut off within a few weeks of each other by the epidemic which swept over the town in 1812.

Cornelius Knickerbacker was one of the early Dutch inhabitants of Salisbury, and lived at the Furnace village.

Joseph Lake was a soldier in the old French war and in the war of the Revolution. He came to Sharon from Stratford in 1772.

Joseph Landers was from Wareham, Mass., in 1748. He bought of Caleb Chappell the eighth home-lot.

Joseph Landers, Jr., was a son of the preceding, and lived with his father on the eighth home-lot. He was appointed a deacon of the church in 1781, in the place of Deacon Frisbie, resigned, which office he retained till his death. He was a representative to the Assembly at the May session in 1782.

Samuel Lewis was from Hebron in 1743. He was the first settler on the ninth lot in the first hundred-acre division in Ellsworth. He continued in town about thirty years, and then removed to New Ashford, Mass. His son, Samuel Lewis, Jr., was a soldier in the early part of the Revolutionary war, and a history

of his captivity in England and his escape is given in the former part of this work.

David Lillie was from Windham in 1765.

Nathaniel Lockwood was from New Canaan in 1784, and purchased the farm on the mountain known as the Lockwood place, near Mr. Jewett's.

Jonathan Lord was from Colchester, and was one of the first inhabitants of Ellsworth, where he settled in 1743.

Joseph Lord, Esq., was a son of the preceding, and came to the town with his father in 1743. He was for many years the only justice of the peace in Ellsworth. He was for several years a selectman, and member of the Assembly in October, 1777. He was the first person buried in the burying-yard now used in Ellsworth.

Baltus Lott. This individual appears to have been a squatter upon the public lands before the township was sold. He was probably a Dutchman, and had taken possession of a considerable tract of land in Connecticut and New York, and had erected a house and barrack, and made considerable clearings. His territory embraced what is now called the Burr farm. The proprietors made many efforts to remove him, but he resisted them all until March, 1742, when Joseph Skinner purchased his possessions for three hundred pounds, old tenor, and he went away. He afterwards lived in the north part of Amenia, N. Y.

John Lovell came to this part of the country from Rochester, Mass., in 1745.

Joseph Lovell was from Rochester, Mass.

Joseph Manrow was from Norwalk in 1744.

Noah Manrow was for more than forty years an inhabitant of Mudgetown. He came from Salisbury in 1751.

Amos Marchant, from Newtown, came to Sharon in 1773.

Capt. Ephraim Marriner was from Colchester in 1765. He was a member of the Assembly in May, 1787, and in May and October, 1788.

Pelatiah Marsh was from Lebanon in 1764.

Eliphalet Martin was from Windham in 1786.

John Marvin, Jr., was from Norwalk in 1748. He bought of Elihu Ketcham the farm called the Bates place, about one mile easterly from the meeting-house, and lived there. He was also a part owner in the iron-works at the mouth of Mudge pond. Mr. Marvin was a member of Assembly in May, 1756, and 1768.

Adonijah Maxam was from the old colony in 1748. The name in the early records is spelled Muxam, and is so pronounced by elderly people at the present day. Mr. Maxam settled where Orrin Abel lived, on the Ellsworth turnpike, where he died in 1760. He left four sons,—Samuel, Benjamin, Adonijah, and Jacob. The third son, Adonijah, after having gone through the active and perilous services of the Revolutionary war, died at the age of ninety-seven years.

Joshua Millard was from Cornwall in 1768.

Henry Miller was from Branford in 1750.

Deacon Gain Miller was born in Ireland in 1716.

Ebenezer Mudge was one of the original proprietors of the town, and was from Colchester. He drew the twenty-fifth home-lot, lying on both sides of Town Street.

Capt. Thomas North was from Wethersfield in 1743. He was one of the first proprietors of the iron-works in the Hollow. He lived on the twenty-sixth home-lot.

Calvin Noyes was from Lyme, and was a direct descendant of the Rev. Mr. Noyes, the first minister of that town. He came to Sharon in 1792, and purchased a large and valuable real estate in the neighborhood of Benedict's mill, where he resided. He was distinguished for his public spirit, and for his many acts of private charity. He lived a bachelor, and for the last few years of his life was entirely blind. By his last will he gave the greater part of his estate to the Congregational society in Sharon, the American Education Society, the Connecticut Missionary Society, and the Connecticut Bible Society. Each of those societies has received nearly seventeen hundred dollars from his estate. He died at the residence of his brother, Deacon Moses Noyes, in Poultney, Vt., Jan. 22, 1831, at the age of eighty.

Selden Noyes was a younger brother of the preceding, and came with him from Lyme in 1792.

John Orton was from Litchfield in 1764.

Lieut. John Pardee, the patriarch of the numerous family of Pardee in Sharon, was from Norwalk, and was an original proprietor. He was a shoemaker and tanner by occupation, and settled near the stone bridge, north of the meeting-house. He was a leading and prominent man in all the affairs of the town, and was a very large land-holder. He was one of the first representatives of the town in the Legislature, being elected such in October, 1755, when the town was first represented in that body; and he was chosen to that office at six sessions. He died July 13, 1766, aged sixty-nine. He had six sons, who settled in the town, and whose descendants are very numerous.

Joseph Park was from Middletown, and was the first settler on the place owned by the heirs of the late Samuel Beecher.

Capt. Enoch Parsons was from Newtown in 1763. He was a carpenter by trade, and settled where his great-grandson, Frederick L. Parsons, now lives. Being a man of more than a common education for those days, he was appointed for many years to "line the psalm," agreeable to the ancient manner of singing in public worship. He served as selectman and constable for several years, and was member of the Assembly in October, 1795.

Abel Patchen was from Welton in 1783. He purchased of Zebulon Badcock the south half of the twenty-sixth home-lot, originally Deacon Skinner's, and kept a public-house during his life. He was a representative to the Assembly in October, 1798, and May, 1799.

Dr. Abner Peck was a physician, and came to Sharon in 1751 from Salisbury. He purchased a place of Luke St. John, a little south of Joel L. Whitford's. He died of smallpox, Oct. 11, 1756, leaving a widow and two daughters.

John Pennoyer came from Stamford in 1742. He purchased a part of the twenty-second home-lot, originally owned by Samuel Calkin, being the place where the late Gen. Augustine Taylor lived.

Jonathan Petit was from Stamford, at the earliest settlement of the town. He owned the thirty-second home-lot, and he lived on the road, which is now discontinued, leading north from Joel C. Whitford's. He was much employed in public affairs. He was constable nine years. He died in 1772, at an advanced age.

Samuel Petit was a son of John Petit, of Stamford, and a nephew of the preceding.

Joel Petit was a brother of the preceding, and was for many years an inhabitant of Sharon. He lived to a very advanced age. His son, Joel T. Petit, Esq., was a young gentleman of great promise, who was educated for the law, and settled in the town. After a short professional career he died of consumption, Sept. 13, 1807, aged thirty-two.

Jonathan Pratt was originally from the old Plymouth colony, and came to Sharon in 1753. He first lived in the Hollow, near the outlet of Mudge pond, and was a partner in the iron-works.

Capt. Abraham Pratt was from Saybrook in 1783.

Abner Quitterfield is supposed to have come from Norwalk in 1752.

John Randall was from Wareham, Mass., in 1753. His wife, who was the daughter of John Bates, was the first female, and the second child, born in the town.

Daniel Raymond came from Woodbury in 1748.

Moses Reed was the first settler on the place lately owned by Capt. Abraham Pratt.

Arthur Rexford was from Wallingford in 1757.

Asa Rice was from Wallingford, now Meriden, in 1774.

Nathaniel Richards was from Norwich in 1744, and settled on the lot lately owned by Samuel Beecher.

Benjamin Richmond was one of the first proprietors and settlers, and came to Sharon in 1742.

Nathaniel Roberts was from Salisbury in 1759. He lived in Abel Street, a little north of Stephen Tickner's. He died July 15, 1766, at the age of fifty-five. He left sons John, William, Lebbeus, and Amos.

Samuel Roberts, Esq., was from Windsor, and came to Sharon in 1784. He was at one time a magistrate of the town, and twice its representative in the General Assembly.

Dr. Samuel Rockwell was born in East Windsor, Feb. 18, 1759. While he was young his father removed to Colebrook, and was one of the first settlers of that township. In 1776 he was in the army, for which he drew a pension after 1831. He entered Yale College in 1779, but soon left that institution, and commenced the study of medicine under the celebrated Dr. Lemuel Hopkins. He settled in Sharon in 1784, and, except about five years, when he lived in Salisbury, remained here till his death, which occurred on the 24th of June, 1836, at the age of seventy-seven. He represented the town in the Legislature at the session in 1815.

Jonathan Rowlee was from East Haddam in 1741, and lived near Richard Woodward's.

Deacon Matthew St. John was from Norwalk in 1745. He bought of Samuel Comstock the thirty-second home-lot.

Timothy St. John came from Norwalk in 1756.

Daniel St. John was a brother to the preceding, and came to Sharon in 1761. He was a blacksmith by occupation.

Silas St. John was also a brother of Timothy and Daniel St. John. He lived in Ellsworth. He was the first deacon of the church in Ellsworth, and was for several years town treasurer. He died Sept. 21, 1805, at the age of sixty-four.

Amos Sanford was from Newton in 1768.

Capt. Stephen Sears was originally from Barnstable, Mass., and came to Sharon in 1760.

Dr. Asher Shepherd came from Hartford in 1772, and was a partner with Dr. Simeon Smith in the druggist business.

Benjamin Skiff was from the town of Chilmark, on the island of Martha's Vineyard, and came to Sharon in 1774. He lived in Ellsworth.

Samuel Skiff was a cousin of the preceding, and came from the same place.

Nathaniel Skinner, Esq., was from Colchester, and was one of the first and principal proprietors of the township. He drew the twenty-sixth home-lot, known as the Patchen place. He was the first magistrate, first town clerk, and first deacon of the church. He remained in town until 1760, when he removed to Salisbury, and was an owner of the mill now known as Benedict's mill.

James Smith was from Bolton, and was one of the original proprietors. He drew the eighteenth home-lot, which lay on both sides of the Town Street, and bounding south on the highway leading by Dwight St. John's. Mr. Smith was the first person ever chosen constable in the town, and was elected to that office for three successive years.

For sketch of Hon. John Cotton Smith, see Chapter II.

Theophilus Smith was a brother of the preceding, and first lived near where Dr. Deming now lives. In 1749 he bought of Mica Mudge the grist-mill known as Gay's mill, which stood near Merrills McLean's present residence.

Samuel Smith was from the Great Nine Partners, N. Y., and came to Sharon in 1754. He was a blacksmith by trade, and lived on the Burr place, in the valley. He was a selectman for several years.

Dr. Simeon Smith was a younger brother of the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith. He came to Sharon about 1756, and was a physician of extensive practice. He kept a large store of drugs and medicines, importing his articles direct from London. In 1776 he commanded a company of six months' men, and was on service in the vicinity of New York. He was a large land-holder, and built the large stone house now known as the Governor's house. He represented the town in the Legislature at several sessions. He went to West Haven, Vt., in 1787, and there resided till his death, February, 1804. He left no children. He was a man of great activity and enterprise.

Paul Smith was the youngest brother of Rev. Cotton M. Smith, and came to Sharon in 1770. He lived in the house originally built by Job Gibbs, next north of Jay S. Canfield's, now demolished. He was a constable of the town for a great number of years. He died March 28, 1825, at the age of ninety.

Dr. Phineas Smith was a son of Dan Smith, an elder brother of Rev. Cotton M. Smith. He came to Sharon when young, and resided with his uncle, Dr. Simeon Smith, by whom he was educated as a physician. He relinquished the practice, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. He built the house owned by the late Cyrus Swan, Esq. He died June 4, 1794, at the age of forty.

Apollos Smith was a younger brother of Phineas Smith, who came to Sharon in early life, and resided with his uncle, Dr. Smith, by whom he was assisted in establishing an extensive pottery before the Revolutionary war, which proved a profitable business.

Deacon Paul Smith, Jr., was a son of Paul Smith, and was born in Suffield in 1763. He came to Sharon with his father, and resided here until his death. He was elected a deacon of the church in 1793, and discharged the duties of that office with great fidelity and acceptance for forty-six years.

David Smith was from Litchfield, and came to Sharon in 1801.

Thomas Spafford was an original proprietor from Lebanon, and drew the thirteenth home-lot, on which Samuel Beecher lived.

Alexander Spencer was one of the first settlers from East Haddam, and he lived opposite Dwight St. John's present residence.

Capt. John Sprague was from Lebanon in 1739.

Hon. Ansel Sterling was born in Lyme, and settled in Sharon as a lawyer in 1808, where he spent his life. As a lawyer his forensic ability was of a high order, nor was he deficient in legal science. His language flowed readily and rapidly, and sometimes his appeals to the jury were very effective. He held a seat in Congress for two terms. He died Nov. 5, 1853, at the age of seventy-three years, leaving a large estate to his numerous family.

Robert Stedman was one of the first settlers, and came to Sharon in 1743.

Caleb Strong was from Colchester in 1743.

Josiah Strong was originally from Colchester, but lived a while in Litchfield. He came to Sharon in 1747.

Josiah Strong, Jr., was a son of the preceding, and was born in Sharon, June 16, 1758. His life was eventful as illustrating the dangers and sufferings of a Revolutionary soldier in the course of two years' active service. He enlisted into Capt. Downs' company in 1776, and marched to Canada. He was taken prisoner, with the rest of the company, at the "Cedars," on the 19th of May following. They were released by Gen. Arnold on his return from Quebec, and Mr. Strong returned to Sharon. He immediately enlisted into Capt. Smith's company, and joined the army under Gen. Washington. He was in the battles of White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, and Germantown, in which last action he was so severely wounded in the leg as to render amputation necessary. He was, of course, compelled to leave the army, but he carried with him an honorable discharge from Gen. Washington. He was placed upon the roll of invalid pensioners. He died at Geneva, N. Y.

Joshua Studley was from Hanover, Mass., in 1771. He settled in the south part of Ellsworth.

John Swain was from Branford in 1745.

Cyrus Swan, Esq., was born in Stonington in 1770. He was in early life engaged in mercantile pursuits in the district of Maine. He afterwards pursued the study of law, and established himself in the practice in this town in 1798. He was a successful practitioner, and acquired a respectable standing at the bar. He died Aug. 20, 1835, aged sixty-five.

Rowland Swetland was the first settler on the place where Lyman Merwin lives.

Gen. Augustine Taylor was from New Milford in 1784. He purchased of Robert C. Livingston, who had come to Sharon during the Revolutionary war, the place now called the Taylor place, where he resided until 1815, when he left the town. He rose to the rank of major-general in the militia, and for a while commanded the troops which were stationed for the defense of New London, during the late war with England. He died soon after he removed.

Amos Thurston lived in the Great Hollow, near the school-house. He came to Sharon in 1768.

William Tickner was from Lebanon in 1739. He drew the thirty-eighth home-lot, next north of Mr. Sprague's, in Gay Street.

John Tickner was a brother of the preceding, and came from Lebanon in 1749.

Elisha Tobey was from the old Plymouth colony.

Bezaleel Tyler was from Branford.

Cyprian Waldo was from Windham in 1770.

Lieut. James Warren lived on the place now owned and occupied by Edwin N. Hartwell.

George Way was from Lyme.

George White was from Wareham, Mass., and was the first settler on the place owned by Chesterfield Chapman. He came to Sharon in 1747.

Israel White was from Danbury in 1775. He settled in the Great Hollow, where he purchased a large and valuable farm of David Wood.

Capt. John Wilson came to Sharon, after the Revolutionary war, from Westchester Co., N. Y.

Col. John Williams was originally a physician, and came to Sharon in 1743 from Lebanon. He was for many years a very distinguished inhabitant of the town. He lived nearly opposite Judge Sterling's, and the house which he occupied was standing sixty years since. He was elected town clerk in the fall of 1745, which office he held twenty-nine successive years, till his death. Previous to his appointment the records had been badly kept, and a good part of them are very unintelligible; but from the time they passed into his hands they were kept with great accuracy. It would seem that for nearly thirty years he wrote almost every deed which passed title to real estate in Sharon, judging from the fact that they were nearly all witnessed by him and acknowledged before him; and it is interesting to observe with what remarkable accuracy and strict legal propriety they are all expressed. He held the office of selectman seventeen years, and was chosen member of the Assembly at twenty-seven different sessions, being the first ever chosen to that office in the town. When the county of Litchfield was organized, in 1751, he was appointed one of the judges of the County Court, and in about five years afterwards was made chief judge. He was also the first judge of probate for the district of Sharon, which was established in 1755, which office he held while he lived. He also went through several military grades, and for several years commanded a regiment of colonial militia. He was a man of tall and slender frame, but of great gravity and very dignified deportment, and his word was law. He was a deacon in the church from June, 1766, till his death. He died on Sunday, March 14, 1774, at the age of sixty-eight, and as it was in the exciting times which immediately preceded the Revolution, and he had been a military character, he was buried with military honors. His sword was borne upon his coffin, and volleys of musketry were fired over his grave. The funeral services were performed under the direction of Capt. David Downs.

Abel Wood was from Wareham, Mass., in 1748.

David Wood was from Ridgefield, and was the first settler upon what is called the White place, in the Great Hollow. He came to Sharon in 1754.

Elias Woodruff was from Southampton, L. I., in 1768. He purchased a part of the ninth home-lot of Amos Tyler, and lived on it till his death, June 17, 1807, at the age of seventy.

CHAPTER LVII.

SHARON (Continued).

Congregational Church, Sharon—Congregational Church, Ellsworth—Episcopal Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Incorporation of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Representatives from 1755 to 1881—Members of the Governor's Council—Senators—Judges of the County Court—Justices of the Peace—Town Clerks—Attorneys—Physicians—College Graduates—Military Record.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

At the first town-meeting a committee consisting of Nathaniel Skinner, Jonathan Dunham, and John Sprague was appointed "to go after a minister." The committee made application to Mr. Peter Pratt, of Lebanon, a candidate for the ministry, and a graduate of Yale College of the class of 1736, and on Jan. 8, 1740, the town called him "upon trial for some convenient time," and laid a tax of fifteen shillings on a right for the payment of his services. His labors were acceptable to the people, and on the 14th day of March following he was invited to settle over the church and congregation in the work of the ministry. The town voted him a salary which would amount to about two hundred dollars per annum.* Mr. Goodrich and Mr. Sprague were appointed to treat with Mr. Pratt, and to present to him the offers of the town. These were accepted by him, and the time fixed for the ordination was the last Wednesday in April. It is supposed that it took place at that time, and that the services were performed in a private dwelling, as no place of public worship had been provided at that time.

The records of the Congregational Church in Sharon for the first fifteen years are lost. The exact date of the organization of the church cannot, therefore, be determined. At a meeting of the church in Winchester, a parish of Colchester, Conn., on the 28th day of April, 1740, Nathaniel Skinner (deacon), Jonathan Dunham, Jabez Crippen, Benjamin Fuller, Nathaniel Skinner, Jr., Thomas Skinner, David Skinner, Jonathan Skinner, Jabez Crippen, Jr., Samuel Mudge, Micah Mudge, Cornelius Hamlin, Alexander Spencer, and Josiah Skinner "received letters of recommendation, in order to be embodied into a church at Sharon, where they have for some time resided."

At a meeting of the same church on May 18, 1740 (about three weeks after the former meeting), Jeremiah Foster, Mary Foster, Mary Skinner, Content Fuller, Elizabeth Skinner, Abigail Mudge, Mary Hampton, Mary Dunham, Mary Skinner, Jr., Eunice Mudge, Elizabeth Dunham, Lydia Crippen, Deborah Crippen, Thankful Crippen, Waitstill Heath, Abigail Skinner, Patience Fuller, Hannah Dunham, and Martha Mudge received a letter of recommendation "to

* "March 20, 1740.—*Voted*, To Mr Pratt for his stated salary 210 pounds a year in money, which is as silver at 20 shillings per ounce, and for this year 140 pounds, and to rise ten pounds a year until it comes to the 210 pounds, and there to stand during the time of his ministry amongst us."

the church in Sharon," which indicates that this church was organized between the meetings of the church in Winchester.

Mr. Pratt was dismissed in 1747, and after a number of candidates being heard, the Rev. John Searl was chosen, and in August, 1749, was ordained. He was dismissed June 4, 1754, and in the summer of the same year the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith, of Suffield, was employed by the town to preach as a candidate for settlement. He came upon the recommendation of Matthew St. John, who had been an inhabitant of Sharon, but who had now removed to Suffield, where he became acquainted with Mr. Smith. Mr. Smith was a descendant of the Rev. Henry Smith, the first minister of Wethersfield, who came from England in 1638. The mother of Mr. Smith was a daughter of Atherton Mather, a cousin of the celebrated Cotton Mather, and she died in this town at a very advanced age. Mr. Smith was born at Suffield, Oct. 16, 1731, and graduated at Yale College in 1751. He spent the year previous to his visiting Sharon at Stockbridge, Mass., with the very celebrated Jonathan Edwards, engaged in the benevolent duties of instructing the Indians. Mr. Smith preached as a candidate for more than a year, and in the mean time boarded with John Jay, Esq., at the north part of the town. He was ordained minister of Sharon on the 28th day of August, 1755.

"He purchased the place which was owned by his predecessor, Mr. Searl, the same which is now owned by his great-grandson, Dr. Robert W. Smith. He was married soon after his settlement to Mrs. Temperance Gale, widow of Dr. Moses Gale, of Goshen, N. Y., and daughter of Rev. William Worthington, of the parish of Westbrook, in Saybrook. Mr. Smith was the minister of Sharon for more than fifty years, and during the whole of that period occupied a large space in public affairs. Probably no minister ever had in a greater degree the confidence and affection of his people. He was never spoken of by those who knew him but with the most unqualified respect and veneration.

"During the early years of the history of the town ecclesiastical affairs were the subject of business in the town-meetings. Churches were built, pastors settled, and taxes laid for their support in the same manner that all other public expenses were provided for. This method of the support of religious institutions was continued long after the dissenters had become numerous, and after they had been relieved from taxes levied for the support of the standing order. Before the close of the last century the inconvenience of conducting ecclesiastical and civil business by one organization had become so great that a law was passed authorizing the formation of ecclesiastical societies in the different towns, from which all secular business was to be excluded and turned over to the towns in their corporate capacity. The law required that, on the application of a certain number of the principal inhabitants of a society thus proposed to be organized, a warrant might be issued by a justice of the peace, summoning the members to meet at the place of holding town-meetings, to organize the society, and assume the charge of ecclesiastical affairs in the town. The warrant in this case was issued by David Downs, Esq., a justice of the peace, on the application of Pelatiah Pierce, Paul Smith, Jr., Nathaniel Lowrey, David Gay, Silas St. John, Thomas St. John, Eliphalet Martin, and Edmund Bennett.

"At this first meeting of the society, Deacon Isaac Chamberlain, Mr. Pelatiah Pierce, and David Downs, Esq., were chosen society's committee, to act in society matters in the same capacity as selectmen act in the town affairs. Col. Samuel Canfield was chosen society's clerk, which office he held till 1805, when Dr. Samuel Rockwell was chosen clerk, which office he held till 1836. Richard Smith, Esq., was then chosen clerk. Parson Smith, when in the maturity of his powers, was deemed one of the best preachers of his time in the ministerial circle with which he was connected. Other elements of character combined to make him very strong in the affection and respect of his people, and when old age with its attendant infirmities came upon him, it does not appear that the parish entertained any desire for a change of its clerical relations. The first movement in that direction was from Parson Smith himself. At a meeting of the society held on the first Monday of March, 1802, the following communication was laid before the meeting:

"'To the Church and First Society in Sharon:

"'Beloved Brethren and Friends,—The fifth of October last completed a period of seven and forty years since I first came into this town to labor with you in the work of the gospel ministry; however, I was not ordained to that sacred work until the 28th of August following. During this length of time I have labored with you by night and by day, in season and out of season. I could have wished that my labors might have proved more successful, but this was not in my power to command, however sincerely desired and ardently prayed for; and now, at length, worn down with age and bodily infirmities, I find myself unable to discharge the duties of that sacred office in such a manner as would be most useful and beneficial to you. The support of the gospel ministry will richly compensate for the good derived to society, as it respects the life that now is; but if we take eternity into view, it becomes an object of infinite magnitude and importance.

"'It is, therefore, brethren, my sincere desire that you would invite and call in some suitable person to take part with me in the evangelical ministry, as a colleague and fellow-laborer in this vineyard of our common Lord; and I shall always be ready to afford you my assistance, so far as my strength and abilities will permit. And that the burden of support might not be too great I offer to resign my salary, except the parsonage money, which is about twenty pounds ten shillings, and nine pounds ten shillings in addition, which will amount to one hundred dollars, whenever another minister shall be settled in this place.

"'This small compensation you will not think unreasonable to grant towards my support and comfort during the remainder of my days, which in all probability will be but of short continuance. And if any other method can be devised which will be more agreeable to the church and society, it shall meet with my hearty concurrence.

"'May the great Head of the Church guide and direct you in this important affair, and that the result may be for the honor of God, the interest of the Redeemer's kingdom, your present peace and future tranquility and happiness, is the most devout wish and fervent prayer of your sincere friend and aged pastor and teacher,

"'Cotton M. Smith.

"'Sharon, Feb. 9, 1802.'

"The only action taken by the society at its first meeting called to consider the application of Parson Smith was a vote directing the committee to hire some person to assist him in preaching, but at a subsequent meeting, held April 12, 1802, the society voted to comply with his request. During the two years which elapsed before the settlement of a colleague, Mr. Smith must have preached for a considerable portion of the time, as the society paid him two hundred and twenty dollars for his services for the first year, and two hundred and eighty-seven dollars for the second."

Oct. 3, 1803, the society voted a call to Rev. David L. Perry, as an assistant to Rev. Mr. Smith, which he accepted, and was ordained June 6, 1804. Rev. Mr. Smith continued in the ministry until his death, which occurred Nov. 27, 1806. The following epitaph is inscribed upon his monument:

"The Rev. Cotton Mather Smith,
Born in Suffield, Oct. 16, 1731, ordained in Sharon,
Aug. 28, 1755, died Nov. 27, 1806, in the 76th year of
his age and 52d of his ministry.
Sound in the faith, in life and conversation as becometh the
Gospel, in doctrine incorrupt; in manner forcible and persuasive;
A fond husband; a tender father; an unvarying friend;
Having for more than *fifty years* earnestly contended for the
faith once delivered to the saints, he is gone to render his
final account to the great captain of his salvation.
People of his charge, he still speaks to you in a voice
awful as death, solemn as the grave,
Prepare to meet your God."

Mr. Perry continued in the ministry until his death, Oct. 25, 1835.

The following-named gentlemen have been pastors of the church since Mr. Perry's death for the times indicated: Rev. Mason Grosvenor, installed Sept. 28, 1836; dismissed May 14, 1839. Rev. Grove L. Brownell, installed May 20, 1840; dismissed Aug. 1, 1848. Rev. Thomas C. Carver, installed Oct. 1, 1851; dismissed Aug. 6, 1853. Rev. Leonard E. Lathrop, installed July 18, 1854; died Aug. 20, 1857. Rev. Daniel D. T. McLaughlin, installed Jan. 18, 1859; dismissed June 7, 1865. Rev. Alexander B. Bullions, D.D., installed May 28, 1868; dismissed in 1878. Rev. John C. Bourne is the present pastor.

The following is a list of the deacons in the church: Nathaniel Skinner, Ebenezer Jackson, 1739; Matthew St. John, 1745; Jonathan Elmer, 1746; Ebenezer Frisbie, 1755; John Williams, Timothy Carver, 1766; Daniel Griswold, 1774; Gain Miller, Joseph Landon, 1781; Benjamin Hamlin, Paul Smith, Jr., 1793; Isaac Chamberlain, 1799; Aaron Read, 1812; William Mather Smith, 1828; Charles Sears, 1854; John Cotton Terrett, 1864; Abel C. Woodward, Edward F. Gillette, 1874.

Services were first held at the houses of Capt. Dunham and Mr. Pardee, and in the milder seasons of the year in Mr. Pardee's barn. The first meeting-house was a log structure thirty-six by twenty feet, erected in 1741. This, however, was used but a short time, as the erection of a new house forty-five feet by thirty-five, with twenty-feet posts, was commenced in 1742, and in October of that year services were held in it, although it was not completed until five or six years later. A new church building was commenced in 1767, and completed in the following year. This was occupied until 1824, when the present brick church was erected. This structure was remodeled and beautified in 1863, and was dedicated March 2, 1864.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ELLSWORTH.

In May, 1800, a new society, named Ellsworth, was incorporated in the southeastern part of the town, embracing a part of Sharon and a small portion of Kent, and two years later, March 15, 1802, the Congregational Church of Ellsworth was organized with the following members: Samuel and Martha Young, Ebenezer and Lucy Everett, Timothy St. John, Anna Rice, Silas Newton, Bathsheba Newton, Enoch Parsons, Abigail Parsons, Stephen Skiff, Dennis Skiff, Mary Chaffee, Anna Studley, Phinehas Benjamin, Jemimah Benjamin, Benjamin Young, Mehitabel Young, Joel Chaffee, Dolly Chaffee, Calvin Peck, Betty Peck, Rebecca Foster, Prudence Frink, Hephzibah Swift, Esther Skiff, Silas St. John, and Abigail St. John.

The following-named clergymen have been pastors of the church: Daniel Parker, ordained May 26, 1802; Orange Lyman, ordained Aug. 26, 1813; Frederick Gridley, ordained June 7, 1820; John W. Beecher, installed Dec. 1, 1841; William J. Alger, ordained Feb. 4, 1852; Robert D. Gardner, installed June 9, 1858; John D. Stevenson, ordained Oct. 26, 1875.

The following is a list of the deacons: Silas St. John, July 1, 1802; Abel Woodward, May 3, 1805; Amos Seymour, Sept. 6, 1806; Jabez Swift, Jan. 17, 1812; Calvin Peck, July 3, 1829; Nathan Dunbar, June 2, 1839; Abel C. Woodward, June 2, 1839; William Everett, June 2, 1839; Gibbs W. Skiff, March 4, 1859.

The first meeting-house was located near the cemetery, on the Ellsworth turnpike, but it was subsequently removed to its present location. A new house was erected in 1838, which was destroyed by fire in 1847. The present church edifice was erected during the following year.

A boarding-school was established by the Rev. Daniel Parker, which attained to considerable celebrity, and was continued by him for some time after his dismission. Several men who have risen to eminence are said to have been members of this school. A fund was raised by subscription about the time of the organization of the church, amounting to one thousand pounds (to which was added two thousand five hundred dollars in 1813), the subscription payable in farmers' produce or bar-iron, at the market price, with provision that it should be loaned on mortgage for double the amount, and in case of any loss it was to be made good by the society, under the penalty of the incomes reverting to the subscribers, or to their

heirs, until the conditions are complied with. A similar penalty is annexed to a failure to provide preaching for the term of a year, either by a pastor or candidates for settlement.

Another religious society was formed at an early day at the south part of the town, embracing inhabitants of both colonies. The meeting-house stood near the colony line, and was known for many years by the name of the Round Top meeting-house. The Rev. Ebenezer Knibloe was its minister for more than twenty-five years. The Round Top meeting-house was built previous to 1755, and in 1786 was removed to the present site of the Oblong Presbyterian church.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

From the first settlement of the town there had been several families of the communion of the Church of England, as it was called, before the Revolutionary war, but they were never sufficiently numerous to form a separate congregation, or to maintain public worship, until about the year 1755. On the 14th day of April of that year leave was given by the town to those of that communion "to erect a church at the corner of the highways that come from the upper end of the town and the Iron-works Hollow." This was at the head of the street, near Capt. King's. This building was erected, and stood for nearly forty years. It is mentioned as a singular circumstance, in regard to its construction, that its external covering was a coat of mortar. Public worship was maintained in it for a number of years, the desk being supplied by missionaries sent out by the "Honorable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts." The first of the missionaries who labored here was the Rev. Ebenezer Dibble, whose permanent residence was at Stamford, but who had the care of many of the churches in the western part of the colony. After Mr. Dibble, the Rev. Solomon Palmer and the Rev. Thomas Davies had the charge of the church, in connection with those at New Milford, Roxbury, New Preston, and New Fairfield. The leading churchmen in the town were Messrs. Joel Harvey, Job Gould, Elnathan Goodrich, John Pennoyer, Simeon Rowley, Samuel Hitchcock, Solomon Goodrich, and perhaps some others. At one time during his ministry Mr. Davies reported the number of families belonging to the parish to be twenty-two, and the number of communicants to be nineteen. During the Revolutionary war the church building was deserted, turned into a barrack, and never afterwards occupied as a place of worship. Mr. Richard Clark succeeded Mr. Davies in the mission, and resided in New Milford until the close of the war. It would seem that there was perfect harmony and good feeling between the two denominations. At the annual town-meetings for a great number of years Charles Gillett was appointed key-keeper to the meeting-house, and John Pennoyer key-keeper to the church; and this practice was continued as long as the church was used for public worship. For many years after the Revolutionary war the Episcopalians in Sharon had no regular stated worship. There were several families in the town who conformed to that church, but they were never organized as a legal ecclesiastical corporation until the formation of the present society in 1809. In 1809 the number of Episcopal families in Sharon had increased to about twenty, and it was deemed expedient that they should be organized into a legal corporation, under the laws of the State, so that they could be empowered to hold property, lay tax, and enforce other legal rights. A legal warrant was issued on the 18th day of May, 1809, by Gen. Augustine Taylor, a justice of the peace, commanding him to summon sundry persons named in the warrant to meet at the academy in Sharon on the 27th day of the same month, "to form and regularly organize themselves as an ecclesiastical society of the order and denomination called Episcopal, and to choose the proper officers for the society."

At the meeting thus warned the society was duly organized according to the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States. The following-named persons were the first members of the society: David Lambert, Samuel Jarvis, Jr., Asa Hitchcock, Barnabas Tobey, Luther Gay, Thomas S. Barnum, Simon Beebe, Isaac Daw, Samuel R. Gager, Simon Blackman, David Parsons, Israel Camp, William Chapman, Daniel Patchen, Peter W. Smith, Abel Hall, John Griswold, and Rufus Wright.

The following were the first officers elected, May 5, 1810: Israel Camp, Clerk; Thomas S. Barnum, David Lambert, Wardens; Thomas S. Barnum, Treasurer; Dr. John Sears, Collector; Samuel R. Gager, Isaac Daw, Asa Hitchcock, Samuel Jarvis, Vestrymen; David Lambert, Delegate to Conventions.

The Rev. Sturges Gilbert was employed soon after the society was organized to perform clerical services, in connection with a like engagement at Kent, where he resided; he conducted public worship at each place on alternate Sundays. The place of worship here for two or three years was at the academy, which stood on the present site of the Sharon Hotel. The upper room of the building was fitted up for the purpose, and was sufficiently large to accommodate the worshipers.

In 1812 the first steps were taken towards the erection of a church building. Ebenezer Dibble, of Pine Plains, N. Y., Col. Reuben Warner, of New Milford, and Moses Seymour, Esq., of Litchfield, were chosen by this society to establish the site, and such progress was made in raising funds that at the close of 1813 the present commodious building had been erected, and temporary interior accommodations furnished, so that public worship was celebrated in the church early in 1814. It was not furnished within until 1819, when it was completed in a neat and comfortable state. It has undergone several modifications since, to conform to the conditions of public taste in regard to church

architecture. It was dedicated by Bishop Brownell, with solemn ceremonies, on the 24th day of November, A.D. 1819.

Rev. Ebenezer Dibble served here as a missionary from the venerable society in England, commencing in 1754; Rev. Thomas Davies from 1763. The following clergymen have served as rectors of the church in Sharon from the dates indicated: Rev. Sturges Gilbert; 1818, Rev. George B. Andrews; 1833, Rev. Lucius M. Purdy; 1837, Rev. Charles W. Bradley; 1839, Rev. S. T. Carpenter; 1844, Rev. Martin Moody; 1849, Rev. Alonzo G. Shears; 1852, Rev. Ezra Jones; 1856, Rev. Louis French; 1857, Rev. John V. Striker; 1866, Rev. Henry R. Howard; ——, Rev. David N. MacDonald; 1871, Rev. Joseph W. Hyde; 1873, Rev. Edwin J. K. Lassell; 1877, Rev. P. H. Whaley.

In 1866 the parish erected a commodious parsonage, and its close contiguity to the church makes it a very convenient residence for the rector.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Methodist services were first held in this town in 1788 by a Mr. Cook, an Englishman, who preached several times at Samuel Hitchcock's, in the south part of the town, and also in the ball-room at Gallows Tavern. The celebrated Freeborn Garretson also held services in this town.

"Mr. Alpheus Jewett, father of the late Rev. William Jewett, of the New York Conference, and of the late Hon. Judge Jewett, of Skaneateles, N. Y., and his wife were the first persons who joined the Methodist Church in this State.

"The young society in Sharon was supplied with preaching once in two weeks, in the afternoon of a week-day. Mr. Jewett was a farmer, and in the season of haying and harvest employed a number of extra laborers. He always invited his workmen to accompany him to the preaching, and they usually went. One day a Mr. Maxam, a poor man, declined thus going for the reason that he was poor and could not afford to lose the time. On Mr. Jewett's offering to pay him for the time thus spent he went, was awakened and converted, and lived to extreme old age, a faithful and useful member of the church."

As the Methodist society in Sharon is located contiguous to the State of New York, it has always been connected with circuits and districts in that State. Meetings were held at private houses, and the preaching-place in Sharon was at Mr. Jewett's. The old gentleman used to speak with great satisfaction of the large number of Methodist ministers, including Bishop Asbury, whom he had entertained at his house. The society has never been destitute of regular preaching since its formation.

THE FIRST CAMP-MEETING IN CONNECTICUT.

The first camp-meeting in Connecticut was held in the summer of 1805, in a grove near the road leading north from Austin Cartwright's, and such success attended the proceedings that another was held the next year near the house of Mr. Jewett.

The first house of worship was erected in 1808 in Calkinstown, so called.

The church was reorganized in 1835 with the following members: Zaccheus W. Bissell, Ira Williams, Elijah H. Williams, John Williams, Daniel G. Miller, Samuel Roberts, Jr., Samuel Fenn, John Senigo, Ely Rowley, Frederick A. Hotchkiss, Henry Williams, David H. Cole, James Calkin, Horace Reed, Merrills McLean, James R. Jenkins, Ezra H. Bartram, Hector W. Roberts, Edgar J. Reed, Jr., Miles B. Lewis, Alden Bryan, Dennis Brusie, Gilbert Bryan, and D. Gibson.

The following is a record of the proceedings of the first meeting of the society:

"At a meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Society of Sharon, holden on the 13th day of January, A.D. 1835, in pursuance of a warrant under the hand of Charles F. Sedgwick, Justice of the Peace for the County of Litchfield—

"Rev. Julius Field was chosen moderator.

"Zaccheus W. Bissell chosen clerk *pro tem.* and duly sworn.

"Horace Reed was chosen clerk for the year ensuing of the Society.

"Elijah Williams was chosen treasurer for the year ensuing.

"Zaccheus W. Bissell, Ira Williams, Richard Clark were appointed a Society committee for the year ensuing.

"Richard Clark, Ira Williams, Zaccheus W. Bissell were appointed trustees of the Society.

"Virgil B. Roberts, Horace Reed, Zaccheus W. Bissell, Ira Williams, and Elijah H. Williams were appointed a building committee.

"*Voted*, That the church about to be erected by this Society shall be located in Sharon Village, on such piece of land as may be purchased by this Society for the erection of said church, and of which a deed shall be executed by the owner of said land to the Society, for the purpose aforesaid."

The new church building was erected and finished in 1836, and in the spring of 1837 was dedicated by the Rev. Nathan Bangs, D.D., an eminent clergyman of the denomination. The house has since been altered and improved, and is now one of the finest churches of that denomination in the county.

The following is a list of the preachers who have supplied the pulpit in Sharon since 1828: David Miller, Phineas Cook, Billy Hibbard, Aaron Pearce, Theodore Clark, T. Sparks, Julius Fields, J. B. Wakely, Richard Wymond, Sanford Washburn, George D. Sutton, Fitch Reed, D. Holmes, William K. Stopford, Hart F. Pease, Fitch Reed, S. N. Vail, William S. Stillwell, Lucius H. King, M. R. Lens, D. B. Turner, Benjamin M. Adams, Elbert Osborne, Joel Croft, Jason Wells, Clark Fuller, D. Gibson, William S. Stillwell, G. Daniels, H. B. Mead, Ira Ferris, William Stevens, Clark Eggleston, S. J. McCutcheon, H. C. Humphrey, and J. C. Hoyt.

CIVIL.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN—FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The town was incorporated Oct. 31, 1739. Dec. 11, 1739, the first town-meeting was held, and the following is a copy of the proceedings:

"The Inhabitance of Sharon aplying Themselves to the Genral assembly in October Last Past for Town Priviledges Cap Dunham was mad Choice of to Represent the town to the Assembly, and having obtained

the Desiar of the town he being ordered by the Assembly to Warn the Inhabitance in order To Chuse town officers which Being Dune the Inhabitance being met on the 11 day of December In ye yeare 1739 at the house of Nath ll. Skinner In Sharon And then opened the meeting as the Law Dricts

"Cap Dunham Was Chosen moderator

"Leu Jabez Creppen John Sprague and Cap Jonathan Dunham Was Chosen Select men for the year insewing

"Nath Skinner Was Chosen town Clark

"James Smith was Chosen Constable and Sworn as the Law Directs

"George Way was Chosen Granjuery and sworn as the Law Directs

"Ebenezer Mudg William Tickner Ebenezer ffrisbie and Cornelius hamlin Was Chosen Surveys of high Ways and Sworn as the Law Directs

"Jeremiah foster Samuel Mudg and Thomas Creppen Was Chosen fence vewers and sworn as the Law Directs

"Samuel Comstock Was Chosen Colector

"Nathl Skinner Jun Was Chosen Leather Sealer

"Nathl. Skinner Jonathan Dunham and John Sprague Was Chosen a Com'tt. to go after a Minister

"Nathl. Skinner and Lew Jabez Creppen chosen a Com'tt. to Lay out a Beuring Place

"It was further voted that a Note or Warning In writing set up at The house of John Sprague and Nathl. Skinner and at Garrit winegars mill Six Days before a town meeting Given Reasons of Said Meeting, Shall be a Lawful Warning for a town meeting

"farther voted, that Swin haven a Ring in their Noses Shall be accounted an orderly Creater."

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1755 TO 1881.

The following is a roll of the representatives from the town of Sharon to the General Assembly, commencing in 1755, when the town was first represented:

1755.—John Williams, John Pardee.
1756.—John Marvin, John Williams, John Pardee.
1757.—John Williams, Josiah Strong.
1758.—John Williams, Samuel Dunham, John Pardee.
1759.—No record.
1760.—Samuel Dunham, John Pardee, Josiah Strong, Caleb Jewitt.
1761.—Caleb Jewitt, John Gay, John Williams, John Pardee.
1762.—John Williams, John Pardee, Caleb Jewitt.
1763.—John Williams, Caleb Jewitt, David Foster.
1764.—John Williams, Caleb Jewitt, David Foster.
1765.—John Williams, Caleb Jewitt.
1766.—John Williams, Caleb Jewitt, Jeremiah Day.
1767.—John Williams, Jeremiah Day, Simeon Smith.
1768.—John Marvin, Thomas Pardee, John Williams.
1769.—John Williams, James Pardee, Thomas Pardee.
1770.—Simeon Smith, Thomas Pardee, John Williams, Caleb Jewitt.
1771-72.—John Williams, Simeon Smith.
1773.—John Williams, James Pardee.
1774.—James Pardee, Ebenezer Gay, Thomas Pardee.
1775.—Ebenezer Gay, James Pardee, John Canfield, Caleb Jewitt.
1776.—John Canfield, Caleb Jewitt, Ebenezer Gay, James Pardee.
1777.—John Canfield, Simeon Smith, James Pardee, Joseph Lord.
1778.—Ebenezer Gay, James Pardee, David Downs.
1779.—John Canfield, Samuel Elmore, Ebenezer Gay.
1780.—Samuel Elmore, James Pardee, David Downs.
1781.—Samuel Elmore.
1782.—David Downs, Joseph Landers, John Canfield.
1783.—Simeon Smith, David Downs, Ebenezer Gay, Josiah Coleman.
1784.—Ebenezer Gay, Josiah Coleman, John Canfield, Simeon Smith.
1785-86.—John Canfield, Simeon Smith.
1787.—Jonathan Gillet, Ephraim Marriner.
1788.—Ephraim Marriner, Josiah Coleman, David Downs.
1789.—David Downs, Isaac Pardee.
1790.—David Downs, Isaac Pardee, Augustine Taylor, Phineas Smith.
1791.—Phineas Smith, Augustine Taylor, Judson Canfield.
1792.—Phineas Smith, Judson Canfield, Augustine Taylor.
1793.—Judson Canfield, John C. Smith, David Downs, Samuel Canfield.
1794.—Samuel Canfield, David Downs.
1795.—David Downs, James Pardee, Samuel Canfield, Enoch Parsons.
1796.—Samuel Canfield, John C. Smith, Augustine Taylor.
1797.—John C. Smith, Oliver Kellogg, Samuel Canfield.
1798.—John C. Smith, Oliver Kellogg, Abel Patchen.
1799.—John C. Smith, Abel Patchen, Isaac Pardee.
1800.—John C. Smith, Oliver Kellogg, George King.
1801.—Oliver Kellogg, George King, Augustine Taylor, Isaac Pardee.
1802.—Judson Canfield, Augustine Taylor.
1803.—Judson Canfield, Daniel St. John.
1804.—Judson Canfield, Isaac Pardee.
1805.—Judson Canfield, Isaac Pardee, Daniel St. John.
1806.—Judson Canfield, Isaac Pardee, John C. Smith.
1807.—John C. Smith, Judson Canfield, Daniel St. John.
1808.—John C. Smith.
1809.—John C. Smith, Judson Canfield, Isaac Pardee, Simeon Blackman.
1810.—Simeon Blackman, Oliver Kellogg, Cyrus Swan.
1811.—Simeon Blackman, Oliver Kellogg, Samuel E. Everitt.
1812.—Oliver Kellogg, Samuel E. Everitt, Isaac Pardee.
1813-14.—Oliver Kellogg, Samuel E. Everitt, Cyrus Swan.
1815.—Oliver Kellogg, Ansel Sterling, Samuel Rockwell, Daniel St. John.
1816.—Oliver Kellogg, Samuel Rockwell, Cyrus Swan, Israel Camp.
1817.—Oliver Kellogg, Israel Camp, Thomas St. John.
1818.—Hezekiah Goodwin, Thomas St. John, Oliver Kellogg, Ansel Sterling.*
1819-20.—Oliver Kellogg, Ansel Sterling.
1821.—Ansel Sterling, Samuel R. Gager.
1822.—Samuel R. Gager, Samuel Roberts.
1823.—Samuel Roberts, Horatio Smith.
1824.—Horatio Smith, Cyrus Swan.
1825.—Ansel Sterling, Cyrus Swan.
1826.—Ansel Sterling, Horatio Smith.
1827-28.—Cyrus Swan, Calvin Gray.
1829.—Ansel Sterling, Samuel R. Gager.
1830.—Charles F. Sedgwick, Clark Chapman.
1831.—Charles F. Sedgwick, Israel Camp.
1832.—Israel Camp, Samuel E. Everitt.
1833.—Clark Chapman, John C. Smith, Jr.
1834.—Horatio Smith, John C. Smith, Jr.
1835.—Ansel Sterling, Ralph Deming.
1836.—Ansel Sterling, Zaccheus W. Bissell.
1837.—Ansel Sterling, Elmore Everitt.
1838.—Elmore Everitt, Alanson Wheeler.
1839.—Alanson Wheeler, Ralph Deming.
1840.—Elmore Everitt, Horace Reed.
1841.—Zaccheus W. Bissell, Richard Smith.
1842.—John Cotton Smith, Jr., Eleazar Jenkins.
1843.—Lorenzo D. Smith, William Everitt.
1844.—No choice.
1845.—Charles Sears, William Knibloe.
1846.—John P. Goodwin, Elmore Everitt.
1847.—John P. Goodwin, Charles Sears.
1848.—Ransom Smith, John Woodruff.
1849.—Ransom Smith, James Orr.
1850.—David S. Cartwright, Southard Hitchcock.
1851.—John S. Jewitt, Gibbs W. Skiff.
1852.—George D. Goodwin, Chauncey Reed, Jr.
1853.—John C. Smith, Zaccheus W. Bissell.
1854.—John C. Smith, George B. Bates.
1855.—Norman E. Wheeler, Horace Dunbar.
1856.—Henry V. King, Henry St. John.
1857.—Fitch Landon, James A. Bierce.
1858.—Erastus A. Deming, Charles M. Parsons.
1859.—Myron Dakin, Seth B. St. John.
1860.—Henry T. Finch, Chesterfield Chapman.
1861.—Reuben K. Hunt, Joel S. Chaffee.
1862.—Asahel A. Hotchkiss, John H. Per Lee.
1863.—Harry Lockwood, David F. Lambert.
1864.—Nathan Dunbar, Fitch Landon.
1865.—Edwin N. Hartwell, Miles B. Lewis.
1866.—Zaccheus W. Bissell, David F. Smith.
1867.—George D. Goodwin, Ralph Deming.
1868.—Walter M. Patterson, Isaac N. Bartram.
1869.—Edgar J. Reed, David L. Smith.
1870.—John C. Smith, Baldwin Reed (2d).
1871.—Hilan Middlebrooks, Charles E. B. Hatch.

* Prior to 1819 representatives were elected semi-annually for May and October sessions. The two latter in each year of the above list were for the October session.



RESIDENCE OF JOHN C. JACKSON SHARON CONN.

1872.—George D. Goodwin, Isaac N. Bartram.
1873.—John Boyd, Robert D. Livingston.
1874.—Hermon C. Rowley, Ichabod S. Everitt.
1875.—William E. Marsh, Baldwin Reed (2d).
1876.—John Cotton Smith, Isaac N. Bartram.
1877.—Seymour A. Frayer, George M. Walton.
1878.—John B. Smith, Gilbert L. Smith.
1879.—Erastus A. Deming, Clark M. Juckett.
1880.—Robert Goodwin, Daniel Hall.
1881.—George D. Goodwin, Myron F. Whitney.

MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNOR'S COUNCIL.

Judson Canfield, John Cotton Smith.

SENATORS.

Ralph Deming, Charles F. Sedgwick, Horatio Smith.

JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

John Williams, Cyrus Swan, Judson Canfield, Ansel Sterling.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Nathaniel Skinner, Samuel Hutchinson, John Williams, Daniel Griswold, Joseph Lord, John Gay, John Canfield, David Downs, Isaac Pardee, Augustine Taylor, Judson Canfield, John Cotton Smith, Daniel St. John, Calvin Gay, Samuel E. Everitt, Oliver Kellogg, Cyrus Swan, Ansel Sterling, Samuel Rockwell, Horatio Smith, Samuel Roberts, Stephen Deming, Stephen Heath, Israel Camp, Charles F. Sedgwick, Oliver Kellogg, Jr., Jacob Chamberlain, Ebenezer Blackman, Joshua B. Chaffee, Richard Smith, Benjamin Hollister, Alanson Wheeler, John W. McKoy, Ransom Smith, Zaccheus W. Bissell, Samuel Roberts, Jr., Silas A. Gray, William Everett, Daniel Parsons, Ralph Deming, Zalmon S. Hunt, Orrin Hutchinson, Andrew Lake, John Williams, Southard Hitchcock, Amos Prindle, James Orr, Eliakim S. Stoddard, Jr., Eben W. Chaffee, Harry Lockwood, Norman E. Wheeler, John T. Andrew, Fitch Landon, Garry S. Morey, Samuel Elliott, Cyrus W. Gray, William Stone, Horace Dunbar, Samuel S. Woodward, Ezra H. Bartram, Thomas N. Lucas, Heber Knibloe, Walter M. Patterson, Judson St. John, Charles E. B. Hatch, Philo Juckett, Edgar J. R. Reed, George Chamberlain, Robert D. Livingston, Charles L. Prindle, Daniel Hall, Chauncey W. Morehouse.

TOWN CLERKS.

Nathaniel Skinner, Ebenezer Frisbie, John Williams, Daniel Griswold, Samuel Canfield, Israel Camp, George King, Jr., Henry H. Quintard, Erastus H. Winchester, James Orr, Harry Lockwood, James E. Watson, Aaron R. Smith, Samuel L. Gager, Robert E. Goodwin, Charles C. Gordon, J. Wade Hughes.

LAWYERS.

The following attorneys and counselors-at-law have practiced in the town:

John Canfield, Judson Canfield, John Cotton Smith, Cyrus Swan, Joel T. Petit, William G. Williams, Ansel Sterling, Charles R. Brown, Chauncey Smith, Ebenezer Blackman, Charles F. Sedgwick, Frederick J. Fenn, Richard Smith, James Orr, Walter M. Patterson, J. Wade Hughes.

PHYSICIANS.

John Williams, Abner Peck, John Lee, Daniel Griswold, Simeon Smith, Joseph Hamilton, Asbel Goodrich, David Doty, Jonah Barnes, Phineas Smith, Samuel R. Gager, Samuel Rockwell, Simeon Blackman, Nathaniel Lowrey, John W. Smith, John Sears, Curtiss J. Hurd, Elmore Everitt, Milo L. North, Ebenezer H. Conklin, Jehiel Abbott, Russell Everitt, Ralph Deming, Horace A. Buttolph, Nathan S. Perry, Chauncey Reed, Jr., William W. Knight, Charles H. Sears.

GRADUATES OF COLLEGES.

The following are the graduates of colleges who have been citizens of Sharon:

Yale College.—Peter Pratt, 1736; John Searle, 1745; Jonathan Elmer, 1747; Daniel Griswold, 1747; Cotton Mather Smith, 1751; Jeremiah Day, 1756; Thomas Davies, 1758; Fisher Gay, 1759; John Canfield, 1762; Augustine Taylor, 1776; Judson Canfield, 1782; John Cotton Smith, 1783; Daniel Parker, 1798; Alanson Hamlin, 1799; William A. Taylor, 1803; William M. Smith, 1805; Henry J. Canfield, 1806; Milo L. Bennett, 1811; William R. Gould, 1811; Milo L. North, 1813; Ebenezer Blackman, 1817; William Rockwell, 1822; Milton P. Orton, 1824; Richard Smith, 1825; John M. S. Perry, 1827; John Cotton Smith, 1830; Milo N. Miles, 1831; Robert D. Gardner, 1833; David C. Perry, 1833; Daniel D. T. McLaughlin, 1834; John T. Andrew, 1839; George T. Pierce, 1843; Henry Roberts, 1866.

Williams College.—Vinton Gould, 1797; David L. Perry, 1798; David Beecher, 1804; Cyrus W. Gray, 1809; Orange Lyman, 1809; Charles F. Sedgwick, 1813; Chauncey G. Smith, 1814; Judah Ely, 1820; John Cotton Territt, 1833; William R. Territt, 1871.

Union College.—Alexander B. Bullions, 1842.

University of the State of Vermont.—Grove L. Brownell, 1813.

Harvard College.—John Williams, 1725.

FORMATION OF NEW COUNTY.

In 1751 the town passed the following vote in regard to the formation of a new county:

"Sept. 2, 1751—*Voted*, That we do desire a new county in this part of the government.

"*Voted*, That we apply to the honorable assembly in May next for that end.

"*Voted*, That we do desire, with submission to the pleasure of the assembly, that the limits or bounds may be, on the south, the south bound of the government's land on the west side of Ousatonic River, the north bounds of New Milford and the south bounds of Litchfield. The east line, the east bounds of Litchfield and of Torrington, and from thence northward to the Massachusetts line; the north line, the line between us and the Massachusetts; the west line, the line between this government and the government of New York, and that Cornwall be the county town.

"*Voted*, That John Williams, Esq., be our agent to go to the Honorable General Assembly upon said business in October next.

"Dec. 17, 1751.—Put to vote whether we will send an agent or agents to Kent, to meet some gentlemen from Woodbury to consult upon the affairs of the county. Voted in the negative."

MILITARY RECORD.

The town of Sharon responded promptly to the call for troops during the late Rebellion, and at different times more than two hundred of her citizens or their substitutes were in the field. The following is a list of those credited to Sharon in the adjutant-general's office:

John Anderson, Thomas R. Albro, Stephen B. Allen, Paul August, William Abbott, Lewis R. Ashman, Samuel J. Alexander, Bradford B. Brown, George M. Bennett, William H. Bowen, Daniel Buxton, Richard Beebe (killed in battle), Charles Barley, Myron Buttolph, Samuel Beeman, Charles Bayard, Harry Belmont, George Brown, Edward Baker, Nelson Bush, William Bush, Henry Bush, E. J. Brazee, Seymour Buckley, John Brown, Henry Burke, Enoch B. Benedict, Frederick S. Beebe, Lorenzo C. Buttolph, William Brazee, John Bates, Richard Booth, Joseph Belore, Charles Brown, William Bartlett, Newton Bowen, N. Chapman, Edward H. Cross, John Chase, John Curtin, Michael Curley, William Clinton, James B. Capron, Charles F. Cain, George I. Conklin, Henry Cain, Jerome Chapman, Edwin Cain, John Colder, Angevine Cook, Henry A. Chapman, George Clinton, James Carl, Joshua B. Chaffee, Charles E. Cole, William Chapman (died in hospital), Julius N. Cole, William Clark, Gustin Champlin, Charles Chapman, Michael Cullen, George Cook, Thomas Colby, Henry S. Dean, James Doyle, James H. Divine, Edmund Divine, John Dunbar, John B. Derich, Thomas Doty, Edmund Dean, Everitt Dunbar, Garrett Dean, James Doty, William Frazier, Peter Foster, Newell P. Foot, John Frawley, Carl Freidland, Michael Frawley, William Fitzgerald, Peter Gimlet, Thomas Garvin, William H. Gaul, Chauncey Griffin, George Gaston, Horace R. Griswold, John Grady, Frederick D. Holmes, Charles F. Hinman, Edward E. Hoffman, N. L. Holmes, Michael Henry, John Hevley, Charles H. Hamlin, David Hector, George W. Hall, Joshua B. Hoxie, Peter Honey, William H. Ingraham, Charles Ingersoll, Nathan H. Jewitt, William Johnson, Henry Johns, Harvey Johns, Gilbert Ingraham, Andrew Jackson (killed in battle), James B. Johnson, Thomas Jones, William C. Jacobs, James R. Jenkins, Galis Juans, Elijah Johns, Elmore F. Jenks, Martin B. Jenkins, Michael Kelly, Charles King, Frederick King, Patrick Kinney, John Kelly, Henry Kelly, Gilbert E. Lake, Walstein Loundsbury, William H. Logan, John Lynch,

Charles Loretta, Jos B. Loper, Stephen McIntyre, Oakley Middlebrooks, William Mooney, Joseph Marline, James McMaster, Christopher Muller, Cyrus Mitchell, John H. Mitchell, Andrew Morehouse, Carlo Mosier, Jose Mayor, August Mitjen, John Mentin, William H. Norton, Smith Olaw, George D. Palmer, John F. Peck, John Palmer, Miles Pedro, Shephard Packhard, Sanford B. Palmer, Sheldon F. Prout, John Quinn, Albert Robinson, Dayton Reed, Charles J. Reed, Isaac L. Reed, Ralph Rowley, Charles E. Reea, John Rogers, John Ryan, Thomas Redding, Milo Reynolds, John Rowley, Robert A. Sedgwick, William Shephard, Dwight D. Studley, George W. Studley, Elisha Soule, John Stevenson, Edward Saunders, Josiah Starr, Lewis H. Starr, James Sullivan, James Sinton, George C. Skiff, James Savoy, Chester Slover, William A. Smith, William Smith, Almond Slover, Robert Shea, William Smith, Lyman Teator, Charles P. Traver, Charles H. Treadway, John Tuttle, David Taylor, John Taylor, John Thompson, John Tracy, Henry Tohoff, Henry Valentine, William Waldron, Elmore E. Waldron, Henry Wheeler, Joseph Wheeler, Benjamin Wilson, Peter Welch, William Waters, Charles Witham, Ransom Welton, Lockwood Waldron, Thomas Wilson, Horace C. Warner, Charles L. Wardwell, Edmund Whitney, James Wilton, George Williams, Frederick White, and Napoleon Wilson.

The following were drafted in 1862:

Gordon J. Peet, Cyrenus Hunter, Albert F. Roberts, William E. Brown, Albert Scott, Daniel P. Griswold, Newton Bump, Aaron H. Dunbar, George W. Birdsell, William E. Marsh, Frederick Northrup, Charles P. St. John, Charles B. Everitt, Joshua B. Chaffee, Ezekiel S. Whitney, John Van Dusen, George D. Williams, Charles W. Reed, Richard Woodward, Asa Smith, Chesterfield Chapman, Hilan B. Eggleston, Richard F. Everitt, Elias B. Reed, Henry Bush, William Bush, William Chapman, Baldwin Reed (2d), James Kelly, and Charles Hotchkiss.

All of the above named procured substitutes except William Chapman, son of the late Lovell W. Chapman, who died in the hospital in Washington within a few weeks after being mustered into the service.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

JOHN C. JACKSON.

John C. Jackson was born in Sharon, June 3, 1813. He is a direct descendant of Deacon Ebenezer Jackson, who came from Norwalk and settled in an early day on the same lot on Sharon Mountain now in possession of his descendants. Deacon Ebenezer was early chosen deacon of the church (the second who held that office in Sharon), and was a highly-esteemed and useful citizen. He had six sons, most of whom settled in the eastern part of Sharon. An uncommon interest attaches to the place on which he settled, from the fact that it has been held by only two families from its settlement to the present time.

John C. was eldest son of Calvin and Mary (Williams) Jackson, and has resided during his whole life within half a mile of his birthplace. His education was confined to such attendance at the primitive schools of Sharon as could be obtained by a hard-working farmer's boy, and that acquired by practice with the axe and plow. He was brought up to thoroughly understand farming, and has never desired to change his avocation. Nov. 18, 1840, he married Jane, daughter of James Jarvis and Mrs. Lucy Sandford, his wife, whose maiden name was Platt. They have six children, one other dying in early life; they are Helen (Mrs. Hannon Fairchild, of Cornwall), Julia (Mrs. Martin Hungerford, of Gaylordsville), John C. (who married Fanny, daughter of Nelson Landon), Frances (Mrs. Levi Blydenburgh, of New Haven), Florence (Mrs. William Hawley, of Sherman), and Charles Sedgwick, who lives with his parents. Mr. Jackson has never wanted to attract public attention, has never taken office, but patiently, steadily, and unostentatiously has pursued a quiet life, and has been highly favored with success in his calling. In politics is a Republican; before that party was formed a Whig.

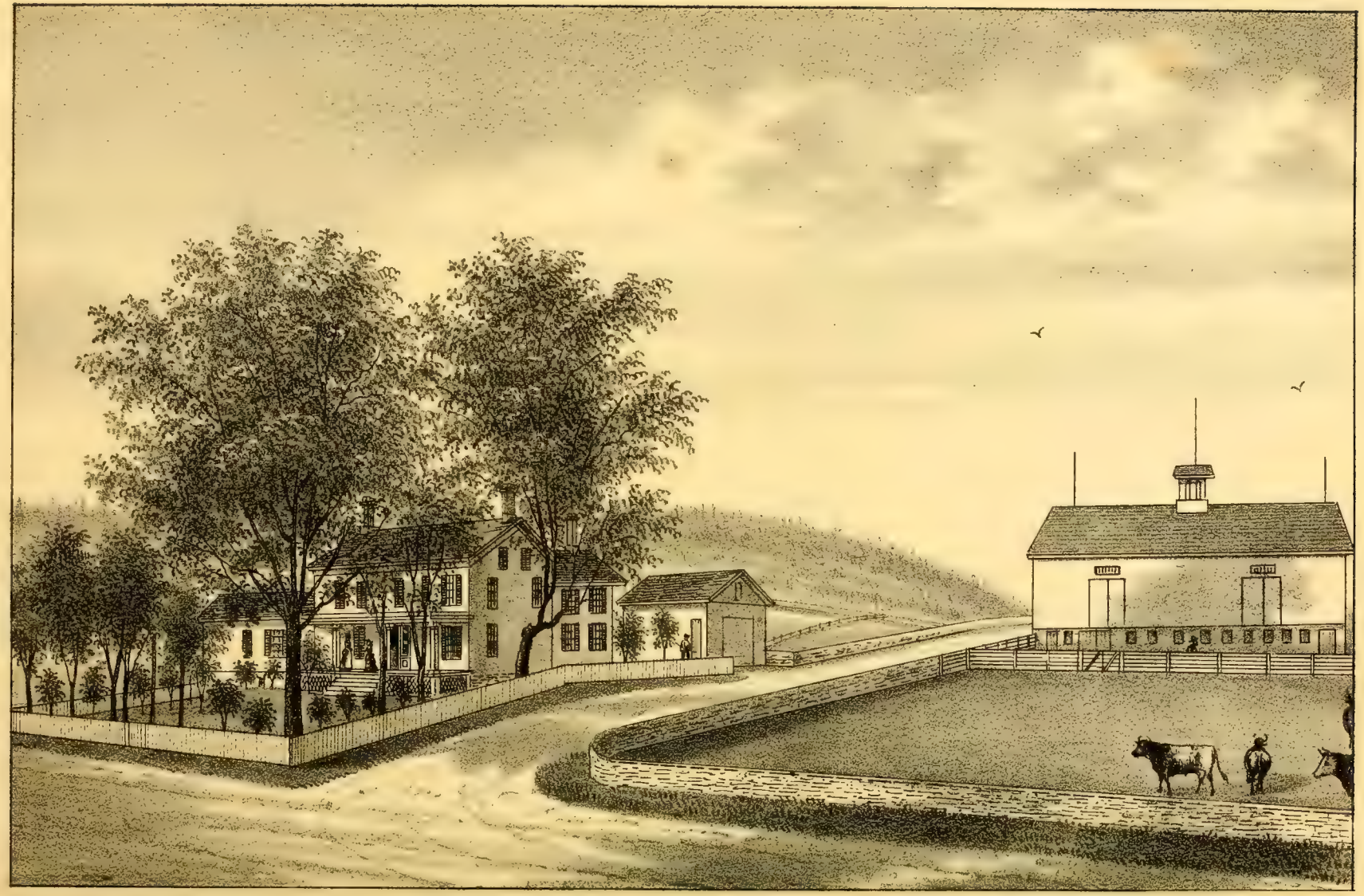
We add some further facts of the early family here.

Ebenezer Jackson's grandson John settled where John Jackson, Jr., now lives. He was a thoroughly unselfish man, and would always disoblige himself to accommodate a neighbor. It was a common saying, quaint but expressive, "He always took hold of the butt end of the log." He was particularly noted for his strict honesty, which trait was also prominent in his descendants, and strongly manifested in his son Calvin, father of the present John Jackson. The Jacksons were peaceable men, attending strictly to their own business, yet always ready to extend a helping hand to any one in time of need.

The Jarvis family, to which Mrs. Jackson belongs, is one of the oldest and proudest families in America. They are found in nearly every one of the United States, and consequence of the firm loyalty to the crown of some of those living in the Revolutionary days, in the British provinces as well. It is generally conceded that they are of English extraction, coming to England from Normandy at the time of William the Conqueror. The Norman spelling of the name was Gervais. The first name found is Jean Gervais, resident at Bretagne about 1400. The changes of the name from Gervasius, or Gervais, to Jervis, Jarvie, Jarvis, have by no means clouded or in any way thrown doubt upon its identity. It has been strikingly the same through all its variations, as well as the features and peculiar characteristics of the people. In every generation have been found men of talent and exalted worth. Probably a greater number of the name have been professional men—clergymen, lawyers, judges—than of any other family now resident on this continent. "The name has given dignity to the bench and bar; it has graced the professions of medicine and surgery; it has adorned the pulpit and the stage; it has entwined its garlands of poetry with music and painting; it has thundered its deeds of daring over the ocean wave, and among the distant isles of the sea."

Mrs. Jackson is a lineal descendant, in the sixth generation, from William Jarvis, of Huntingdon, L. I., whose sons, William and Samuel, and daughter, Mary Seymour, settled in Norwalk, Conn., in the early part of the eighteenth century. It is a pleasing task





RESIDENCE OF **S. B. JEWETT**, SHARON CONN.



JOHN S. JEWETT.



Ralph Deming

to record the virtues and excellences of the brave men and loyal women who have borne the name of Jarvis, and to find the same characteristics in the present as in the oldtime generations, showing the same distinctive qualities of integrity, honor, and love of country. To show the atmosphere in which Mrs. Jarvis was reared, we quote the following from a letter written by her brother, David S. Jarvis:

"On the breaking out of the Rebellion I was on a visit to my parents, whom I never failed to visit once a year. I told them it was a critical time for our country (this was in 1862), when both became much excited. They hoped I could give them some good news; but I could not. My mother exclaimed, 'David, you have three good boys, Abram, Charles, and Howard: go yourself, with them, to the war, and I will go, as I can take care of the sick, or make lint for the wounded,—this government must be preserved! Your forefather was of Revolutionary stock, and the country must live!' My father also added that he hoped to live long enough to see the Rebellion crushed, when he would be willing to die. He wanted to feel that he had left a country untorn by civil war, and as it was designed by the founders of the republic."

All three of the sons mentioned went to the war, and one of them died in Charleston. The mother, above alluded to, was then over seventy years old, and the spirit she manifested would have honored many a younger woman. It is a pleasure to add that both she and her husband lived to see the long, dark night of war succeeded by the sunshine of peace and the triumph of the Union.

JOHN S. JEWETT.

Capt. Caleb Jewett was from Norwich, now Lisbon, in 1743. He first purchased the lot on which George Smith lived, but sold it in 1744 to Deacon Elmer, and bought the farm now in possession of his great-grandson, Simeon B. Jewett. He was selectman of the town twelve years, and representative to the General Assembly at eleven sessions. He was a man of energy, and useful in his day and generation. He died Jan. 18, 1778, in the sixty-eighth year of his age. He had sons,—Caleb, Nathan, Thaddeus, and Alpheus.

Alpheus married Abigail Sears, Feb. 15, 1781, and in Rev. Fitch Reed's "History of Methodism in Sharon" occurs the following: "Mr. Alpheus Jewett (father of Rev. William Jewett, of New York Conference, and of Hon. Judge Jewett, of Skaneateles, N. Y.) and his wife were the first persons who joined the Methodist Church in Connecticut. Freeborn Garretson was the first Methodist preacher who visited that section." Mr. Jewett had a long life of much public employment and of great usefulness, and died Oct. 5, 1841, at the advanced age of eighty-six years. He had the great satisfaction of seeing his children filling some of the most responsible positions with credit to themselves, and to the thorough training of their Christian parents.

John S. Jewett was born in Sharon, Sept. 19, 1806. His years of childhood were passed on the homestead, which has been for four generations in possession of the family. He was educated at the public and private schools of Sharon, and always resided on the place where he was born. He was twice married, first to Julia Ann Stephens, April 15, 1832, by whom he had two children,—Mary W. (Mrs. John Sears, of Cornwall, Ill.) and Julia A. S. (Mrs. V. G. Sears, of East Bloomfield, N. Y.). She died March 8, 1835. March 10, 1838, he married Caroline, daughter of Henry Johnson, of Norwalk, Conn. They had four children,—Nathan H., Simeon B. (born June 22, 1846), Rebecca G., and William. Simeon is the only one surviving. When he was of age, Mr. Jewett assumed the management of his father's farm, and was ever after identified with the farming interests of Sharon. About 1835 he engaged in manufacturing at Sharon Valley, and continued for several years making goods of malleable iron. After selling out this business he remained a farmer only until his death. He was a good and shrewd business man, was often chosen to hold the various responsible offices of the town, represented Sharon in the Legislature, and was a railroad commissioner for the State of Connecticut. He died Oct. 13, 1878, of an apoplectic stroke.

RALPH DEMING, M.D.

The first ancestor of Dr. Deming in this country was John Deming, who settled at Wethersfield, Conn., as early as 1635. He was a prominent man, often a member of the colonial Legislature from 1641 to 1661, and his name appears in the charter of 1662. His wife was daughter of Richard Treat, an early settler of distinction, and sister of Governor Robert Treat, well known for his civil and military record, and for fifteen years the chief magistrate of the Connecticut colony.

Dr. Deming's father, Daniel Deming, came from Saybrook to Sharon in 1782, and here Ralph was born, Oct. 19, 1798. From a very early age he manifested the traits of thoroughness and energy which marked his whole life, and by his own exertions obtained a good academic education. He studied medicine under the instruction of Dr. John Sears, attending medical lectures at the Medical Department of Yale College, New Haven, where he was graduated Feb. 25, 1824. Returning to Sharon, he commenced his professional life, which lasted for more than half a century, during which time he attained a professional standing second to none in the State. One who knew him well says, "He possessed a thorough knowledge of disease, its points of difference from other diseases, its symptoms, their relations to each other, and to the state of the different organs and functions of the body, generally comprehended under the title of diagnosis in works of medical re-

search. He carefully studied the constitutions of his patients, and adapted his treatment to the varied temperaments of different and opposite physical organizations. This insured him wonderful success in cases often of extraordinary delicacy of system." While Dr. Deming was moderate and conservative in his theory and practice, he at the same time studied with attention the works of the great writers, and was often called in council by the ablest of the profession, and his advice was heeded as that of a wise and safe counselor. He was a good thinker, a careful observer, and a close reasoner. His motives were right, and he thoroughly believed in the power of conscientious action in the ministrations of his profession. "Character, Christian character," he used to say, "adds to the ability and power of the physician." Dr. Deming was an active member of the Connecticut Medical Society, often a fellow of the State Society, and for years a permanent member of the American Medical Association, and was a delegate from Connecticut to a meeting of the last-named body at Chicago.

Dr. Deming married, June 5, 1827, Miss Mary T. Cornwall, of Paterson, N. Y. Two children, Erastus A. and H. Eliza, survive him, and now reside in Sharon.

Dr. Deming was as strong and prominent in politics as in his profession. Believing, with Andrew Jackson, that Democracy gave the "greatest good to the greatest number," he was unswerving in his allegiance to its principles. He represented Sharon in the Legislatures of 1835, 1839, and 1867, and his district in the State Senates of 1853 and 1854.

Dr. Deming commenced life with absolutely nothing, acquired a large landed estate, was fond of agriculture and its improvement, and when he died left a handsome property to his descendants. From early manhood he was connected with the Episcopal Church, and was for twenty-seven years a warden, and contributed liberally to its support.

A wise physician, a cherished neighbor, a worthy Christian, a kind and loving husband and father, he died July 21, 1877, universally mourned, at the advanced age of seventy-nine years.

GAMALIEL H. ST. JOHN.

Gamaliel H. St. John was born Sept. 2, 1804, on the same place, in Sharon, as his brother. When about seven years old he had a severe attack of the terrible epidemic which then raged in Sharon, and never fully recovered. Being thus left weak, and not fitted for the rough work of the farmers of that day, he applied himself to study diligently at the district schools, and under instruction of Rev. Mr. Gridley, then pastor of the Congregational Church. He was an apt student, and made good progress. He read medicine with Dr. Clark Chapman, attended medical lectures at Yale College, and was graduated from that celebrated school as M.D. about 1826. Shortly after he commenced the practice of his profession at Gaylordsville, and by his attention to his patients, and the skill manifested by him, he soon acquired a large practice, which he held many years. He worked hard, never sparing himself when suffering humanity called for his aid. He was prospered financially, and at his death (as he was never married) he was able to give (and did do so) substantial tokens of remembrance to his near relatives. In 1873 he removed to Sharon, retiring from practice, and made his home with his sister, Mrs. Gibbs W. Skiff, of Ellsworth. His death occurred Aug. 15, 1877, and a handsome monument in the little cemetery of Ellsworth, bearing his name and the inscription, "The Beloved Physician," testifies to the general belief of his worthiness.

THE PECK FAMILY.

William Peck, the first of this family in America, arrived in Boston, from England, June 26, 1637, with his wife Elizabeth and son Jeremiah. He was born in London or vicinity in 1601, and was there married, about 1622. In 1638 he became one of the original proprietors of New Haven, Conn., and his signature is affixed to the agreement or constitution for the government of that colony, dated June 4, 1639. He was made a freeman of the colony Oct. 20, 1640, and was evidently a man of means and high social standing. He was a merchant, and was also trustee, treasurer, and general business manager of the "Colony Collegiate School." In the old records he is recorded as "Mr.," then a title of honor and distinction. From 1659 until his death, Oct. 4, 1694, at the advanced age of ninety-three years, he was a deacon of the New Haven Church. His four children, Jeremiah, John, Joseph, and Elizabeth, all children of his first wife, Elizabeth, survived him. His grave is in that part of the old burial-ground now under the Centre church, in New Haven.

Jeremiah was born in London or vicinity in 1623. He had a classical education, and had been preaching or teaching school at Guilford, Conn., for some time, when, Nov. 12, 1656, he married Johanna, daughter of Robert Kitchell, a prominent man, and one of the founders of Guilford. He continued in the same calling until 1660, when he was invited to take charge of the collegiate school at New Haven, Conn., instituted by the General Court in 1659 as a classical school for the colony. It was not supported properly, was temporarily suspended, afterwards revived, and comes down to the present generation as "Hopkins Grammar School." After a few years' settlement as pastor at Saybrook, he became one of the first settlers of Newark, N. J., and finally was settled at Elizabethtown, N. J., about 1670, as their first minister. After numerous calls to pastorates in divers places, in October, 1678, he accepted one from Greenwich, Conn.,



GAMALIEL ST. JOHN.



ENOCH P. PECK.



Augustus L Peck



E. R. Peck.



Charles W Peck

and became the first settled minister in that town. His pastorate was a useful one, but, owing to differences in views about baptisms, he resigned his charge in 1689. He then commenced preaching in Waterbury, Conn., received and accepted the unanimous call of the residents of that town to settle with them in the ministry, removed thither in 1690, and became the first settled minister in that town also. He was then nearly seventy years of age, was always possessed of much energy and ability, and did much good, both as teacher and minister. He continued, with failing health, to discharge his official duties until his decease, in Waterbury, June 7, 1699. His wife survived him twelve years. Their children were Samuel, Ruth, Caleb, Anne, Jeremiah, and Joshua.

Samuel,[1] eldest son of Rev. Jeremiah, was born in Guilford, Conn., Jan. 18, 1659; came to Greenwich, Conn., with his father, in 1678; was well educated; married, Nov. 27, 1686, Ruth, daughter of Peter, and granddaughter of Jeffrey Ferris, of Stamford, Conn.; became a man of large wealth and influence; for fifty years was justice of the peace, held other prominent positions, and was the progenitor of the numerous Peck families of Greenwich, where he died, April 28, 1746, leaving children,—Samuel,[2] Jeremiah, Joseph. David, Nathaniel, Eliphalet, Theophilus, Peter, and Robert.

Samuel Peck[2] was born in Greenwich, March, 1688; married in 1715; was a carpenter, and also a farmer. He lived in Greenwich during his life, and died in December, 1733. (His widow married John Clogston in 1735, soon removed to Redding, Conn., where she died, leaving two daughters, born in Redding, one of whom, Abigail, married Capt. Enoch Parsons, and died in Sharon, June 6, 1807. Betsy, their daughter, was the wife of Deacon Calvin Peck, spoken of farther on in this sketch.) The children of Samuel[2] and his wife Elizabeth were Mary, John, Samuel[3], and Ruth.

Samuel Peck[3] was born in Greenwich, Conn., in April, 1720, and married Mary, daughter of James Ferris, of the same town. Mr. Peck resided in old Greenwich, was a valuable citizen, a man of great force and decision of character, and for years was deacon of the First Congregational Church in Greenwich. His death occurred Jan. 29, 1793. He left nine children, of whom Calvin was seventh child and fourth son.

Calvin Peck was born in Greenwich, Dec. 4, 1764, and married, as above stated, Betsy, daughter of Capt. Enoch Parsons. Mr. Peck became a resident of Sharon about 1788. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary war, a carpenter by trade, and deacon of the Congregational Church in Sharon. He was an honest, industrious man, and held in high esteem by his fellow-townsmen, and was intrusted with numerous public trusts. He had nine children, of whom Enoch P. was eldest son, and died Sept. 1, 1837.

Enoch Parsons Peck was born in Greenwich, Nov. 14, 1787, and came in infancy with his parents to Sharon. He early learned the carpenter trade of his father, and continued that avocation until about forty years of age, earning by it the money which purchased the place now owned and occupied by his son, Augustus L., and after the death of his father he bought the interests of the other heirs in the old homestead. He afterwards purchased the Tanner farm, and became the owner of about four hundred and forty acres of land in Sharon. He was married, Nov. 7, 1815, to Mary, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Lockwood) Peck, of Greenwich, and had three children,—Augustus L., Elias R., and Charles W. He at various times held important town offices, was a lifelong member of the Congregational Church, and for many years was connected with that of Sharon. He was an "Old-Line" Whig, as was his father, and none of his sons have ever deviated from his principles. He died Aug. 24, 1858, in the same house that his father built on his settlement in Sharon, and where he also died. Mrs. Peck survived him, dying March 28, 1866.

Augustus L. Peck was born in Sharon, Sept. 8, 1816. He spent his boyhood with his father on the farm; had common-school advantages; stayed with his father until his marriage to Mary, youngest daughter of Freeman W. Parsons, Jan. 6, 1841,* when he moved to the place where he now resides. He always has been a farmer, and has taken pride in his calling. He has particularly devoted himself to producing fine cattle, and has received very large prices for them. He has never accepted office, but has been a hard-working, energetic citizen of independent thought and action. Knowing the secret of taking care of property, as well as acquiring it, he is to-day in the front rank of Sharon's representative agriculturists, and possessed of a handsome property. He has been an active Republican from the organization of that party.

Elias R. Peck was born Oct. 10, 1824. He was educated at public and private schools in Sharon, worked as a farmer at home till he was thirty years old, when, Oct. 28, 1854, he married Miss Euphemia E. Nodine, and soon moved to Stamford, Conn., and entered into trade as a merchant in company with Hiram Reynolds. He afterwards moved to South Norwalk, was a merchant there a few years, but the salt air not agreeing with him, he returned to Sharon, and after his father's death occupied a portion of the old homestead, where he died, Oct. 21, 1864, leaving no children.

Charles W. Peck was born Dec. 18, 1831. He always lived with his father, working the farm for the two years previous to his father's death in 1858. He had the instruction given at district schools, and also attended a private school taught in Cornwall by a Mr. Howe. He married, Nov. 3, 1858, Julia M., daughter of Austin and Thirza D. (Jackson) Cartwright.

* See biographical sketch of Charles M. and F. L. Pierson.

This family is one of Sharon's old families, and Mrs. Peck is a distant relative of the celebrated Rev. Peter Cartwright. Mr. Peck is a successful farmer, attending strictly to business, and by inheritance and diligence, economy and industry, he is now in possession of a fine property. While a strong Republican, he is not a politician, and voted for Horace Greeley for President in 1872. Mr. and Mrs. Peck have but one child now living, Ella M., who was born Sept. 29, 1873.

LEMUEL PECK.

Julius Peck, son of Amiel Peck, was born in Brookfield, Conn. He was a tanner and currier, and also a farmer. He married Sarah Dunning, and had nine children,—Polly (deceased), Amiel, Betsy (deceased), Lemuel, Sarah (deceased), Amanda (deceased), Harriet, Julius B., and Cyrenus H.

Amiel now resides in Ohio, Julius B. in Illinois, and Cyrenus H. in Brookfield, Conn.

Julius Peck settled in Sharon, on the farm now owned by his son Lemuel, and where all the family, save the eldest, were born. He died March 23, 1823, aged fifty-eight years. Amiel, Sr., was a tanner and currier, and shoemaker and farmer. He died far advanced in life.

Lemuel Peck was born July 25, 1802. He had no other educational advantages than those secured by attendance at the common schools of Sharon, and about 1819 he began to learn the trade of country cloth-dressing, and had finished it in 1822. For three or four seasons he has worked at his trade, but farming has been his principal business. He was the eldest son, and by his father's death the responsibility of "head of the family" devolved on him, and faithfully did he discharge this duty, changing for this the whole tenor of this life. His infirm mother and maiden sisters have never lost his care nor ceased to experience his affectionate solicitude.

In politics Mr. Peck has been a lifelong Democrat, and has been called to fill various town offices. He has been frugal, and is in possession of a handsome property.

CHARLES M. PARSONS AND F. L. PIERSON.

Stephen Pierson (called Parsons), who died in Derby, Conn., May 14, 1739, aged ninety-four years, is the oldest ancestor that can be traced of this family. His will was dated Sept. 2, 1733. He married Mary Tomlinson, of Stratford, Conn., who died Sept. 25, 1715. His second wife, Esther, survived him. He had six children (perhaps more),—Stephen, Abraham (called Sergeant), John, Mary, who married Josiah Baldwin, Sept. 19, 1700; Sarah, married to John Twitchell, Jan. 21, 1679; Bathsheba (Mrs. Adam Blackman, of Stratford). Mary Tomlinson was daughter of Henry Tomlinson and Alice, his wife. They removed from Watertown, Mass., about 1644, to Milford about 1652, to Stratford about 1665, where he died, March 16, 1681. His widow married John Birdsey, under a contract of Oct. 8, 1688.

Stephen Pierson was born in England about 1645, was apprenticed by his mother, probably a widow, to Thomas Mulliner, of Branford, Conn., to learn the carpenter's trade, and came to New Haven about 1654. The colonial records say he testified in court at New Haven on a case of witchcraft, June 30, 1657. He was a resident of Derby, then Pangasset, on March 15, 1667, and was probably there in 1666. The reservoir in Derby covers a part of the home-lot of four acres where Stephen first resided in that town.

Abraham Pierson and Sarah, his wife, resided in Derby, and had six children,—Sarah, Abraham, Mary, Hannah, Stephen, and Bathsheba. His list in 1717 was forty-eight pounds ten shillings. His will was dated April 26, 1750, and he died about 1773. His son Stephen was born March 4, 1720, and married Hannah Munson, June 15, 1738. She was born in Derby, March 7, 1721, and was daughter of John and Elizabeth Munson, of Derby, and granddaughter of John and Hannah Munson, of Brook Haven, L. I. Their children were Enoch, Elijah, Rachel, Daniel, and Eli. Mr. Pierson's will was dated Feb. 2, 1753, and he died in Derby about 1754. His widow married Elijah Davis, of Derby, survived him, and died in Alford, Berkshire Co., Mass., Nov. 19, 1815. (The spelling of the name was by this time almost universally Parsons.)

Enoch Parsons was born June 18, 1739, in Derby, and after the death of his father, being then about fifteen years old, went as servant of a British officer to Canada, in the French and Indian war of 1755. After he returned he learned the carpenter's trade, and worked in Newtown, Conn., where, Feb. 11, 1761, he married Abigail, daughter of John Clogston and Elizabeth, his wife, widow of Samuel Peck, Jr., of Greenwich, Conn. She was born in Redding, March 22, 1738. They had two children born in Newtown, Betsy and Mary Wakeman, and removed to Ellsworth society, Sharon, April 9, 1764. There Abigail, Amarillis, Stephen, Enoch, Freeman W., and Amideus were born. Mrs. Parsons died in Sharon, June 6, 1807. Capt. Enoch, as he was called, bought the homestead where he settled of John Jackson, son of Deacon Ebenezer Jackson, and it is in the possession of his great-grandson, F. L. Pierson, and his present home. Capt. Enoch was a man of more education than most of his day, and was appointed to "line the psalm," agreeable to the ancient manner of singing in public worship. He became a large landowner, and was a man of great energy, prominent in public affairs, represented Sharon in the Legislature of October, 1795, and was selectman, assessor, etc., several terms. For his second wife Capt. Enoch married Abigail, widow of Deacon Silas St. John, of Ellsworth, Oct. 8, 1809. She died Nov. 12, 1823. He died Oct. 1, 1827, at the hale old age of eighty-eight years.



LEMUEL PECK.



Charles M. Parsons



Gibbs W. Shiff



SAMUEL SKIFF

Amideus was born April 29, 1780. He married Aurelia Miles, and had several children. Charles M., his son, was born March 12, 1812, in Ellsworth parish, Sharon. He had a common-school education, and never left his parents, but became a farmer, and lived with his father until his death in 1866. He had the management of the farm after he was thirty years, and specially devoted himself to stock-raising, and was very successful. Charles was a prominent man in town affairs and local politics. He was selectman for years, judge of probate, and represented Sharon in the Legislature of 1858. He was an old-fashioned Whig, but acted with the Republican party from its formation. He was a generous and public-spirited man, responding promptly to every call for aid, whether in church matters, town improvements, or individual charity. His health failed so that he discontinued farming for the latter part of his life. He never married, and died at Norfolk, Aug. 2, 1872. His mother died Jan. 13, 1871. Mr. Parsons was a man who had an unusual number of friends, and at the time of his death had probably not a single enemy. "The memory of his deeds lives in pleasant remembrances."

Freeman W. Parsons was born March 16, 1776, and was not named when the news came that the "Declaration of Independence" was signed, and the patriotic parents, to testify their joy and commemorate the occasion, named him Free-man Washington. He was born, lived, and died on the place in Sharon where his father settled. He married Mary Skiff, in October, 1797, who was born in Ellsworth, Sept. 23, 1774. She was daughter of Samuel and Mary Skiff, from Martha's Vineyard. (See biography of Samuel Skiff.) They had five children,—John, Betsy, Daniel, Paulina, and Mary L. (Mrs. A. L. Peck.). Mrs. Parsons died Nov. 18, 1846, and he married Anna Maria Boardman for his second wife. Mr. Parsons was selectman and constable several times. He was a good scholar, and was fond of an argument. His occupation was farming. He died July 21, 1861.

John, his son, was born Nov. 6, 1799, on the old homestead, and married, in Greenwich, Conn., Nov. 30, 1821, Sarah, daughter of Frederick and Deborah (Reynolds) Lockwood, of that town. She was born Sept. 19, 1799, in Greenwich. Her grandparents were Jonathan and Mercy (Finch) Lockwood, and Nathaniel and Sarah (Lockwood) Reynolds. They had children,—Frederick Lockwood, Mary Elizabeth, Harriet Louisa, John Albert, Caroline (Mrs. F. A. Hotchkiss, deceased), Sarah Augusta, Frances Aphelia, Cordelia, and Augustus. Both Mr. and Mrs. Pierson are living at this writing.

Frederick Lockwood Pierson was born on the old homestead, in Sharon, Sept. 23, 1822, in the same house where he now resides, and which was built by his grandfather, Freeman W., about 1800. Frederick had a common-school education, and began to teach district schools when eighteen years old. He taught ten winters and two summers, and between his terms of school was employed in farming. He married Susan, daughter of Herman and Caroline (Whitcomb) Skiff, in Ellsworth, Feb. 2, 1851. Their chil-



Frederick L Pierson

dren are Mary, Edward, Eliza, and George. Mr. Pierson is an active man of good judgment, and occupies a high position in the estimation of his fellow-citizens. He is an ardent advocate of education, and a supporter of all things tending to the advancement and betterment of society. He has steadily refused office, and devotes himself fully to his "profession," farming, and were all farmers to take the pride he takes, and strive as he strives, to advance the dignity of agriculture, it would not be long before it would be really a "profession" to all, instead of a drudging employment.

SAMUEL SKIFF, JR., AND GIBBS W. SKIFF.

The Skiff family was originally from England, James Skiff and two brothers residing in London at the time of the "Great Plague" (1665). The brothers fell victims to the epidemic, and James emigrated to Martha's Vinyard, settling there, or on the mainland near by. The branch of the family of whom we write are his descendants.

Samuel Skiff, Sr., was born in Martha's Vinyard, Mass., Jan. 23, 1744. In early life he was a farmer, afterwards, becoming a sailor, went on four whaling voyages. He married Mary, daughter of Benjamin Skiff, and moved to Sharon, Conn., in 1774, when it was almost a wilderness, and purchased the place

so long in the family when but one-half acre had been cleared of the original forest. He was an active, energetic man, well fitted to endure the hardships of pioneer life. He had six children,—Arvin, Gibbs, Mary (Mrs. Freeman W. Parsons), Asa, Elizabeth (Mrs. James Woodward), and Samuel, Jr. The last four were born in Sharon. He and his wife died within two days of each other, and both were eighty-one years of age. He died Dec. 27, and she Dec. 29, 1824.

Samuel Skiff, Jr., was born in Sharon, Sept. 21, 1781, on the place now owned and occupied by his son, Gibbs W., in the house built by his father. He had a common-school education, became a farmer, married, April 28, 1808, Jerusha, daughter of Abel Woodward, of Watertown, and always resided where he was born. They had three sons,—Gibbs W., Clark S., and George L.; the last two are dead. Mr. Skiff was a quiet man, a good citizen, a consistent Christian,—a man who said but little, but who was esteemed a worthy man in his day and generation, his actions speaking louder far than words of a well-ordered life. His word, when given, was as good as his bond, and neither were ever repudiated. In the home circle he was kind and affectionate, and enjoyed its society more than that of any other place. He never cared for office, but was a quiet voter of the Whig ticket. He was much respected in his neighborhood and church. He died March 2, 1862; Mrs. Skiff died March 13, 1844.

Gibbs Woodward Skiff was born July 13, 1810, in Sharon, in the house built by his grandfather on the place where he first settled. He passed his early life in the customary employments of a farmer's boy, was educated at the public and private schools of Sharon, and commenced teaching winter terms of district school when but seventeen years of age. He continued teaching for twelve winters, working on the farm in summer. Jan. 1, 1834, he married Abigail E., daughter of Silas and Olive (Barstow) St. John, of Sharon.* She was born Nov. 8, 1811. For four years the young couple lived at the old homestead, for six years more on the place adjacent, where Gibbs Skiff now resides. After his mother's death, Mr. Skiff moved again to the old homestead, and assumed charge of the farm. For nearly fifty years this worthy couple have walked hand-in-hand the pathway of life, for forty years have belonged to the Congregational Church of Ellsworth, and in all ways have given their best efforts to the advancement of every good and Christian enterprise. For over twenty years Mr. Skiff has held the honorable position of deacon in his church. In politics he was formerly a Whig, and is now a Republican. He has been selectman, assessor for many years, and represented Sharon in the State Legislature of 1851. His only child, Lucy M., was married, April 4, 1835, to Giles Skiff, and lives close to the old home. They have two sons, Clark E. and Francis S.

Mr. Skiff is justly entitled to take rank as one of Sharon's leading and successful agriculturists, he and his son-in-law having about three hundred and seventy-five acres of land in their possession.

* For fuller sketch of her family, see history of the St. John family, on another page.

SETH B. ST. JOHN AND HENRY ST. JOHN.

It is with pleasure that the historian records on the pages of history a few words to tell to coming generations something of the men engaged in the work of the first century of civilization in Sharon. In this welcome task perhaps no one family deserves more notice, from their numbers, than that of St. John. The branch of this family settling in this town has borne the family characteristics, and its members have been intelligent, industrious, reputable citizens. Timothy, Daniel, and Silas St. John, brothers, came from Norwalk, Conn., to Sharon,—Timothy in 1756, Daniel in 1761, and Silas during the Revolution. Silas purchased land in Ellsworth parish, near where his grandson, Henry St. John, now resides. He was the first deacon of the church in Ellsworth, and was for several years town treasurer, and died Sept. 21, 1805, aged sixty-four years. Silas St. John, Jr., was born in Ellsworth, Sept. 11, 1772. He learned the mason's trade, but became a farmer, and married Olive, daughter of Seth Barstow, of whom Gen. Sedgwick's "History of Sharon" says, "Seth Barstow was from Rochester, Mass., in 1771. He lived at the lower end of Abel Street, where his grandson, Seth B. St. John, now lives. He had five sons,—Allen, Samuel, Seth, Gamaliel, and Charles. Samuel was a physician, who formerly lived in Great Barrington, Mass., and who died there in 1813. Gamaliel was also a physician, residing in Broome Co., N. Y. He was a member of Congress and a member of the Senate, and treasurer of the State of New York. Mr. Barstow, the father, died in 1822."

Mr. St. John was selectman for many years. In politics he was a Federalist in early life, and afterwards a Whig. He was highly esteemed by his fellow-townsmen, and noted for his conscientiousness and strict honesty. He died Oct. 22, 1848. He left three sons,—Seth B., Gamaliel H., and Henry.

Seth Barstow St. John, his oldest son, was born July 19, 1798. He passed his early life on his father's farm, and became a diligent farmer. From the time he was of age until he was twenty-nine he worked farms on shares. He was economical, as well as industrious, and was prospered. Nov. 27, 1827, he married Henrietta, daughter of Aaron and Polly Dunbar. They had four children,—Beriah B., Melissa (Mrs. Leavitt Mills, of Bristol), Alvah R., and Elmore C. She died Sept. 16, 1837. He married for his second wife Emily Cartwright, March 12, 1839. Her death occurred Oct. 10, 1852. They had one



OLD HOME OF ICHABOD S. EVERITT, ELLSWORTH CONN.



RES. OF HENRY ST JOHN, ELLSWORTH CONN.



Seth B. St. John



Henry S. Dana

child, Henrietta. He subsequently married Marilla S. Lyman, of New Hartford. Mr. St. John has had an uncommonly vigorous constitution, and has labored hard. He has been a successful agriculturist, and has amassed a good property as the result of his skill. He has held many positions of trust, has served various terms as selectman, has been assessor many years, and represented Sharon in the Legislature of 1859. At the first election by the people for justice of the peace, Mr. St. John was elected, but never qualified. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Ellsworth since 1865, and has been treasurer and trustee of that society for years. He is a man of positive convictions, and a strong Democrat, ever clinging to the Constitution as the bulwark of American liberty, and steadily opposing any departure from its teachings.

Henry St. John was born on the old homestead, in Sharon, Oct. 10, 1806. He passed his early years at home, received a common-school education, and when about twenty-one years old commenced teaching winter terms of district school. This he continued for several years, working on the farm in summer. From the time he was of age he had a share in the products of the farm, and worked with his father until 1848, when, on the death of his father, he purchased the interests of the other heirs, and now occupies the old home, one of the pleasantest places in Sharon, a view of which may be seen on another page of this history. He also is one of Sharon's leading farmers, owning about two hundred and thirty acres in Ellsworth. He has been prominent in local matters, is always progressive, and ready to aid all things tending to improve or elevate the community or town. His fellow-citizens have often called him to offices in their gift. He has been, at different times, selectman, assessor, member of board of relief, and represented Sharon in the Legislature of 1856. He was first a Whig, afterwards a "Know-Nothing," but from the formation of the Republican party has been an active member of that organization. He has been twice married, first, June 10, 1835, to Catharine A. Wheeler, of North East, N. Y. Their only child, Catharine, married Richard F. Everett, and now resides at Galva, Ill. Mrs. St. John died Jan. 3, 1837. His second wife was Almira C., daughter of Amideus and Aurelia (Miles) Parsons, of an old Sharon family. They were married Nov. 1, 1838. She was born March 6, 1815. Their children are Charles P., Aurelia M. (Mrs. William Marsh), Cordelia M. (deceased), Pluma B. (Mrs. H. A. Stanard, of Norfolk), and Belle.

SAMUEL DEAN.

Daniel Dean was a resident of Cornwall, Conn., a weaver by trade, and moved to Ellsworth, afterwards to Amenia, where he died in April, 1850. He had five children,—Joseph, Samuel, Ira, Clorinda, and Daniel. Samuel was born in Cornwall (Great Hill), Nov. 21, 1812. His early life was passed with his father, with common-school advantages. He became a farmer, living with and supporting his parents until his marriage, Nov. 19, 1840, to Jennette, daughter of



SAMUEL DEAN.

Elijah Knibloe, of an early Sharon family. She died Feb. 22, 1848. He then purchased the place, of about one hundred acres, where his son, E. K. Dean, now resides. The children of this marriage were Ira, Edward K., and Clarinda J. Samuel Dean was a quiet and retiring man, but accepted such town offices as grand jurors, etc. He was an industrious, law-abiding citizen, and early a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a trustee and steward. Feb. 20, 1850, he married Lucy E., daughter of Austin and Lucy (Morgan) Allen, of Goshen, who survives him. His death occurred Nov. 7, 1864. Edward K. Dean was born July 30, 1843. He had common-school education, supplemented by one term's instruction at "Fort Edward Collegiate Institute." He has always lived on the place of his birth, has been, and is, a progressive farmer, using science as well as practice in his vocation. He married Frances E., daughter of Henry and Mary Calkins. She was born in Milton, Conn. Mr. Dean has been selectman, and been elected to other town offices, but refused to qualify, preferring to attend to his own affairs rather than to public matters. Mr. and Mrs. Dean have had six children,—Lizzie, Samuel (deceased), Daisy, Wilbert, Harvey, and Burton.

ASA EVERITT.

On the Everitt monumental stone in Ellsworth churchyard is this historic inscription:

"Ebenezer Everitt, died July 24, 1810, aged 88. Lucy Moulton, his wife, died Sept. 28, 1813, aged 85. 'Weeping may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning.' They came from Hebron in 1745, and were the ancestors of the numerous Everitt family of Sharon. Of nine children, eight settled within one and a half miles of the paternal residence. Their youngest and last surviving child died in 1854, one hundred and nine years after they came to Sharon. This monument is erected as a tribute of respect by their grandchildren and great-grandchildren."

The names of the children of these worthy pioneers were Isaiah, Ebe, Eliphalet, Olive (Mrs. John Lord), Lois (Mrs. Thomas St. John), Irene (Mrs. Caleb Chapman), Lucy (Mrs. —— Avery), Sylvia (Mrs. David Marvin), and Mehitabel. Isaiah was twice married, first to Deborah Lord; their three children were Martin, Cynthia (who married a Rexford), and Adolphus. His second wife was Elizabeth Chaffee; they had nine children,—Asa, Deborah (Mrs. Gillet), Betsy (Mrs. Beardsley), Roswell, Russell, Gamaliel, Lovina (Mrs. Joseph Lord), Ruth (Mrs. Alpha Carrier), and William. Isaiah was a farmer; in politics a Whig; was reputable and respected, and died Aug. 4, 1834, aged eighty-two.

Asa Everitt was born on the farm now owned by Eben Chaffee, nearly opposite the present residence of his son Joshua, in September, 1780. He always was a farmer, and a plain, unassuming man. He was three times married. His first wife was Mary Ann, daughter of Joshua Studley; their only child was Joshua. His second wife was Anner Hatch; his third, Mary, daughter of William Kellogg, of Cornwall, Conn. Mr. Everitt began life in humble circumstances, and by prudence became a well-to-do farmer. He, like his father, was a Whig, but had little taste for office, yet held some of the minor ones of Sharon as his part of public service. He died, respected and mourned, March 2, 1857. His wife is still living (1881), hale and hearty, at the age of seventy-seven, and retains much of the vigor of maturity.

Joshua Everitt, son of Asa, was born March 19, 1811, on the old farm, now in his possession. He, too, has always been a farmer. He married, Feb. 12, 1834, Elmina, daughter of Walter Skiff, of Sharon. She was born April 15, 1811. They have two children,—Charles W., born May 3, 1841 (married Jane, daughter of Horace Dunbar, and has one child, Hattie L.), and Elizabeth A., born April 17, 1850 (married Edward Per Lee, a farmer in Sharon). Joshua owns about three hundred acres of land in a good state of cultivation, and erected his present residence (on the place formerly owned by Charles Parsons) in 1870–71. He is a useful and honorable citizen of Sharon, doing faithfully and well the duties of his station; is a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Congregational Church, of which Mrs. Everitt is a consistent member. In politics Mr. Everitt has been a Republican.

ICHABOD S. EVERITT.

Ichabod S. Everitt, grandson of Isaiah, and oldest son of Adolphus Everitt, died in 1867, aged 88; and Lydia Studley, his wife, was born Jan. 22, 1808, on the farm where Ebenezer settled. His father was born on the same farm. Adolphus had nine children; the seven attaining maturity were Thomas A. (deceased), Ichabod S., Ruby R. (deceased), Russell A. (now of Ohio), Abby C. (Mrs. John Tichnor, deceased), Betsy A. (deceased), and Caroline (Mrs. D. P. Griswold, deceased). The advantages of young Ichabod for learning were only those of the common schools of Ellsworth. His political education was acquired from his father, a Democrat, and he has never swerved from those teachings. At the age of twenty-one he commenced life for himself, and became noted as a layer of stone walls. These he constructed with skill and rapidity, and his services were in demand in all parts of the town. To a greater or less degree he has been engaged in this all his life, and enjoys the reputation of making the best wall in Sharon. His character is, like one of his stone walls, of solidity and worth, and whatever has fallen to his lot to do in life has been done thoroughly and well. He has held the office of selectman several times, has been assessor, and in 1874 was member of the Legislature. He occupies no unenviable place among the farmers of Sharon, and is one of the pillars of society in that part of his town. He settled on his present place in 1854. He has been twice married, first, to Emily, daughter of Thomas St. John, of Sharon, Nov. 28, 1836. Their only child, Mary L., was born May 27, 1843, and married David L. Smith, of West Cornwall, Conn., Feb. 26, 1879. Mrs. Everitt died July 20, 1870. Mr. Everitt, for his second wife, married, Sept. 6, 1876, Louisa L., daughter of Erastus Lord, of Sharon. She is a very intelligent person, and many of the younger generation can testify to her skill and adaptation as a teacher. Thus, in tracing the Everitt family from its settlement in Sharon to the present time, we find them to bear the same characteristics of defense to law and order, devotion to principle, honest industry, and prudent thrift, supporters of what tends most to improve the town, its institutions, and its people, always reputable citizens and law-abiding, a quiet, unostentatious family of sterling worth, much appreciated by their contemporaries, and of value to the community.

AUGUSTUS EVERITT.

Ebenezer Everitt was from Hebron, settling in Sharon in 1745. He had three sons,—Isaiah, Ebe, and Eliphalet, the last two of whom were Revolutionary soldiers. Eliphalet was for several years steward of Gen. Washington's military family. Isaiah died Aug. 4, 1834, aged eighty-two, leaving five sons, —Adolphus, Asa, Gamaliel, Russell, and William.

Ebe Everitt was born in Ellsworth parish, in January, 1754, was a farmer, and purchased the place



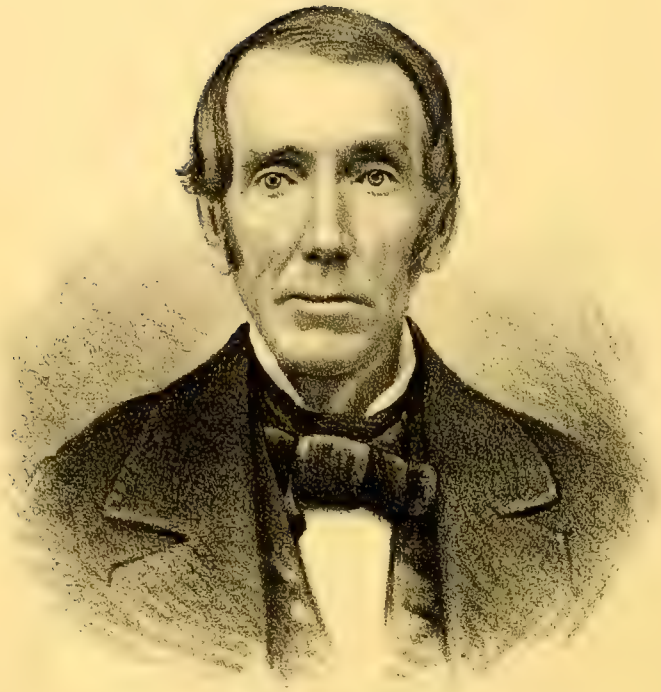
Ichabod S Burritt



Asa Owen D.



AUGUSTUS EVERITT.



BEN. S. REED.

now the residence of his grandson, Samuel E. Everitt. He was an ardent patriot, serving in the Revolution. As his first son was born on this place in 1781, Ebe must have settled here shortly after his return from his service as soldier. He married Mabel Elmore, who was born Jan. 14, 1756, and died Feb. 15, 1831. They had seven children,—Samuel E., Augustus, Ann (Mrs. Clark Pardee), Elmore, John, Polly, and Hovey,—all born on the same place. Mr. Everitt died Jan. 5, 1840. He was a plain, unostentatious farmer, but a man of fixed principles, a good type of the man who endured patiently the toils, marching, suffering, and bloodshed of the conflict from which emerged the American republic.

Augustus Everitt was born May 17, 1783. When nine years of age a white swelling came on his foot, drawing it into such a shape as to make him lame for life. When fourteen years old he was apprenticed to a tailor in Warren, who, selling out and removing to Troy, N. Y., was accompanied by Augustus. After he became of age, Augustus went to New York City, and for a short time worked at his trade as journeyman. He then returned to Sharon, where he married, June 12, 1815, Abigail, daughter of Joel and Dolly (Hyde) Chaffee, of Sharon. She was born July 17, 1790, and died Dec. 5, 1845. Their children were Dolly Hyde (Mrs. Cyrus W. Gray), Mary Elmore, Samuel E., Mabel (Mrs. Benjamin F. Barlow), Mary L. (Mrs. R. K. Woodward), and Julia A. After his marriage Mr. Everitt purchased a small place near the old homestead, and, moving thither, pursued his trade. He cut and made the first suit of clothes, it is said, that Amasa Parker, afterwards judge of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, ever wore. During the latter years of his life he suffered much from his lame leg, which he endured with Christian patience. He was a member of the Congregational Church of Ellsworth from 1839, and died Aug. 23, 1867, much respected by all who knew him.

Samuel E., his son, was born Dec. 15, 1822. He was educated at the district schools, was brought up a farmer, and always has continued one, commencing life for himself when of age, by not only working out by the month, but taking his uncle's (Samuel, from whom he was named) land "on shares." He married, Jan. 12, 1854, Ann Eliza, daughter of George and Cornelia H. (Beecher) Canfield, of South Britain, Conn. Both her father and mother were of old Connecticut families, and she was a niece of Rev. John W. Beecher, at one time pastor of the Congregational Church of Ellsworth. They have two children,—Mary Cornelia (Mrs. F. E. Buckley) and George Augustus. Mr. Everitt cast his first Presidential vote for Henry Clay electors, and has since been Whig and Republican. Both Mr. and Mrs. Everitt are members of the Congregational Church. Mr. Everitt is an honest, hard-working farmer, a good citizen, and a charitable man.

BENJAMIN S. REED.

Benjamin S. Reed was a lineal descendant of the fourth generation from John Reed, an Englishman, who came from England at the time of the restoration of the Stuarts, and settled in Norwalk, Fairfield Co., Conn., and became the ancestor of a very numerous and highly respectable family. It is said that all the Reeds of Connecticut are descendants of him. Benjamin Reed, father of Benjamin S., was probably born in Norwalk, Conn., was a surveyor by occupation, married, and removed to Sharon, where he had a family of children, among whom was Benjamin S., born March, 1810.

Benjamin S. was a farmer by occupation. In 1840 he removed to Fairfield County, and settled in the town of Darien, where he continued to reside till his death, Oct. 4, 1864. In politics a Republican, and as such held many town offices, such as assessor, magistrate, selectman, and member of the State Legislature several years. He took an active part in religious matters, and was a member of the Congregational Church. He was twice married, first to Elizabeth Johnson, of Norwalk, Conn., and to them were born three children, viz.: (1) Angeline, who died at eighteen; (2) Benjamin F., and (3) Henry, both of whom are farmers and reside at Hart, Mich.

Mr. Reed married for his second wife Mary J., daughter of Bradford and Eunice Cleveland, of Salisbury, Dec. 21, 1853. No citizen was more universally respected and trusted than was Mr. Reed. He was a good citizen, a kind husband and father, liberal to the church, and charitable towards the poor. His widow now (1881) lives with her brother, John F. Cleveland, of Salisbury, and inserts this brief biography and the accompanying portrait of Mr. Reed in memory of him.

CHAPTER LVIII.

THOMASTON.

Geographical—Topographical—Thomaston in 1825—Seth Thomas—The Seth Thomas Clock Company—Ecclesiastical History—Civil History—Incorporation of the Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Present Town Officers—Representatives.

THE town of Thomaston, the youngest town in the county, is located in the southeastern part of Litchfield County, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Litchfield and Harwinton, on the east by Plymouth, on the south by Watertown and New Haven County, and on the west by Watertown and Litchfield. The surface of the town is hilly, and soil generally fertile. The early history of the town has been given in detail in the history of Plymouth, of which this town formed a part until 1875. Names of the early settlers, proprietors' meetings, early rules and regulations, etc., will be found in the history of the mother-town.

THOMASTON IN 1825.

The section occupied by the village of Thomaston was originally known as Plymouth Hollow, and fifty-five years ago consisted of about thirteen dwellings, located as follows: On East Main Street, on the site of the Plume & Atwood office, stood a dwelling occupied by Lyman Fenn, and on the premises now occupied by John H. Wood was also a house, but its occupant is unknown. There was a house standing on North Main Street, where Dr. B. W. Pease now resides, and Junius Blakesley lived in a dwelling which stood near the present residence of Henry R. Warner. On the property now owned by Miles Morse, on Main Street, stood a hotel. Bela Blakesley lived on the premises now occupied by the Bradstreet Block and the widow of Edward Thomas, and the property now owned by Aaron Thomas was in the possession of the Ford family. The premises now occupied by T. J. Bradstreet and Mrs. Blakesley were owned by Mica Blakesley, and on the place now occupied by Mrs. George Reynolds was a tannery. The next location on the north side of the street belonged to Seth Thomas, and was occupied by him a number of years; it is now covered by the clock-shop. The next place below has been occupied by the Blakesley family a long time. One of the oldest buildings in the village stood on Centre Street, and was occupied by Levi Castle. The "farm-house" of Seth Thomas, so called, was also standing at the time of which we are writing.

But all this is changed. The quiet little hamlet of less than a score of buildings has grown to one of the loveliest manufacturing towns in Connecticut, and is due chiefly to the enterprise of one family, Seth Thomas and sons. Seth Thomas, Sr., commenced the manufacture of clocks in 1809, in company with Eli Terry and Silas Hoadley, at what is now Hancock Station, on the New York and New England Railroad. Here he remained until 1813, when he came to Plymouth Hollow, now Thomaston, and purchased the site where the case-shop is now located, and commenced the manufacture of clocks.* He gradually increased the business, and in 1853 the Seth Thomas Clock Company was organized under the joint-stock laws of Connecticut. At the beginning of business about twenty persons were employed, and the annual product amounted to about ten thousand dollars. The manufacture rapidly increased, until now the corporation employs about nine hundred workmen, with a monthly pay-roll of over thirty thousand dollars, and a yearly production of about one million dollars. About four hundred thousand clocks are manufactured annually, and one hundred and seventy different styles. The most expensive clock was manufactured in 1876 for Independence Hall, Philadelphia, costing six thousand dollars. The building covers about twenty acres. The Seth Thomas clocks have obtained a world-wide reputation, and shipments are made to every civilized country on the globe.

The present officers are Aaron Thomas, President; Seth Thomas, Secretary; and Seth E. Thomas, Treasurer.

THE THOMASTON WATER COMPANY.

The act incorporating the Thomaston Water Company was approved March 25, 1879. The incorporators were Aaron Thomas, William G. Woodruff, George B. Pierpont, George A. Stoughton, Randal T. Andrews, Bennett E. Osborn, James E. Bishop, Chauncey Bidwell, Berry Platt, Edwin P. Parker, Noah A. Norton, Nelson Bennett, Israel B. Woodward, Ralph S. Goodwin, and Byron W. Pease.

THE THOMASTON EXPRESS

was started by three young men, April 1, 1880, as a joint-stock concern, with a capital of five thousand dollars. After running it a few months the company became embarrassed financially, and sold the property to C. James, who had a few months before sold the Wolcottville *Reporter* to its present owner. C. James took possession Oct. 12, 1880, and is the present editor and proprietor. The paper is an eight-column folio, and has already a circulation excelled by but two papers in the county.

THE THOMASTON WEEKLY NEWS,

the youngest paper in the county, was established in March, 1881, by C. R. Smith & Co.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.†

The following we gather from Nehemiah Griffin, who was identified with the church from its earliest history. He came to Plymouth in April, 1818, soon after Aschel McKee and Alfred Myrich came. A Methodist was a curiosity at that time. Lockwood Dickinson was the first local preacher. He preached in the school-house near where the band-stand is now located. That was in June or July, 1818. Rev. Cyrus Silman preached in the door-yard of Herman Clark about the middle of July. In the fall of 1820 the first class was formed, with Amos Andrews leader. The class consisted of Amos Andrews and wife, Nehemiah Griffin, Aschel McKee, and others. Since the 2d of June, 1833, Sabbath preaching has been continued in the Hollow, unless we except a short time they were held in a school-house near Bennett Hibbard's. The ministers that have preached are as follows: 1843–44, Charles Bartlett; 1845, George Kerr; 1846–47, Henry J. Fox; 1848–49, Moses Blydenburgh; 1850–51, T. B. Chandler; 1852, John Pegg, Jr.; 1853, William Silverthorn; 1854, William F. Smith; 1855, supplied by Joseph Smith; 1859–60, Daniel Tracy; 1861, A. V. R. Abbott; 1862, John S. Breckinridge; 1863, Moses Lyon; 1864, supplied by Beach and San-

* See biography.

† Contributed by C. E. Morse.

ford, from university; 1865–67, Elias B. Sanford; 1868, Alexander Graham; 1869, Friend W. Smith. During the year 1866 the society built a new church edifice, and sold the old one to the Episcopal society. In the spring of 1857, E. B. Sanford, having served his time of three years as pastor, left the Methodist Church and united with the Congregationalist. 1870, Frank W. Lockwood; 1871–72, William Make; 1873–74, C. P. Corner; 1875, David Nash; 1876, Henry S. Still; 1877, Josiah R. Bucklew; 1878–80, Horace L. Judd; 1881, William H. Barton.

The stewards are William Bickley, William B. Foster, Henry O. Wood, Luther J. Holt, John N. Watrous, C. H. Cables, Ambrose A. Curtiss, Daniel E. McKinley, Charles E. Morse; Trustees, Joshua H. Wood, George W. Baldwin, William W. Lees, William Bickley, William C. McKinley, Warren M. Wood, Watson N. Smith, Bishop Smith, Charles E. Morse; William Bickley, President; C. E. Morse, Clerk; Lines C. Bushnell, Superintendent of the Sunday-school.

For many years previous to the erection of a house of worship by the Methodists in this place it was favored with circuit preaching by the New York Conference. During these years the tide of opposition was strong against this small band, which finally eventuated in their being prohibited the use of the school-house, which for some years they had occupied.

The members here at the time, though small and feeble, now felt the need of a house of worship. The subject of building soon became agitated, which in the course of two or three years resulted in the erection of a very neat and commodious church. This church was erected in the year 1842, principally through the influence and labors of Bennett Hibbard, a leader and steward in the charge. The house being finished in the early part of the winter, was dedicated by the Rev. L. D. Ferguson. During the winter they were favored by the great head of the church with a most gracious revival, which resulted in adding strength and members to the society. After having these accessions to the church, and being under the strong impression that it would be best for them, as individuals and as a society, to be set off as a station, a petition expressing their desires to be thus set off was sent to the Conference.

The first pastor was Charles Bartlett. The first officers were as follows: Bennett Hibbard, Nathan A. Daniels, Leaders; Bennett Hibbard, Hiram S. Turning, Stewards; Bennett Hibbard, Samuel Coley, Sherman Lines, Trustees.

The following is a list of the members in the year 1842: Bennett Hibbard, Laura Hibbard, William McAliston, Hiram Turney, Jenett Turney, Ruth A. Dunning, Emily Smith, Julia E. Thompson, Jane M. Thompson, Mary Fuller, Fanny Munger, Lucius Alcott, Emily Alcott, Caleb Austin, Louisa Austin, Abijah A. Dunning, Maria Fuller, and Lucy Yale.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

This church was organized Dec. 7, 1837, with the following members: Josiah Warner, Thomas Sutliff, Abel C. Judson, Abel Judson, Hiram Pierce, William P. Judson, Samuel Beach, Silas Hotchkiss, Edward Nettleton, James Cargill, Seth Thomas, Joseph P. Mansfield, P. D. Potter, Lafayette Comstock, Munson Adkins, Nathan Cook, Fanny Warner, Nancy Sutliff, Huldah Sutliff, Ruby Judson, Sabrina Hart, Sally C. Northrop, Mehitabel Booth, Ruth Bush, Harriet Nettleton, Martha Marsh, Chloe Boardman, Eunice Cargill, Mary M. Judson, Hannah M. Comstock, Clarissa E. Cook, Laura Thomas, Martha Thomas, Amanda Thomas, Mary E. Blakesley, Esther Potter, Amanda Adkin. The pastors have been as follows: Harvey D. Kitchell, Joseph D. Hull, James Averill, J. B. Pearson, R. P. Searle, J. W. Backus, H. C. Hitchcock, S. M. Freeland, present pastor. C. H. Gilbert is present deacon, and A. R. Nettleton clerk and treasurer. The present church was erected in 1837, but has since been repaired and improved.

TRINITY CHURCH, THOMASTON.

Trinity parish sprang from St. Peter's, Plymouth. The Rev. Benjamin Eastwood commenced holding evening services in the Academy Hall, but in 1866 Academy Hall was sold to the school district. It was then thought best to purchase the old meeting-house of the Methodist society, and in March, 1867, it was deeded to Randal T. Andrews, Edwin Welton, and Robert Alcott, to be held by them in trust until such time as a parish might be organized. In the fall of the same year the building was enlarged by adding a vestibule and belfry, and a bell in memory of Mrs. Hannah Williams. The parish organization was effected Jan. 2, 1869. The names of the first members were Robert Alcott, Augustus E. Blakeslee, Jerry M. Curtiss, Herman D. Saul, David S. Plume, Richard Chapman, George G. Alcott, Harvey Sperry, Alfred J. Winton, Randal T. Andrews, John Chapman, Hugh Lawton, Edward T. Gates, William C. Gates, Thomas Chapman, George W. Canfield, Martin L. Judd, Augustus Merrill, and Daniel H. Stevens.

The first rector was Rev. David Bishop; first clerk, Robert Alcott; first treasurer, R. T. Andrews; first wardens, Edward T. Gates, George G. Alcott; first vestrymen, David S. Plume, Randal T. Andrews, Robert Alcott, Augustus E. Blakeslee, Jerry M. Curtiss, William C. Gates, Hugh Lawton, Isaac R. Castle, and John Chapman. The present church edifice was erected on the site of the old one in 1871.

Rev. David Bishop resigned Feb. 1, 1874, and was succeeded by the present rector, Rev. Thomas S. Ockford, Feb. 10, 1874.

The present church was enlarged, at an expense of three thousand dollars, in the fall of 1879, and a fifteen-hundred-dollar organ placed therein in memory of George W. Bradley, a former organist of St. Peter's, Plymouth. The present officers are Robert Alcott,

Clerk; Frank H. Hotchkiss, Treasurer; Wardens, Edward T. Gates, Randal T. Andrews; Vestrymen, Dwight L. Kenea, Edwin Alvord, Garwood B. Judd, Homer W. Welton, Fred H. Ridpath, Jonathan Brown, Daniel H. Stevens, James S. Eastwood, James White, Frank W. Filley, Augustus Merrill, and Augustus E. Blakeslee.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The act of the General Assembly incorporating the town of Thomaston was approved July 6, 1875.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held July 19, 1875, with Miles Morse as moderator, and Albert P. Bradstreet clerk *pro tem.*, when the following officers were chosen: Selectmen, Frederick E. Warner, Nelson Bennett, and Morris Hummiston; Grand Jurors, Albert P. Bradstreet, Michael Ryan, David S. Potter, James E. Bishop, Thomas D. Bradstreet, and William Barber; Constables, W. B. Gilbert, Wm. I. Judson, P. Clyton, Edwin Alvord, Henry F. Bradford, James B. Blakeslee, and John H. Taylor; Assessors, Israel B. Woodward, Charles C. Potter, and E. Stevens; Board of Relief, Miles Morse, Benj. Platt, Randal T. Andrews; Town Clerk, Albert P. Bradstreet; Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Albert P. Bradstreet; Town Treasurer, George P. North; Town Agent, Miles Morse; Agent of Town Deposit Fund, George A. Stoughton; Registrar of Voters, Horton Pease and A. E. Blakeslee; School-Visitors, Thos. J. Bradstreet, Joseph W. Backus, Thomas S. Ackford, Elias B. Sanford, Eugene Gaffney, and Daniel C. Churchill.

Selectmen: 1875–76, Frederick E. Warner, Nelson Bennett, and Ashbel N. French; 1877, Benjamin Platt, Morris H. Guernsey, and Frederick E. Warner; 1878, Frederick E. Warner, Franklin B. Taylor, and G. Perry Bennett; 1879, Frederick E. Warner, G. Perry Bennett, and Aaron Thomas; 1880, Aaron Thomas, Thomas H. Newton, and Frederick E. Warner.

The present town officers are as follows: Selectmen, Aaron Thomas, Thomas H. Newton, Morris Humiston; Grand Jurors, Thomas H. Newton, Samuel S. Lamb, Alfred B. Smith, Gilbert I. Wooster, Joseph K. Judson, Peter Duff; Constables, William B. Atwood, Joseph Wolf, Edgar W. Bennett, Edwin A. Bradley, Robert B. Codling, William W. Morton, Thomas Gotsel; Assessors, Israel B. Woodward, Joseph K. Judson; Board of Relief, Benjamin Platt, Edward P. Parker; Registrar of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Albert P. Bradstreet; Town Clerk, Albert P. Bradstreet; Town Treasurer and Treasurer of Town Deposit Fund, George P. North; Town Agent, George P. North; Registrars of Voters, Augustus E. Blakeslee and Horton Pease; Collector of Taxes, George H. Stoughton; Auditors, James S. Eastwood, D. S. Potter; Agent of Town Deposit Fund, George H. Stoughton; School Committee, to fill vacancies for three years, George A. Stoughton, Abel W. Smith, Eugene Gaffney; Justices of the Peace, A. P. Bradstreet, T. H. Newton, G. I. Wooster, J. E. Bishop, George A. Stoughton, Franklin B. Taylor, W. T. Woodruff, Henry F. Bradford, Edgar Blake, R. T. Andrews, Miles Morse, D. S. Potter.

LIST OF REPRESENTATIVES.

1876, Benjamin Platt; 1877–78, Albert P. Bradstreet; 1879, Israel Woodward; 1880, Benjamin Platt; 1881, Aaron Thomas.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

SETH THOMAS.

Seth Thomas, son of James and Martha Thomas, was born in Wolcott, Conn., Aug. 19, 1785. His advantages for education were very meagre, consisting of a very few days' attendance upon a distant public school. He served an apprenticeship to the trade of a carpenter and joiner; a considerable portion of the time was spent in the construction of Long Wharf, in New Haven. Leaving at his majority, with a small kit of tools and a very small amount of money, he was strongly inclined to avail himself of water-power to facilitate his business, and entered into negotiation for a site on Mad River, in Wolcott. Needing a short piece of road the better to get to the site, he petitioned the town to lay out and construct the same, which petition in town-meeting was defeated, upon which he abandoned the project and came to Plymouth.

He associated with Eli Terry and Silas Hoadley, under the firm-name of Terry, Thomas & Hoadley, in the southeast part of the town, now known as Hancock Station, on the New York and New England Railroad, and commenced the manufacture of clocks. After one year, in 1810, Mr. Terry sold his interest, and the firm continued two years—viz., 1811 and 1812—as Thomas & Hoadley. At the expiration of two years he sold his interest to Mr. Hoadley and came to Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), and purchased the site where the case-shop is now located, and commenced the manufacture of clocks on his own account.

He was twice married, first to Philena Tuttle, daughter of Lemuel and Lydia Tuttle, April 20, 1808. She died March 12, 1810. He was married, second, to Laura Andrews, daughter of William and Submit Andrews, April 14, 1811, who survived him. She died July 12, 1871. He was the father of nine children, issues of these marriages, three of which, and all then living, died in September, 1815, in the year memorable as the one of the dysentery scourge.

The business at that time was small, employing about twenty operatives, which has steadily increased, until the corporation now employs about nine hundred, with a monthly pay-roll of over thirty thousand dollars, and a yearly production of about one million dollars.



Seth Thomas







Yours truly,
Aaron Thomas





J. F. Bradstreet

In 1853, feeling the infirmities of years coming upon him, in order to avoid the stoppage of the works consequent upon his decease, he organized the Seth Thomas Clock Company, under the joint-stock laws of the State of Connecticut. He died Jan. 29, 1859. He built during these years a cotton-mill and brass-rolling and wire-mill.

The building now used for the manufacture of pendulum movements was originally built for cotton sheetings, and part of the present brass-rolling and wire-mills, now occupied by the Plume & Atwood Manufacturing Company.

The village, which the writer remembers as containing thirteen dwellings, has grown to quite a respectable town, consequent upon the business founded by the tact and energy of Seth Thomas.

Politically he favored the Whig party; religiously he was a Congregationalist, and contributed largely to the building of the present Congregational church edifice of Thomaston.

SETH THOMAS, JR.

Seth Thomas, Jr., eldest son of Seth and Laura Thomas, was born in Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), Dec. 31, 1816.

His educational advantages were such as were afforded in the common schools of those days and one year at the Plymouth Academy and a little more than one year at Farmington Academy, under the instruction of Deacon Simeon Hart.

He was engaged in mercantile pursuits in his native place between twenty and thirty years.

He was commissioned postmaster under Francis Granger, March 1, 1841, which office he held upwards of twenty years.

He was appointed justice of the peace for several years, and twice elected to represent the town of Plymouth in the Legislature.

He married Charlotte D. Parker, of Belchertown, Mass., March 7, 1838.

Politically he is a Republican, and a member of the Congregational Church.

He is secretary and assistant treasurer of the Seth Thomas Clock Company.

EDWARD THOMAS.

Edward Thomas, second son of Seth and Laura Thomas, was born in Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), May 28, 1824.

His educational advantages were in the public schools of the day and two years in the Farmington Academy.

He was engaged in the manufacture of clocks until the founding of the corporation, in 1853, when he was chosen secretary, which office he continued to hold until his decease, Feb. 10, 1862. He married Clarissa Marsh, Dec. 3, 1846. Their children are as follows: Walter A., now connected with the clock company, and one of its directors, Martha B., and Laura A.

Mr. Thomas was elected representative of the town of Plymouth in the Legislature of 1852.

Politically he was allied with the Whig and Republican parties, and was a member of the Congregational Church at Thomaston.

Mr. Thomas was diligent and efficient in business, and the company suffered a great loss in his waning health and early departure, but the community in which he lived hold him in tender remembrance for that uniform kindliness of manner which he wore as a garment.

AARON THOMAS.

Aaron Thomas, third son of Seth and Laura Thomas, was born in Plymouth Hollow (now Thomaston), March 13, 1830. His educational advantages were in the public schools of the day.

He was engaged in the manufacture of clocks and teaming until January, 1859, when he was chosen president of the Seth Thomas Clock Company, Jan. 17, 1859, which position he holds to the present time.

A new clock company was started in October, 1865, named Seth Thomas' Sons & Co., and Aaron Thomas was chosen president, and held that position until the company consolidated with the Seth Thomas Clock Company, Jan. 31, 1879.

He married Phebe A. Hine, Oct. 4, 1848. They have three children now living, viz.: Edson Thomas, Minnie, and Aaron Thomas, Jr. He was elected representative of the town of Thomaston for 1881. Politically he is a Republican, and religiously he is a member of the Congregational Church at Thomaston, Conn. A friend being asked what are some of his leading traits replied, "Untiring devotion to business, an indomitable will, with high and generous impulses, ready, with a long and strong pull, for any and all improvements."

THOMAS JEFFERSON BRADSTREET.

Thomas Jefferson Bradstreet, now a resident of Thomaston, Conn., traces his ancestry back eight generations to a Non-conformist minister, who died in 1617, leaving a son, Simon Bradstreet, who was born at Horbling, Lincolnshire, England, in 1603. Young Simon, soon after the death of his father, was taken under the patronage of the Earl of Lincolnshire, by whom he was probably sent to Cambridge for his education. His name is found entered on the books of Emanuel College, Cambridge, in 1617; his matriculation in 1618; and his admission, in due course, to the regular degrees, the first in 1620, and the second in 1624. After leaving the university he was employed for several years as steward in the household of his kind and generous patron. Here he probably became acquainted with the family of Thomas Dudley, who was also in the earl's employ,

and whose oldest daughter, Anne Dudley, he married in 1628. For reasons common to many of the emigrants at that period,—"the constraints of the English laws and the severities of the English hierarchy,"—Simon Bradstreet, Thomas Dudley, with many others with similar feelings and purposes, came over to this country, to the young settlement at Massachusetts Bay, in 1630. Dudley and Bradstreet both took a prominent part in the affairs of the new settlement, and held many positions of trust and honor in the Massachusetts colony,—positions, it should be remembered, very onerous in the establishment of a new form of government that should give to all the greatest freedom consistent with security and needed protection. Thomas Dudley was one of the distinguished Governors of the colony. He died July 31, 1653, aged seventy-seven years. His virtues are portrayed in an epitaph written in poetry by his daughter Anne. His wife died Dec. 27, 1643, aged sixty-one; and her character, in all her family and social relations, her benevolence and piety, is also commemorated by her daughter in verse.

Simon Bradstreet first settled in Cambridge, and remained there for several years; afterwards he was for a short time a resident of Ipswich, Mass., then of Andover, Mass., and also of Salem, Mass., as most convenient, probably for the discharge of his public duties. In 1639 he received from the court a grant of five hundred acres of land. He was the first secretary of the colony. In 1641 he traveled on foot, with the famous Hugh Peters, from Salem, to New Hampshire, with a commission from Massachusetts to learn the cause of a quarrel among the people in that colony. When the confederacy of the colonies of New England, formed in 1643, and its affairs were intrusted to a board of commissioners, Bradstreet was appointed one of the two from Massachusetts; and in 1653 his independence and conservatism appear in his successful opposition to his fellow-commissioners, who were anxious to declare war first against the Dutch, and then against the Indians.

In 1662 the Massachusetts colony, alarmed at the apparent intentions of Charles II., commissioned Bradstreet and Norton, a highly-esteemed and popular minister, to proceed to England and plead their cause. This was regarded as a perilous mission, for which they were promised indemnity in case of detention or loss. This mission was reasonably successful, but did not secure all the people desired. A storm of abuse arose, too severe for the delicate sensibilities of Norton, who was overwhelmed by the unreasonable charges, and soon died of grief. Bradstreet, more experienced in the inconsiderate charges of political opponents, with his usual balance, outrode the storm, and again rose to public favor by his strenuous opposition to the arbitrary measures of Andross, and was elected Governor of Massachusetts in 1689, an office he had previously held. This office he held till Sir William Phipps arrived with a new charter, 1692, when Bradstreet retired from public life, in his ninetieth year, and died at Salem, 1697, aged ninety-four years. By annual election he is said to have been in public office for more than sixty years. He is credited as having been one of the first of the magistrates of the colony to come out for toleration; and in the case of Elizabeth Morse, of Newbury, condemned by the court in 1680 to die for witchcraft, Governor Bradstreet, by his prudence and firmness, undoubtedly saved an innocent victim from the violence of that popular delusion. Simon Bradstreet had several sons and daughters; his fourth son, John, settled in Topsfield, on a portion of the land granted to his father. He was succeeded by his son Simon, who married a daughter of Rev. Joseph Capen, of the same town. Their son John, the grandfather of T. J. Bradstreet, also a farmer, married Elizabeth Fisk, of Wenham, Mass., March 2, 1718. They had several daughters and one son, Dudley,—a name that has been well preserved among the Bradstreets, while Simon has ceased to be a family name. Dudley Bradstreet was born Oct. 8, 1765; he married Mary Porter, of Danvers, Mass., Sept. 29, 1789. When young, Dudley Bradstreet commenced the study of Latin, with the intention of going to college; but his father, who was forty-seven years older, and now well advanced in years, needed him at home on the farm. By these considerations he was induced to relinquish the higher object of his ambition to follow in the humbler but more independent employment of several generations of his ancestors; he, however, retained a great fondness for reading—besides his weekly newspapers—the standard works of the best English authors.

As a politician, he was of the Jefferson school. As soon as he was of sufficient age he joined a cavalry company of the State militia, in his native town, and was early promoted to its highest office, and ever after went by the name of "Captain Dudley." He was not a professor of religion, and had not much respect for a profession that was contradicted by practice; yet he was very familiar with the Bible, believed in it, and made it the text-book of the family, and was regularly in his seat on the Sabbath, in the Congregational church, with a well-filled pew. In 1809, Dudley Bradstreet left his farm in Topsfield—which he inherited from his father, still retaining the ownership of the same, and which has been in the Bradstreet family from the time of the grant to Simon Bradstreet to the present time (1881)—for a larger farm in the adjoining town of Danvers. Here he remained, an industrious and successful farmer, where his large family of seven sons found plenty of room and labor so long as they remained at home. In April, 1813, his wife, Mary P., died,—a much-loved wife, mother, and friend,—leaving, besides her seven sons, four daughters to lament their loss. After a few years, Mr. Bradstreet married Hannah Prim, a maiden lady of Marblehead, Mass., who survived her husband for several years. He died April 23, 1833.



M. Woodruff M.D.

Thomas G. Bradstreet, the sixth son of Dudley Bradstreet, was born April 7, 1807, on the old farm at Topsfield, and removed with the family to Danvers in April, 1810. As soon as old enough to be of any service on the farm, he worked summers and went to school winters until he reached his eighteenth year; he then worked for his father until well advanced in his twentieth year, when he entered the academy at East Bradford, now Groveland, for the purpose of better qualifying himself for whatever might be his future condition and fortune. In the following spring he returned to the homestead and its toils. The next autumn he again went to the same school for one term. During this term an aged physician invited him to his house, and during the interview advised him to go to college. The subject opened a new and more advanced view of life. It looked like an up-hill journey; and then there was that large farm and that aged father, his strength and vigor diminishing year by year, his sons all gone from him but one: how could he leave him? Not only was his consent to be obtained, but from him the means must come to pay his way. He left the academy, and took a school for the winter; went home in the spring, laid the subject of going to college before his father, and urged his motives for so doing. He was nearly one and twenty: an education was what he wanted. His course of life depended upon the decision; the conditions of a farmer's life were not very inviting to him. His father, now passed sixty years, offered him one-half of his farm if he would remain with him so long as he lived. To this proposition it was replied "that that would be an unequal distribution of property, and would justly entail upon him the ill-will of the rest of the family." The interview resulted in the assent of his father, the son promising to help him through his haying season, which he fulfilled till the season he entered college. In the fall of 1830, Mr. Bradstreet entered Yale College, with the intention of studying law on the completion of his college course. During the winter of 1830 and 1831 he became interested in the subject of religion, changed his plans, and after graduating in 1834, he entered the theological seminary in New Haven to study for the ministry. At the close of the usual term of three years he received an invitation to preach to a church and society just organized in that part of Plymouth that is now Thomaston. After laboring here for about two months his health began to fail, and he left for several weeks, after which he returned and renewed his labors, assisted for a short time by a young man who had supplied his place during his absence. These two men, fresh from the seminary, full of hope, encouraged by the earnest co-operation of many of the members of this young church, prosecuted their labors with ardor. A powerful revival attended them, and in due time large numbers were added to the church. Mr. Bradstreet's health again failed, and he spent the following summer in trying to restore his strength. Having partially recovered, he engaged to supply the pulpit of the Congregational Church in Meriden for four months. At the close of this engagement he found himself about as he was the previous spring, and spent most of the summer in the same struggle for health, attended with about the same success. The following winter—1838 and 1839—he preached in the Second Congregational Church, in New London, Conn. These labors, with the confinement of the study-room, were followed in the spring by enfeebled health. By this time the subject of health began to assume a serious aspect; stern necessity suggested a more stirring life as the only hope of recovery. After much deliberation, with many regrets, he gave up his chosen profession. The next autumn, Nov. 4, 1840, he was married to Amanda Thomas, daughter of the late Seth Thomas, and engaged in his employ the next spring as superintendent of his cotton-factory. In this occupation he continued for fifteen years, when he gave up his position to travel for the Seth Thomas Manufacturing Company. In this employment he continued till the commencement of the late civil war. Since then he has been engaged in various kinds of business for himself: improving land near the village, conducting farm-work, doing such business as is usually connected with house-building, running a saw-mill, grist-mill, feed- and flour-store, etc.

Mr. Bradstreet has not been much of a politician, but his sympathies on all public questions have been on the side of Whigs and Republicans, and he has uniformly voted for their nominees. For one year he has been a member of the board of selectmen of the town of Plymouth, and represented that town in the House of Representatives for one term, and has served on the board of education in the towns of Plymouth and Thomaston for *thirty-seven years*. In the education of the young for many years he has taken an active part; served several years as chairman of the district school committee, chairman of a private school association, and president of an academical association till merged in a public high school. In the Congregational Church at Thomaston, of which he is a member, he has been connected with the Sabbath-school most of the time for nearly forty years,—twenty-five years as superintendent. He has also for a few years been a member of the board of directors of the Connecticut Home Missionary Society.

Mr. Bradstreet has reached his seventy-fourth year with such a degree of strength and vigor that he feels authorized in recommending to health-seekers *regular, temperate habits*, plenty of out-door exercise, and an open fireplace in winter.

DR. WILLIAM WOODRUFF.

Dr. William Woodruff is the third and youngest son of Dr. Gideon Woodruff and Sarah Heation, of Plymouth, Conn. He was born in New Haven, and

traces his lineage to Matthew Woodruff, who came to Farmington from Hartford in 1641; was one of the original proprietors of the town, and is the ancestor of the various branches of the Woodruffs of Connecticut. The names Woodruff, Woodroffe, and Woodrow (originally the same) first appear in English history early in the fourteenth century, in the reign of Edward III. In his infancy the parents of Dr. Woodruff returned to Plymouth, where they had previously resided, and remained till the death of the elder Dr. Woodruff, who for many years was a medical practitioner in the town. The subject of this sketch, after completing his academical studies, became the pupil for several years of the late Rev. Luther Hart, and enjoyed the benefits of his training and scholarship. About the year 1824 he commenced the study of medicine under the care of Dr. Jonathan Knight, and subsequently of Dr. Nathan Smith, names known and honored by all who hold medical science in esteem. He was graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1826, and began professional life in Waterbury, but was soon and urgently invited to return to Plymouth, where for many years he controlled a large practice. In 1838 he married Martha, the oldest daughter of Seth Thomas, an extensive manufacturer, by whom he had four children, of whom but one survives. About ten years ago he relinquished the profession to a large degree, and in travel sought to restore the health of an invalid daughter (since deceased), visiting Europe, California, and the various latitudes of our own country and Canada, from Montreal to Jacksonville, Fla. The variable, and to an invalid the most trying, seasons of the year have been spent at various sanitary resorts South,—St. Augustine, Aiken, and others. At present he is enjoying the *otium* of life, without much of the *dignitate*, and, with such philosophy as favoring circumstances will permit, rests from the more exacting labors of the profession, and in trusting patience awaits the twilight.

GEORGE W. GILBERT.

George W. Gilbert, son of George Gilbert and Sylvia Colton, and grandson of John Gilbert, of Belchertown, Mass., was born in Belchertown, Mass., March 3, 1821. His father was a practical farmer, and was born in Hebron, Conn., and at seventeen years of age settled with his parents in Belchertown, Mass., where he married Sylvia Colton, and had six children, four sons and two daughters, only two of whom—Charles and George W.—are living.

George Gilbert and wife settled in Thomaston Sept. 8, 1859, and lived with their son, George W., till their death. He died Aug. 27, 1862, and she died March 20, 1865. Mr. Gilbert was a captain in the war of 1812, and was familiarly known as "Captain Gilbert."

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert were members of the Congregational Church. John Gilbert, the grandfather of George W. Gilbert, was a farmer by occupation, and a lineal descendant of the Gilberts, who were among the earliest settlers of Hebron, Conn. He was born Feb. 26, 1749, and died April 16, 1817. He was the father of sixteen children. He was a major in the Revolutionary war, and a member of the Congregational Church.

George W. Gilbert remained at home, working on his father's farm summers and attending school winters, until he was nearly eighteen years of age.

On the 20th of October, 1838, he came to Thomaston and entered the employ of Seth Thomas as clerk, and soon after was clerk for Seth Thomas & Sons, and remained nine years, during which time he married Elizabeth, daughter of Seth Thomas, Dec. 3, 1845. They have had two children, viz.: Mary E. (deceased), who married Dr. A. G. Heaney and left one son, Harry Gilbert; George Colton, married Eliza W., daughter of Garwood Judd, and is a farmer. After the death of Seth Thomas, Jan. 28, 1859, the Thomas Bros. Cotton Company was formed, with G. W. Gilbert as its agent till the war of the Rebellion put an end to their enterprise, and the factory was changed to the Seth Thomas Clock Company, of which he was its secretary and treasurer for a short time, and at one time one of its directors. Since the war he has not been very much engaged in any kind of business. He owns a fine farm, which is in a good state of cultivation. In politics he is a Republican. He has been selectman of the old town of Plymouth. Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert are members of the Congregational Church.

MARCUS PRINCE.

Marcus Prince, son of Truman Prince and Phebe Thomas, sister of Seth Thomas, Sr., was born in Plymouth, Litchfield Co., Conn., Dec. 11, 1808. His father was a native of Woodbridge, Conn., and settled in Litchfield Co., Conn., when a young man. He was twice married, first to Emma Lounsbury, and had one son, Castle; second to Phebe Thomas, by whom he had three children, of whom Marcus Prince was the second.

Truman Prince was a farmer and teamster by occupation. In politics he was a Democrat. Mr. and Mrs. Prince were members of the Baptist Church. He died May 23, 1840, aged fifty-seven years. She died on the 3d of March, 1869, aged eighty-eight years.

Marcus Prince worked on his father's farm summers, attending the district school winters, till March, 1829, when he settled in Thomaston, which has ever since been his home. He immediately commenced to work for Seth Thomas as an apprentice to the manufacture of clocks, and after some fifteen years of close application, having become thoroughly acquainted with his trade, and having made in 1842 the first brass clock, he



G. W. Gilbert



Randal T. Andrews



Marcus Prince



Benjamin Platt

assumed the entire control of the manufacture of the movements of Seth Thomas' clocks, in 1844 or 1845, and was made superintendent of this department of the clock-factory, which position he held for more than twenty-five years, since which time he has continued to work in the factory till the present time, January, 1881. During these years he has made many valuable improvements in the way of better tools to use in the manufacture of brass clocks. He was one of the earliest stockholders in Seth Thomas Clock Company, and for several years one of its directors. He is decidedly Republican in his political convictions. He has been twice married, first to Harriet W., daughter of Austin Blakeslee, of Plymouth, April 29, 1835. They had three children, viz.: (1) Charlotte D., who was the first wife of Geo. B. Pierpont, and to them were born two daughters, viz.: Mary E. and Lottie P. Mrs. Geo. B. Pierpont died Jan. 23, 1867. (2) Phebe T., who is the second wife of Geo. B. Pierpont, of Thomaston. (See sketch of his life.) (3) Truman, who died at fifteen years of age, April 15, 1854.

Mrs. Prince died Oct. 22, 1841, aged twenty-eight years. She was a fine Christian lady, and a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Prince married for his second wife Sabra E., daughter of Otis Parsons, of Granville, Mass., Jan. 2, 1844. Mr. Prince has been a member of the Congregational Church of Thomaston for many years.

RANDAL T. ANDREWS.

Randal T. Andrews, only son of Randal T. Andrews and Philena Blakeslee, was born in Thomaston, Conn., May 13, 1831. Randal T. Andrews, Sr., was a son of Luther Andrews, who was of English descent, and was born in Wolcott, Conn., in 1797, and died at his residence in Plymouth, Conn., Jan. 28, 1830. His wife was a daughter of Micah Blakeslee. Their children are as follows: Philenda, Harriet, and Randal T.

Mr. Andrews settled in Plymouth, now Thomaston, when a young man, and was engaged in the manufacture of clocks for Seth Thomas till his death. Although he died in the prime of manhood, he was very proficient as a workman.

Mrs. Andrews was a member of the Episcopal Church at Thomaston. She died in 1876, aged seventy-six years.

Randal T. Andrews received the advantages of a common-school education till he was fourteen years of age, when he commenced as an apprentice for Seth Thomas, in the manufacture of clocks, with Marcus Prince as foreman. In 1853 or 1854 he went to Cincinnati, and was there engaged as a clerk in a clock-store for an uncle by the name of Garret Blakeslee. He returned in about a year, and was again engaged for Seth Thomas as an engineer, and upon the organization of Thomas' Sons & Co. he had charge of the setting-up department, and was chiefly engaged in making models for the company, which is his principal business at the present time. Is known as a master-mechanic, and has been a stockholder in the company for many years. He is also one of the directors in the savings bank at Thomaston. In politics a Democrat. He has been selectman two years, and member of the State Legislature, besides holding other town offices. He is a member of the Episcopal Church, has been a vestryman many years, and at present is junior warden. Mr. Andrews is ingenious, industrious, patient, cool, and calculating, and is well fitted for his particular business.

BENJAMIN PLATT.

Benjamin Platt, second son of Benjamin Platt and Nancy Bristol, of Milford, Conn., was born in Prospect (formerly Waterbury), Conn., Feb. 22, 1806. His father was born in Milford, Conn., in 1782, and died Aug. 3, 1870, in East Hampton, Mass. He married Nancy Bristol, and removed to Prospect in 1805. They had seven sons and five daughters, all of whom except one grew up to be men and women. Names of children are as follows: Mark, Mary A., Benjamin, Nancy B., Henry, Henry P., Adelia, Harris, William B., Jane E., John R., and Augusta A. Benjamin Platt, Sr., was a farmer and drover by occupation. His wife died in Prospect, October, 1862, aged eighty-two years.

Benjamin Platt, the subject of our sketch, had very limited advantages for an education. He remained at home, working on his father's farm, till he was twenty-one years of age, when he removed to Waterbury, Conn., and was there engaged in the employ of Mark Leavenworth & Co. as a teamster for six years. In 1828 he settled in Thomaston and entered the employ of Seth Thomas, and continued for more than forty years, performing faithfully whatever he had to do. Some twenty years of the forty he had charge of the packing department, and a portion of this time he worked on contract. He has been a stockholder in the Seth Thomas Clock Company, and at the present time (December, 1880) he owns an interest in the Cheshire Manufacturing Company. In politics a Republican, he has been a member of the board of relief for many years, and is at the present time.

During 1876 and 1880 he was a member of the State Legislature. He married Agnes, daughter of Willard Welton, of Hamilton, N. Y., May 1, 1839. Their children are as follows:

(1) William Benjamin, born May 23, 1841; was a soldier in the Union army, of the Fourteenth United States Infantry band; served some two years, sickened, and died Nov. 27, 1863, at Mine Ford, Va.

(2) Helen E., born Sept. 7, 1845, married Jonathan M. Peck, a farmer of Bristol. They have three children, viz.: Mary C., Arthur B., and William J.

Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin Platt are members of the Congregational Church of Thomaston.

GEORGE B. PIERPONT.

George B. Pierpont, second son of Edward Pierpont, and a descendant of the Rev. James Pierpont, one of the founders of Yale College, was born in the town of Plymouth, Nov. 1, 1818. While very young his parents removed to the town of Litchfield. He received a good common-school education, and at the age of twenty-one engaged in teaching, in which occupation he was employed a greater portion of the time until 1850, when he purchased an interest in the American Knife Company and returned to his native town (that part now lying within the limits of the town of Thomaston), where he has since resided. In 1851 he was chosen secretary and treasurer of the American Knife Company, which position he held until the following year, when he was chosen president and treasurer. These offices, as well as that of active manager of the company, he has continuously occupied up to the present time. Mr. Pierpont has held several positions of public trust in his town; for six years he has been a member of the board of education, and in the general interest which he has taken in all matters pertaining to the welfare of the town, has made himself a respected and much-valued citizen in the community where he has so long resided.

MILES MORSE.

Miles Morse, second son of Miles and Charlotte (Wood) Morse, was born in the present town of Thomaston (formerly Plymouth), Conn., Sept. 22, 1816. His father was a native of Litchfield, Conn., and settled in Plymouth, Conn., where he continued to reside till his death, October, 1847. He was a farmer and manufacturer. He married Charlotte, daughter of James Wood, of East Windsor, Conn. Five of their children lived to grow up, four sons and a daughter, of whom Miles Morse is the second son. Mr. and Mrs. Morse were members of the Congregational Church of Plymouth. Mrs. Morse died June, 1862. Miles Morse, Jr., worked upon his father's farm summers and attended school winters until he was sixteen years of age, when he commenced preparing for college, entering Yale in 1839. He taught school while obtaining his education. In the fall of 1841 he began the manufacture of brass clocks where the American Knife Company now do an extensive business, with Jeremiah Blakeslee as his partner, under the firm-name of Morse & Blakeslee. They continued till 1849, when the factory was transferred to the American Knife Company for the manufacture of pocket-cutlery.

In 1850, Mr. Morse built, in connection with Gen. Thomas A. Davies, of New York City, a clock-factory on the West Branch of the Naugatuck River. Here they manufactured clocks, under the firm-name of Morse & Co., till they were burnt out, in January, 1855, when Mr. Morse became the general agent for the American Knife Company (in which he had a large interest), and traveled some ten years through various parts of the United States. He held his general agency till 1874, when he retired from active business. In his political convictions he is a Democrat, and as such is one of the leading men in his town. He has held various offices of trust and honor with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has been justice of the peace many years, and in 1874 was a member of the State Senate, serving on a number of committees, of which he was chairman. He is often a delegate to county and State conventions. On the 25th of October, 1871, he married Laura A., eldest daughter of Seth and Charlotte (Parker) Thomas, of Thomaston. He built his present beautiful residence during the years of 1869–70, and settled here immediately after his marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Morse are members of the Congregational Church at Thomaston.

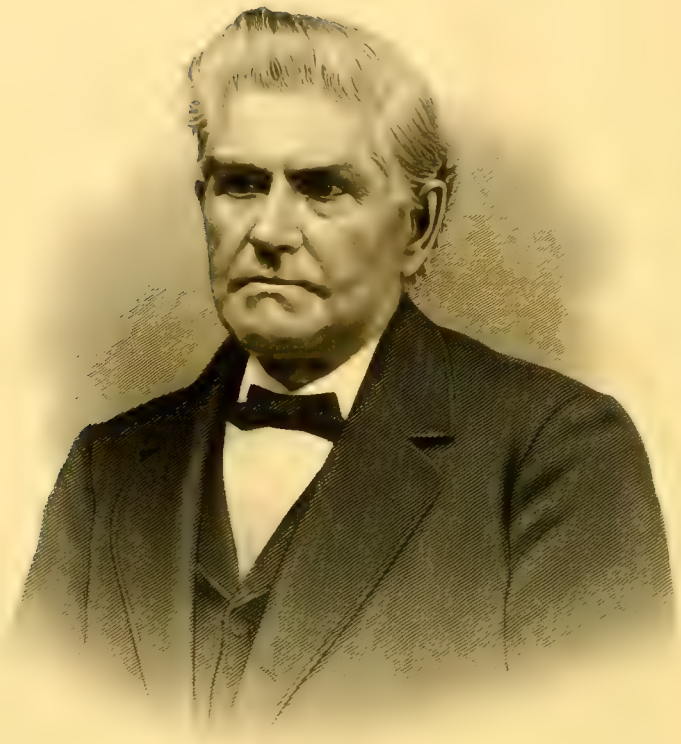
ISRAEL B. WOODWARD.

Israel B. Woodward is a lineal descendant from Henry Woodward, an Englishman, who settled at Dorchester, Mass., about 1650; thence he removed to Northampton, Mass., thence to Westfield, Mass., and, in consequence of Indian troubles there, finally settled at Lebanon, Conn.

The great-grandfather of Israel B. Woodward was named Capt. Israel Woodward. He served faithfully through the French and Indian war, and was familiarly known as "Captain Israel." His wife was Abigail Bayard. They had seven sons and two daughters. One of these was named Abel, who married Lucy Atwater, and had several children, viz.: Reuben S., Abel, James, David, John, Russel, Jerusha, and Eunice.

Abel Woodward was a captain in the Revolutionary war. He died at eighty-five years of age. His son David was born in Watertown, Conn., and married Lydia Welton, of Watertown, Conn. They had six children, viz.: Samuel W., died at twenty, David, Abby, Lydia, Israel B., and Andrew E. Mr. Woodward was a successful tanner and shoemaker. He was a captain of the State militia. He died December, 1822, aged forty-eight years, and his wife died March, 1872, aged ninety-one years and six months.

Israel B. Woodward was born in Watertown, Conn., on the old homestead, March 12, 1814. He received a common-school and academic education, spending his leisure months in his father's tannery. At seventeen years of age he began to work for his brother David in the tannery, and worked four years. In 1835 he went to Chicago, spent some time in travel, and returned. In 1838 he went West the second time, returned to Watertown, and in 1840 entered into business with his brothers, David and Andrew, having an interest in tanneries at Watertown and Thomaston. In April, 1846, he settled in Thomaston, where he has since continued to reside. For more than forty-five



G. B. Purport



Miles Morse



J. B. Woodward



Henry F. Reynolds.

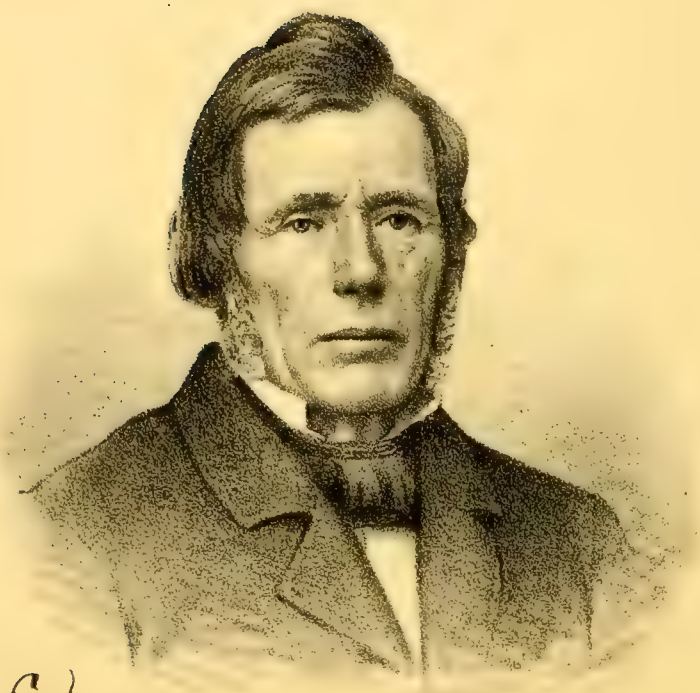
FREDERICK E. WARNER.

Frederick E. Warner, son of Randal and Electa (Marsh) Warner, was born in the town of Thomaston, Conn., March 7, 1827. His father was born in Plymouth, Conn., Sept. 18, 1781, and died Nov. 25, 1853. He was twice married: first, to Ruth Atwater, and had two children who grew to maturity; second, to Electa, daughter of Jonathan Marsh, of New Hartford, Conn., and had four children, three of whom are living,—viz., Jonathan M., Ruth A., Frederick E., and Horace, who died at fourteen years of age. Randal Warner settled on the farm now owned by his son F. E. when a young man. He was a successful farmer.



F. E. Warner

In politics a Democrat. His wife died Feb. 12, 1860, aged seventy-five or seventy-six. Frederick E. worked on his father's farm summers, and attended the district school winters. He also went a few terms to an academy. He is one of the successful farmers and business men of Thomaston. He is quite extensively engaged in dealing in horses and cattle, in which he has been successful. On the 19th of November, 1850, he married Sarah R. Lum, daughter of Bennet Lum, Esq., of Oxford, Conn. They have four children,—viz., Addie, Henry R., Wilbur L., and Nellie. In politics, Mr. Warner is a Democrat, and as such he has been a selectman of Thomaston ever since the organization of the town.



William P. Judson.

years Mr. Woodward was successfully engaged in the tanning business. Nov. 20, 1844, he married Caroline M., daughter of Charles Everett, by whom he has had three children, viz.: Samuel W., died young; David Arthur, died at ten years of age; and Emma A., wife of Henry R. Warner, of Thomaston. Mrs. Woodward died March 10, 1876, and Mr. Woodward married for his second wife Mrs. Adeline E., widow of Samuel E. Hotchkiss, and daughter of J. Blakeslee, of Thomaston, Oct. 7, 1880. In politics Mr. Woodward is a Republican. He has been an assessor in Thomaston ever since the organization of the town, selectman in Plymouth two years, magistrate several years, member of the Legislature in 1879, serving on the committee of State-house and grounds. Mr. Woodward retired from active business in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Woodward are members of the Congregational Church at Thomaston.

HENRY F. REYNOLDS.

Henry F. Reynolds is of Scotch-Irish descent; very little is known of his early ancestors. His great-grandfather was James Reynolds, who was one of the first settlers of Watertown, Conn., where he married and had a family of children, one of whom was Samuel, who was born in Watertown, Conn., married Sarah Foote, and had the following children, viz.: Jonathan, Abigail (Mrs. Fenn), Russel, Charlotte (died young), Sarah (Mrs. Caleb Humiston), Charlotte (the second), Samuel, and Polly (Mrs. Abijah Painter). Mr. Reynolds settled in Plymouth (now Thomaston) in 1795, with his family, on the farm now owned by his grandson, Henry F. He was a member of the Congregational Church. He died at sixty-three years of age, and his wife died at seventy years of age. Russel Reynolds, son of Samuel, was born Jan. 25, 1781, in Watertown, Conn., and removed to Plymouth with his parents in 1795. He married Mary Castle, daughter of Amasa Castle, of Plymouth, in January, 1800. Their children are as follows: Pamelia, Clarissa, Emeline, George, and Henry F., all born where Henry F. now resides, and all are living. Russel Reynolds was a successful farmer. In politics he was a Jackson Democrat. He held various town offices, and was a member of the Episcopal Church. He died May 3, 1869, aged eighty-eight years, and his wife died in September, 1868, aged eighty-eight.

Henry F. Reynolds was born on the farm where he now resides, in Thomaston, Dec. 4, 1820. His advantages for an education were confined to the common schools of his day, working on the farm summers. At nineteen years of age he left school and commenced to work by the month for his father, and continued till he was thirty years of age, when he assumed control of the farm. In 1847 he built a saw-mill, and has been extensively engaged in lumbering ever since. He owns a farm of three hundred acres, which is in a good state of cultivation. In all his business relations as a farmer or manufacturer of lumber he has been moderately successful. He is a lover of good music, and in 1839, at twenty years of age, he was mainly instrumental in organizing a brass band in Thomaston, called "Reynolds' Band," and for more than twenty-four years he was its favorite leader. In politics he is a Republican. He has been selectman two years, and assessor several years.

Sept. 24, 1842, he married Lorinda, daughter of David Edwards, of Ware, Mass., and has one daughter, Elizabeth C., born Feb. 24, 1848, married to Charles F. Williams, a druggist of Thomaston, Conn., Nov. 5, 1868. They have one son, Charles Henry.

Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Congregational Church at Eagle Rock. Mr. Reynolds was principally instrumental in the building of the Congregational church at Eagle Rock. He is very liberal in all matters which have for their object the advancement of society, and the poor have in him a true friend.

WILLIAM P. JUDSON.

Deacon William P. Judson, of Thomaston, Conn., was a son of Joseph Judson, of Cornwall, Conn., and a lineal descendant of the Judsons, who were among the first settlers in Stratford, Conn. He was born in the town of Cornwall, State of Connecticut, Oct. 8, 1799, and remained there, working on his father's farm, till he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Watertown, Conn., and learned the cabinet-maker's trade with one David Pritchard. During a portion of this time he worked on the farm summers. In 1823 he settled in Thomaston, and immediately entered the employ of Seth Thomas, and was with him and his successors forty-nine successive years. During more than thirty years of this time he was superintendent of the case department. He retired from an active and busy life some two years before his death, which occurred Sept. 19, 1872. Early in life he made a profession of religion and united with the Congregational Church, of which he was ever a consistent and worthy member. About 1835, through his personal efforts, assisted by Seth Thomas, Sr., and some others, he organized, and was mainly instrumental in building, the Congregational Church at Thomaston. He was a deacon in the church for more than forty years, and was always liberal to the church and charitable towards the poor.

In his political convictions he was decidedly a Republican. He held various town offices to the satisfaction of his constituents, but the main bent of his mind led him to the church, and in it we learn he worked with a will, ever trying to do his whole duty.

He married Mary M. Bancroft, of South Windsor, Conn., Nov. 5, 1828. She was born in South Windsor, Conn., Nov. 6, 1798, and died June 14, 1862.

Their children are Hiram P., born Feb. 17, 1833;

Mary P., born Nov. 19, 1835, married Nathan F. Smith, and resides in Williamstown, Mass.; Elizabeth H., born Aug. 25, 1837, married John M. Gross, and resides in Providence, R. I.; Joseph K., born Feb. 18, 1840, married Eunice M. Fenton, and has two daughters, Helen S. and Mary M.; and William S., born Aug. 8, 1843. All the sons are at home, and are good farmers, and are quite extensively engaged in growing fine Jersey cattle. In politics they are Republicans.

HIRAM PIERCE.

Hiram Pierce, born in Cornwall, Conn., Dec. 27, 1800, died Oct. 17, 1875. He was the son of John Pierce, who was the son of Capt. Joshua Pierce, both of Cornwall. Hiram received a common-school education, his boyhood days being occupied with the duties of farm-life, afterwards teaching in the district schools of his native town. Subsequently he learned the trade of a joiner and cabinet-maker, living in Waterbury for a time, removing to Plymouth about the time of his majority to engage in the business of making clock-cases for Seth Thomas, and, in connection with Deacon W. P. Judson, for some years made, under contract, all the cases for the Thomas clocks, the work at that time being done almost entirely by hand. In 1828 he married Miss Charlotte S. Bancroft, of East Windsor, Conn., afterwards purchasing a farm in that town and removing thither, where he resided about two years, when he returned to Plymouth, at the solicitation of Mr. Thomas, to take charge of his office as accountant and correspondent. In addition to the clock business, Mr. Thomas also carried on the manufacture of cotton goods and farming operations on a large scale, the details of which all passed through the office. He possessed a good constitution, and was a most indefatigable worker, and in looking after the varied interests of his employer, outside of the office as well as in, carried burdens that but few men are able to do.

On the formation of the Thomas Manufacturing Company for the manufacture of brass he was made secretary of the company, and in the early development of that business had an active part. Of his relation to the educational and religious interests of the town, it is but just to say that he bore a prominent part, and helped to carry the burdens and develop the best that circumstances present and prospective rendered possible.

In 1830 he united with the Congregational Church at Plymouth Centre, Rev. Luther Hart then the pastor. He participated in the movement for the organization of the Congregational Church now in Thomaston, and on its organization transferred his membership to it. For more than forty years he was justice of the peace, and by long practical experience, and having a mind fitted to judicial consideration, became a trusted adviser and counselor for a wide circle. In matters of law and business he represented the town of Plymouth in the Legislature in 1861, and at various times served the town in an official capacity as assessor, selectman, etc. His character was that of a man without fear and without reproach, unostentatious, yet always felt in every effort for the improvement of the moral, religious, or political welfare of the people. In politics a Whig, an ardent admirer of Henry Clay; in later years a Republican. He buried his first wife in June, 1848, being left with five children; was married again, about a year after, to Miss Sarah E. Beers, of Cornwall, Conn., by whom he had one child. In later years he withdrew from the more active duties that had occupied his business life for half a century, and calmly awaited life's decline. Among his last efforts for the improvement of the place was the planning and securing of the substantial addition to the beautiful cemetery on the hillside, where he sleeps, awaiting the resurrection of the just. After his death the remains of his first wife were removed from the old burying-ground and reinterred by his side. His children are all married, and reside as follows: William J., married Elizabeth A. Capron, of New Britain, Conn., resides in Hartford; Joseph B., married Sophia A. Boardman, of Hartford, resides in Hartford; Charlotte S., married Horace A. Potter, of Thomaston, resides in Thomaston; S. Maria, married Alexander Hamilton, of West Hartford, Conn., died March 17, 1863; Edward H., married Susan C. Beers, of Stratford, Conn., resides in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Alice E., married Dr. E. T. Bradstreet, of Thomaston, resides in Meriden, Conn.

CHAPTER LIX.

TORRINGTON.*

Geographical—Topographical—Naming the Town—List of Proprietors—Grand List, 1733—Division of Lots—The First Settlers and their Locations—Initial Events—First Deeds of Conveyance—The Indian Fort—The First School-house—Pioneer Taverns—War of the Revolution—Proceedings of the Town—Names of Officers and Soldiers—Taxes During the Revolution—The Whipping-post—A Prosecution for Profanity—Slavery—Organization of County Anti-Slavery Society at Wolcottville—The Convention Routed by a Mob—"Nigger Pew" in Torrington and Torringford Churches—Emancipation of Slaves in Torrington—John Brown.

TORRINGTON lies in the eastern part of Litchfield County, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Winchester, on the east by New Hartford and Harwinton, on the south by Harwinton and Litchfield, and on the west by Goshen and Litchfield. The surface of the town is uneven, and its soil is fertile. It is watered by the Naugatuck River and its tributaries and Still River.

The territory embraced within the limits of this

* Condensed from Rev. Samuel Orcutt's excellent and exhaustive "History of Torrington."

town was allotted to the Windsor proprietors by the Legislature, and it was named Torrington at the May session of the General Court in 1732, by the following enactment:

"Be it enacted by the Governor, Council, and Representatives, in General Court Assembled, and by the Authority of the same:

"That the first or parcel of land mentioned in said instrument of partition containing 20,924 acres, and bounded south partly in Litchfield and partly on land belonging to said patentees in Windsor, called the Half Township; east and north, by land belonging to the Governor and company of the colony of Connecticut, is hereby named, and shall ever hereafter be called and named Torrington."*

In 1732 the taxable inhabitants of Windsor were divided into seven companies, each owning a township, taking their company names after the towns they owned. The Torrington company are specified as "Matthew Allyn, Roger Wolcott, and Samuel Mather, Esqs., and others, of the town of Windsor, patentees of Torrington." The number of these persons was one hundred and thirty-six, and their names and tax-list were as follows:

	£	s.	d.
Matthew Allen, Esq.	74	6	0
Roger Wolcott, Esq.	123	0	6
Capt. Thomas Stoughton	165	0	0
Alexander Allyn	47	19	6
Benedict Alford	35	5	0
Abiel Abot	41	0	0
Daniel Bissell, Jr.	32	16	0
David Bissell	115	10	0
Nathaniel Barber	37	12	0
Josiah Barber	124	6	0
Joseph Barber	82	8	0
Nicholas Buckland	61	7	0
Ephraim Bancroft, Jr.	66	0	0
Benjamin Barber	43	18	0
Nathaniel Barber	21	0	0
Benoni Bissel	37	12	0
Jeremiah Birge	47	11	0
Jonathan Bissel	41	0	0
John C. Cross	53	5	9
William Cook	34	0	0
Nathaniel Cook	55	1	0
John Cook, Jr.	59	19	0
Mary Clark	32	0	0
Edward Chapman	6	0	0
Jacob Drake, Jr.	3	0	0
Abraham Dibble	38	16	0
Joseph Drake	81	10	0
Isaac Davice	30	0	0
Joseph Elmor	48	9	0
Joseph Elsworth	21	0	0
Joseph Elgar	26	0	0
Thomas Egelston, Jr.	18	0	0
Abigail Eno	25	7	0
John Egelston	77	0	0
Mr. John Elliot	28	10	0
Benjamin Egelston, Jr.	37	16	0
Joseph Elsworth	24	15	6
James Egelston	7	0	0
Mr. John Fyler	77	7	6
Samuel Fitch	18	0	0
Thomas Fyler	67	2	6
Stephen Fyler	52	2	6
Ebenezer Fitch	41	6	0
Matthew Grant	180	10	0
Josiah Gaylord	52	14	0
Jonathan Gillet	38	0	0
Isaac Gillet	27	0	0
Francis Griswold	52	0	0
Daniel Griswold	82	5	0
John Grayham	47	10	0
Samuel Gibbs	30	0	0
Nathaniel Gaylord	58	0	0
Henry Gibbs	23	0	0
Joseph Griswold	119	10	0
Eleazar Gaylord	36	15	0
Thomas Grant's heirs	30	0	0
Thomas Grant	19	4	0
John Griswold	52	5	0
Nathan Gillet, Jr.	18	0	0
Benjamin Gibbs	45	5	0
Thomas Hoskins	40	5	0
Anthony Hoskins	40	0	0
Ebenezer Haydon	63	15	0
Mary Hoskins	37	5	0
Elezer Hill	11	0	0
William Haydon	16	10	0
Martha Holcomb	30	5	0
Daniel Haydon	100	10	0
Zebulon Hoskins	26	0	0
Ichabod Loomis	39	15	0
Zachariah Long	41	5	0
Timothy Loomis	51	0	0
Stephen Loomis	38	8	0
Joshua Loomis	46	0	0
Isaac Loomis	29	0	0
Moses Loomis, Jr.	26	0	0
Job Loomis	72	8	0
Abraham Loomis	23	2	0
Rebekah Loomis	72	4	0
Jonathan Loomis	31	0	0
Dea. Thomas Marshel	100	7	6
Mr. Eliakim Marshel	94	12	0
John Mansfield	41	12	0
John Morton	24	4	0
Edward Moore	55	2	0
Josiah Moore	54	17	0
David Marshel	43	1	0
Mr. William Mitchel	74	0	0
Nathaniel Moore	24	0	0
Hannah Newberry	30	0	0
Benjamin Newberry	25	5	0
Ruth Newberry	7	0	0
Joseph Newberry	71	5	0
Jacob Osborn	44	10	0
Benjamin Osborn	21	10	0
Samuel Osborn, Jr.	71	0	0
John Porter	4	14	6
William Phelps	91	12	0
Joseph Porter	98	5	0
Samuel Pinney	50	10	0
John Phelps, Sr.	11	0	0
Nathaniel Pinney	107	10	0
Hez. Porter	91	0	0
David Phelps	26	0	0
Joseph Phelps	87	0	0
Sergt. Isaac Pinney	29	7	0
Thomas Phelps	45	15	0
Hannah Porter	6	15	0
James Pasco	24	0	0
Jonathan Pasco	21	0	0
Samuel Rockwell	75	18	0
Nathaniel Stoughton	2	0	0
Ebenezer Styles	23	0	0
Jacob Strong	79	15	0
Remembrance Sheldon	51	13	0
Thomas Stoughton, Jr.	30	0	0
Mary Stedman	3	10	0
John Styles	22	15	0
Isaac Skinner	40	0	0
Samuel Strong	46	13	2
Henry Styles	71	12	6
Elizabeth Thrall	16	0	0
Ammi Trumble	39	0	0
John Thrall	125	15	0
Simon Wolcott, Jr.	21	0	0
Jed. Watson	72	0	0
Stephen Winchel	4	0	0
John Wolcott	81	0	0
John Winchel	53	10	0
Robert Westland	51	10	0
Samuel Wilson	29	9	0
John Wood	36	0	0
John Williams	36	14	0
Ebenezer Watson	72	10	0
John Wilson	56	0	0

"Recorded, March the 4th, Anno. Dom., 1733-34, by me, TIMOTHY LOOMIS, clerk for sd. Torrington proprietors.

"The sum total of Torrington list is £6431 9s. 5d."

"The vote to lay out a proportionate amount of land to each proprietor was passed on the 10th of September, 1732, and on the 18th of the same month the committee appointed for the purpose proceeded to draw the lots for the proprietors.

"The lots were laid half a mile in length, and therefore every rod in width made one acre of land. In the first and second divisions there was appropriated one acre to the pound of each owner's list; in the third there was not quite that amount.

"In the first division there was laid out five acres

* Torrington was a hamlet on the hill called Cookbury Black, in the southern part of Devonshire, the southernmost county in England. It was also the name of a village on the Torridge River, a few miles north of Cookbury Black.

as a meeting-house plot, and one hundred acres as a ministry lot, and these were said to be near the centre of the town.

"The lots for the proprietors, when completed, were all laid in thirteen tiers, except those in the swamp, one, on the south side of the town, running east and west, the other twelve running north and south, and, with the highways, covering the whole area of the town except the pine-timber. The swamp was laid in three tiers of lots running north and south.

"The first division was completed in November, 1734, Roger Newberry, Joshua Loomis, and Nathaniel Pinney being the committee. The second, voted to be made in March, 1736, was not completed until October, 1742, John Cook (2d), Joshua Loomis, Roger Newberry, and Daniel Bissell, Jr., being the committee.

"The third division was voted in October, 1742, and was completed in December, 1750. In this division two hundred and twenty acres were appropriated for the use of schools in the town. Samuel Messenger, surveyor, Thomas Marshall, and Aaron Loomis were the committee, and Rev. Nathaniel Roberts drew the numbers for the lots.

"Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., was the first permanent resident of the town. In January, 1735, his father, Ebenezer Lyman, Esq., of Durham, bought of Job Loomis lot 108, containing seventy-two acres. This lot constituted a part of the farm known ever since as the Lyman place, and upon it was built the fort, in the western part of the town. In June of the same year Ebenezer, Jr., bought the half of three acres, lot 109, on the corner, and adjoining lot 108 on the north, and erected a dwelling, undoubtedly a log house. In this house was born, June 16, 1738, so far as known, the first child born in the town, it being a daughter, and was named Lydia.

"Jonathan Coe, of Durham, married Elizabeth Elmer, of Windsor, Sept. 23, 1737, and brought his bride to Torrington, the second woman in the town. Mr. Coe had worked in the town two summers. This house must have been a log house,* and stood about eighty rods south of Ebenezer Lyman, Jr.'s, their farms adjoining. Here were two dwellings in the wilderness,—wilderness in every direction, and almost without end in every direction. The nearest place that looked like civilization was Litchfield, about six miles distant, and but few houses had been erected in that town before this time, and some of these were at considerable distance from the centre of the town, one or two being near the southern boundary of Torrington. At this time there were no families residing in Goshen, a few were in Harwinton, a few in New Hartford, none in Winchester.

"Abel Beach, of Durham, bought land in company with Jonathan Coe, lot 123, containing thirty-one acres, in 1735, where the second church was built, at Torrington green.

"In June, 1739, Daniel Stoughton bought of Abel Beach lot 82, with a dwelling-house on it, and made his home in the town, probably in that house. Joel Thrall became a settler during the summer of 1739.

"Thus did the work begin and go forward, so that in October, 1739, in their petition for religious privileges, the petitioners say there 'are nine families in the town.' It is impossible to say who all these families were. The petition, signed by twenty-five names, says these names represent 'inhabitants and proprietors.'

"The oldest deed recorded of Torrington lands was dated at Windsor, June 14, 1728, given by Daniel Griswold, to his 'dutiful and obedient son,' Nathan Griswold, for a right in undivided 'Western lands.' From this time to the spring of 1735 sixty deeds of rights were recorded in the Windsor company's book. Soon after the survey was made and the lots located the sales became more numerous, and were mostly to persons residing in Windsor, but in a few cases to persons residing in other parts of the State. These sixty deeds include nearly, if not all, the land sales by the Torrington company previous to the rendering of the report of the committee on the first division, in November, 1734.

"The first land cleared and cultivated in the town was located according to the following description:

"'At a meeting of the proprietors of Torrington, held in Windsor, Feb. 10, 1734, voted Lieut. Roger Newberry be a committee, and he is hereby fully empowered in the name of the proprietors to rent out to Josiah Grant, of Litchfield, about four or five acres of land lying in said Torrington, which is already broken up, as it lieth bounded south on Litchfield and east on Waterbury River, until such time as said proprietors by their vote shall see cause to call it in.'

"One deed, given by Joseph Ellsworth, of Litchfield, dated March 21, 1734, says lot 77 was a home-lot, which meant that it had a dwelling-house on it, and had been the home of somebody. This lot joined Goshen on the west, and was about one mile north of Litchfield line.

"In October, 1744, the town voted thirty-five pounds six shillings and sixpence, as one-half of the cost of building a fort. It was located near Ebenezer Lyman's dwelling, on the west side of the present road at that place, and was built of chestnut logs split in halves and standing in the ground, rising to the height of about eight feet. The object of the fort was protection to the inhabitants from the ravages of the Indians, especially the raids of the Mohawks, which were made for the one only purpose of pillage and destruction. The Connecticut Indians had learned, many years before, to make little trouble for the settlers. Various narrations are still repeated about the fright of the people, the haste with which they fled to the fort, leaving nearly everything in their homes, and remaining over-night, and sometimes several days, in great anxiety as to their own lives, and also the safety of their homes; and for a time the settlers

* The lumber for making framed houses in 1740 must have been brought through the forests from Litchfield or New Hartford.

sought homes near this fort. Several of them owned lots on the east side, but sold them and bought on the west side, and then brought their families into the town near the fort; and others lived on the west side, while they worked their lands on the east side.

"This fear of the Indians was the greatest disturber of the peace of the people in the new settlements. The dread of the wild beasts, though no inconsiderable matter, was of little weight compared to the terror produced at the report of the coming of the Mohawk Indians. The alarm at the approach of the Indians was given by lighting signal-fires on the hills from Albany eastward as the party advanced; hence if an accidental fire occurred in the direction of the Hudson River it was taken as an alarm-fire, and the people hastened to the fort to wait until information could be obtained of the cause of the fire. This state of society came to an end soon after the close of the French war in 1760. The old fort served its purpose as a refuge in time of need, was a number of times occupied by the frightened inhabitants for several days at a time, then gradually tumbled down, leaving nothing but a mound seventy-five feet by one hundred, which still marks the place of its once warlike standing. There is said to be another mound about three-fourths of a mile westerly from the site of this old fort, which marks the place of some fortification, either of the Indians before, or by the first settlers of the town.

"A school-house was built within the fort in 1745,* the first institution of learning in the town. In this house religious services were held several years.

"So far as ascertained, the first settler in Torringford was Abraham Dibble, or his son Daniel, in 1744 or 1745, on the second lot laid out from Harwinton line, the place still known as the Dibble place. The next settler was Benjamin Bissell, a little north of the Shubael Griswold place, on the east side of the street, where Mr. Bissell kept a tavern a number of years. He came probably in 1745. The third settler was John Birge, on the present Roswell Birge place. Nehemiah Gaylord made his home opposite Benjamin Bissell's, a little north, in a log house first, probably in 1746. Elijah Gaylord settled on a farm that included the site of the present Torringford church and the burying-ground—his log house standing in the lot southeast of the present church—in 1747. Shubael Griswold built his house a little south of Nehemiah Gaylord's, in 1754, and made his home there. He lived on the west side of the town a year or two before this house was completed, and before he was married. In 1752 or 1753, John Burr settled on the place long known by his name, and Benjamin Matthews came about the same time, with Mr. Burr, from Farmington; the others were from Windsor. Soon after this came Deacon Jonathan Kelsey and his son Nathan from Woodbury. Between 1753 and 1760 came Joshua, David, Daniel, and Aaron Austin from Suffield, some of whom settled on West Street, and Aaron Yale from Wallingford, and some others from Windsor, and Samuel and Ephraim Durwin from Waterbury."

* Rev. J. A. McKinstry, in "Manual of the First Church;" Deacon L. Wetmore, in "Wolcottville Register," 1875.

FIRST TAVERNS.

"One of the first taverns was erected and kept by Epaphras Sheldon, a little north of Ebenezer Lyman's, on the east side of the road. Mr. Sheldon having received quite a farm from his father, and having purchased several pieces of land, made his home here about 1760, and was of considerable importance as a new settler, and for thirty years he was as prominent as any man in the business transactions of the town, and in social, military, and political positions. His tavern was the headquarters for most doings of the town. The road running north and south past his house was the race-course for running horses, and the fields near his house were the parade-grounds for military drill until after the centre of the town became established at the green, after the building of the second meeting-house.

"Ephraim Bancroft lived a little north of Mr. Sheldon's, and also kept a tavern.

"Capt. Abel Beach kept a tavern, beginning some time before the Revolutionary war, but at what time he opened his house for public entertainment cannot be definitely ascertained.

"John Burr, of Farmington, bought in 1751, and in 1752, land amounting to over four hundred pounds money, and settled in the town in 1753, on the farm known many years as the Burr place, east of Burrville, on the hill. Here Mr. Burr was keeping a tavern in 1762, and may have opened such a house some years earlier.

"Shubael Griswold built his house on the corner of Torringford Street and what was afterwards the Torrington turnpike, in 1754, and opened it as a tavern about 1757. His son, Thaddeus Griswold, continued it as a public-house many years.

"Benjamin Bissell's tavern stood a little north of Shubael Griswold's, and was kept as a public-house some years before the Revolution; and still later David Soper kept a tavern on Torringford Street, west side, near the first meeting-house."

WAR OF THE REVOLUTION.

"The number of inhabitants in Torrington in 1774 was eight hundred and forty-three, of which there were only one hundred and thirty-two men and one hundred and thirty-four women over twenty years of age, leaving five hundred and seventy-seven persons under twenty years of age, and in a great measure dependent on the older people for sustenance, care, and protection. Besides this, the country was new, and the obtaining of food and comforts was much more difficult than it would have been under other

circumstances. It is important to bear these things in mind as we attempt to estimate the struggle through which the inhabitants passed in order to obtain their political independence.

"The two military companies in 1774 included one hundred and sixty-nine men, or all the men in the town over twenty years of age, and thirty-seven under that age. When hostilities commenced at Concord, in this same year, these companies were not called on to go to Boston, but were notified to be in readiness at a minute's warning. In the autumn session of the Assembly of that year an act was passed offering a sum of money to every member of the military companies of the State that would train twelve half-days in the spring of the next year, and the officers were required to report to the justices of the town, and they to the Assembly and draw the pay. The following are the reports made from Torrington. The report was made by the clerk of the company, and addressed:

"'To Captain Amos Wilson, 5th Company of the 17th Regiment in the colony of Connecticut; and to John Cook and Epaphras Seldon, Esqrs., Justices of the peace, etc.

"'This may certify that the following persons, in pursuance of the late act of law of the colony, passed October last, respecting the military, each one has trained in his own person, according to order, as follows:

	Half-Days.
Lieut. Epaphras Loomis	12
Sergt. Wait Beach	12
" Noah Wilson	2
" Eli Loomis	7
" Benjamin Beach	12
" Joseph Blake	8
Corp. Abijah Wilson	12
" Elijah Barber	11
" Caleb Lyman	12
" Ariel Brace	10
Dr. Ebenezer Smith	12
Private William Wilson	12
" Ashbel Bronson	7
" Joshua Leach	8
" Ashbel North	12
" Abel Beach, Jr.	12
" Asahel North	12
" Asahel Wilcox	10
" Benjamin Eggleston	8
" Caleb Leach	12
" Ebenezer North, Jr.	12
" Ebenezer Lyman	12
" Abel Thrall	7
" Ambros Marshall	12
" Asahel Strong, Jr.	12
" Epaphras Sheldon	12
" Elijah Loomis	12
" Ephraim Loomis	12
" Epaphras Loomis, Jr.	12
" Elisha Smith	12
" Ephraim Bancroft	12
" Friend Thrall	12
" George Miller	12
" George Allyn	12
" Joseph Eggleston	11
" Joseph Thrall	9
" John Curtiss	11
" John Beach	12
" Josiah Whiting, Jr.	5
" Israel Averitt, Jr.	12
" James Leach	12
" John Youngs	12
" James Beach	12
" Joseph Beach, Jr.	7
" Levi Thrall	12
" Noah North	11
" Noah Fowler	12
Private Noah Thrall	12
" Noadiah Bancroft	12
" Noah Beach	12
" Roswell Coe	6
" Roger Wilson	12
" Samuel Beach	12
" Shubael Cook	12
" Thomas Marshall	10
" Timothy Barber	12
" Urijah Cook	12
" William Grant, Jr.	11
" John Cook, Jr.	7
" Oliver Cotton	11
" Daniel Benedict	12
" Daniel Loomis	12
" Jacob Johnson	7
" Joseph Thompson	12
" Lott Woodruff	12
" Noah North, Jr.	12
" Isaac Hull	12
" Isaiah Tuttle	12
" Oliver Bancroft	12
" John Whiting, Jr.	12
" Christopher Whiting	12
" Joel Miller	12
" Benoni Loomis	12
" Abner Loomis, Jr.	12
" Charles Thrall	12
" Abel Stannard	3
" John Miner	12
" Ephraim Loomis, Jr.	12
" Joseph Drake, Sr.	12
" Solomon Agard	12
" Roger Loomis	12
" Ebenezer Leach	3
" David Alvord	9
" Joseph Holmes	12
" Daniel Murray	4
" Pardon Thrall	4
" Remembrance Loomis	4
" Aaron Marshall	4
" Richard Loomis	4
" John Richards	4
" Joseph Taylor	4
" Daniel Grant	12
" Joel Roberts	8

"'Daniel Grant, *Clerk.*

"'John Cook,
"'Epaphras Sheldon, } *Justices of the peace.*

"'Amount £24 6s. 6d.

"'Received payment, Hartford, July, 1775,

"'Capt. Amos Wilson.
"'Epaphras Sheldon.'

"'THE TORRINGFORD COMPANY.

"'To Capt. John Strong, of the 9th Company of the 17th Regiment.

	Half-Days.
Sergt. Jesse Cook	12
" Charles Mather	11
" Augustus Haydon	12
" Isaac Goodwin	12
Clerk Zachariah Mather	12
Corp. Daniel Stow	12
" Daniel Hudson	10
" Daniel Dibble	10
" Roswell Olmstead	7
" John Gillett	4
Musician Timothy Soper	11
" Abraham Filley	4
" Ulisus Fyler	11
" Nathaniel Frisbie	10
Private Benjamin Bissell, Jr.	12
" Samuel Austin	12
" Cyrenus Austin	12
" Joseph Gaylord	12
" Elisha Bissell	11
" Nathaniel Austin	12
" Abel Clark	12
" Comfort Standcliff, Jr.	12
" Asa Loomis	12
" Joseph Austin	12
" Thomas Goodman	9
" Dan Austin	12
" Silas White	10
" Timothy Gillett	10
" Timothy Loomis	12
" John Burr, Jr.	12
" Cotton Mather	9
" Ebenezer Bissell	11
" Eliphas Bissell	12
" Ezekiel Bissell, Jr.	12
" Roger Sheldon	12
" Reuben Burr	12
" Enos Austin	12
Private John Birge, Jr.	11
" Stephen Taylor	12
" Isaac Austin	11
" Nathaniel Barber	5
" Elisha Kelsey	12
" Asaph Atwater	9
" David Norton	9
" Daniel Winchell	12
" Return Bissell	12
" John Marsh	11
" Jesse Spencer	12
" Ebenezer Rood	9
" Hezekiah Bissell	11
" Jonathan Kelsey	10
" Ichabod Stark, Jr.	3
" Levi Austin	11
" Samuel Averitt	9
" Thomas Matthews	12
" Timothy Kelsey	12
" John Standcliff	12
" Oliver Bissell	12
" John Spencer	12
" Seth Coe	12
" Simeon Birge	12
" Joseph Loomis	12
" Samuel Kelsey, Jr.	12
" Andrew D. Austin	10
" Daniel Kelsey	12
" Benjamin Gaylord	12
" Job Curtiss	8
" Amos Miller	6
" John Squire	3
" Samuel Austin (2d)	7
" Abner Ives	6
" David Soper	3
" Michael Loomis	12
" Nehemiah Gaylord	12

"'John Cook,
"'Epaphras Sheldon, } *Justices of the Peace.*

"'Amount £19 6s. 6d.

"'Received payment,

"'John Cook,
"'Epaphras Sheldon.'

"Capt. Shubael Griswold, as captain, was in the war of the Revolution as early as 1775, in the Northern campaign, as the following receipts will show. These receipts are preserved in the pocket of the book in which he kept his journal in the French war, and which he used many years afterwards, as an account-book.

"'Crownpoint, July 4, 1775.

"'Elisha Andrus: Sir. Please to let Benjamin Gaylord have five shillings, lawful money worth of your stores.

"'Shubael Griswold, *Capt.*

"'Crownpoint, July 26, 1775.

"'Mr. Andrus, Sutler, Sir: Please to let Edward Fuller have of your stores three shillings, lawful money, by order of

"'Shubael Griswold, *Capt.*

"'Crownpoint, August 4, 1775.

"'To Mr. Bemus, Suttler: Please to let Edward Fuller have of your stores six shillings, lawful money.

"'Shubael Griswold, *Capt.*

"'Crownpoint, Sept. 28, 1775.

"'Received of Mr. Jothem Bemus sixteen shilling and three pence, york money, which I desire Capt. Griswold to pay out of my wages, and you will oblige, Sir, Your's

"'Bushniel Benedict.

"'To Capt. Shubael Griswold: Sir. This is your order to pay Elisha Frisbie, of Torrington, two pounds money, out of what is due to me for my wages in last year's campaign, it being for value received.

"'Dated, Farmington the 13th day of March, 1776.

"'David Haydon.

"'James Cowles.'

"It is quite evident that a number of Torrington men were in this campaign with Capt. Griswold.

"The following paper, found in the State Library, explains itself, to the credit of Torrington:

"'To John Lawrence, Esq., Colony Treasurer for the State of Connecticut: Sir, these are to certify that there were forty-one soldiers that went into the service out of the town of Torrington in the year 1775, whose heads were all put into the common lists and county rates made thereon, 18*s.* per head, which by a late act made and provided, they are all abated; therefore, Sir, we desire that the same may be credited to our collector, Elisha Smith, the whole thereof amounts to the sum of thirty-six pounds, 18*s.* lawful money, etc.

"'These from your most humble servants.

"'Dated, Torrington 7th of April, 1777.

"'John Cook,
"'Epaphras Sheldon,
"'John Strong,
} *Justices of the Peace.*

"'Amos Wilson,
"'Ephraim Bancroft,
} *Selectmen.*'

"In 1775 Goshen sent thirty-nine soldiers, New Hartford fifty-five, Cornwall twenty-nine, Harwinton thirty-two.

"Early in August, 1776, the aspect of affairs at New York was so threatening that, at the urgent request of Gen. Washington, the Governor and Council of Connecticut ordered the whole of the standing militia west of the Connecticut River, with two regiments on the east side of the river, to march to New York City. This order took two companies from this town.

"For the comfort of the militia when they should go into the service, the Assembly directed that each town should provide one tent for every thousand pounds on the list, and Torrington, standing five thousand eight hundred and sixteen pounds fifteen shillings, was required to provide five, if not six, tents; hence Deacon John Cook, then town treasurer, paid one order to the Widow Mary Birge by the hand of her son, John Birge, for tent-cloth, amounting to five pounds and six shillings, and also paid Capt. John Strong, one of the selectmen, seven pounds and sixteen shillings lawful money for tent-cloth.

"In December, 1776, to raise an army for the following two years, ten pounds were offered as a premium or bounty, and the same pay continued; and in 1779 the authorities of this town paid as high as thirty pounds for one soldier for three years or during the war.

"Capt. Epaphras Sheldon, of this town, was appointed captain in the second of the six battalions ordered in June, 1776, to be 'raised and marched directly to New York, and there join the Continental army.' The other officers of this company were: first lieutenant, John Rockwell; second lieutenant, Abner Wilson; ensign, Charles Goodwin. In this company were probably two of the sons of the captain, viz.:

"Epaphras, aged twenty years, served his time, returned home, and after many years removed to Hannibal, Oswego Co., N. Y., where he died in 1850, ninety-four years of age.

"Remembrance, nineteen years of age, was taken prisoner by the British at Fort Washington; was poisoned by the water, and died in January, 1777.

"Wait, son of Capt. Epaphras, served in the war, and must have entered the army when fourteen or fifteen years of age; returned, lived in this town, and died in 1849, aged eighty-four years.

"The captain lived in this town until 1809, when he removed to Winchester, where he died in 1812, aged eighty years.

"Elijah Loomis, son of Ichabod, was probably in this company, and died a prisoner.

"Capt. Shubael Griswold was appointed captain in December, 1776, with the following officers in his company: Jonathan Mason, first lieutenant; Theodore Catlin, second lieutenant; Jesse Buell, ensign. The men were enlisted from Torringford, Litchfield, and Cornwall. The pay-roll of this company is reported in the State library as lost, yet Capt. Griswold made an extra roll, which he placed in the pocket of his journal, where it remained to the present, in spite of three generations of children, and more than a hundred years of wear and tear. It is well preserved, and beautiful to behold, except some hawk-eyed pictures, which have been scribbled on it either by soldiers in the army or those of the household.

"The company marched to Sawpits, where it joined the army.

"The marching roll of Capt. Griswold's company, March 4, 1777:

"From Torrington: John Burr, Seth Coe, Charles Roberts, Ambrose Fyler, Jonathan Miller, Asaph Atwater, John Birge, Isaac Filley, Timothy Loomis, Ebenezer Bissell, Return Bissell, Daniel Winchell, Frederick Bigelow, Cotton Mather, Benjamin Frisbie, Thomas Skinner, Nathaniel Barber, Timothy Kelsey, Thomas Matthews, Stephen Rossiter, Elisha Kelsey.

"From Litchfield: Stephen Smith, Gideon Phillips, Abel Catlin, Simeon Ross, Timothy Gibbs, Benjamin Stone, Ashbel Catlin, Calvin Bissell, Benjamin Palmer, John Way, Abner Baldwin, Philemon Wilcox, Solomon Linsley, John Woodruff, Enoch Sperry, Dyer Cleaveland, Enos Baines, Solomon Hurson, Harris Hopkins, Timothy Linsley, Joel Taylor, John Bissell, Solomon Woodruff. Philo Woodruff, Simeon Gibbs, Belah Benton.

"From Cornwall: John Mebbins, Samuel Burton, Josiah Hopkins, Asahel Leet, Solomon Johnson, Henry Philemor, Samuel Emmons, Israel Dibble, Thomas White, Elisha Damon, Jernas Wadsworth, Joshua Hartshorn, Noah Harrison, Asa Emmons, Jonathan Bell, Simeon North.

"The Torringford and Cornwall men marched eighty-five miles, and the Litchfield men seventy-five, before reaching the army, on which account the former received seven shillings and onepence each, and the latter six shillings and threepence, as traveling expenses. Tradition says this company was in the Northern campaign, going to Crown Point and Montreal, taking Fort St. John's, and returning in the winter; and this agrees with the reports preserved by the State.

"Capt. Medad Hills was appointed captain in December, 1776, and raised his company from Goshen, Torrington, and Winchester, with the following officers: Timothy Stanley, lieutenant, and John Dowd, ensign. Capt. Hills resided in Goshen, near the Torrington line, and is celebrated for the guns which he made during the war more than for the battles he fought; for the reason that his guns have been seen more than his battles have been heard of, although he was a brave and honored soldier. He is said to

have been in command of two companies at the taking of New York City by the British, and to have conducted himself and men to the honor of his country in that perilous time.

"The several volunteer companies of the State this year were put into one regiment, and the Assembly appointed Noadiah Hooker colonel, James Root lieutenant-colonel, and Medad Hills major. Mr. Hills was afterwards appointed colonel.

"The following persons being detached [drafted] in 1777, paid their fines, each five pounds of money:

"Asahel Wilcox, Joseph Taylor, Isaiah Tuttle, Moses Loomis, Jr., Epaphras Loomis, Jr., Roger Wilson, Ephraim Loomis, Thomas Marshall, Noah Fowler, Arial Brace, Samuel Beach, William Wilson, George Baldwin, Moses Loomis (for his son, second time), George Baldwin (second draft), Noadiah Bancroft, Pardon Thrall, Ashbel North, [Samuel] Cummings, Benjamin Beach.

"In addition to these, Capt. Epaphras Loomis reported the fines of nine others in 1777. Twenty-three others gave their notes for these fines, and paid the notes in 1779, one hundred and fifteen pounds, amounting, in all, to two hundred and sixty pounds. These funds were used by the town in giving extra pay to those who did go and in hiring other soldiers. Capt. Epaphras Loomis' company received of this forty-six pounds.

"Benjamin Phelps, in January, 1779, 'paid two hundred dollars for a fine for his son Jonathan; being detached and not going, sixty pounds.'

"In 1779 the town treasurer paid the following sums for men as soldiers:

"'Paid Samuel Roberts for his service in the army, £6 10*s*. Paid an order in favor of Noah North for his hiring a man in the service, £10; to Capt. Amos Wilson for his hiring a man, etc., £10; to Urijah Cook for his hiring a man, etc., £10; to Ebenezer Leach for his service in the army, £10; to Daniel Grant for money paid for clothing, £43 7*s*. 6*d*.; to Samuel Kelsey for his service in the army; to Bushniel Benedict for cartouch-box, £4 4*s*.; to Daniel and Abraham Loomis for their hiring a man into the army, £10; to Jabez Gillett for two soldiers' blankets, £18; to Daniel Waller for his hiring a man, etc., after he was detached, £10; Dea. Miller for two blankets for the soldiers, £16; to Daniel Dibble for a soldier's blanket, £9; to Ambrose Fyler, a Continental soldier, £13; to Jabez Gillett for a pot detached for the State use, £12 12*s*.; to Abner Loomis to hire John Dear to go into the service in Phelps' boy's room, who paid his fine, £60.'

"In 1780 the treasurer received fines as follows: by Col. Sheldon, from Ulysses Fyler, Samuel Clark, Clement Tuttle, William Wilson, and James Ferguson, two hundred and sixteen dollars; by Maj. Strong, a fine from Stephen ———, two hundred and forty dollars.

"In 1781 the following moneys were received: by several notes given for fines by those who were detached, £5 each, £35; also by Ebenezer Bissell, as fine, £10; sundry other notes, £5 17*s*.

"In 1781 the treasurer of the town paid the following for services in the army:

	£	*s*.	*d*.
"'To Jesse Whiting for three months' tour	10	8	0
" George Baldwin for cloth blankets, pork, etc...	4	9	6
" Nehemiah Gaylord, Jr., for hiring Brigadore Loomis a tour	34	10	0
" Elisha Kelsey for a six months' tour	34	10	0
" Eliphalet Hough six months' tour for Sam. Cummings	29	5	6
" Roger Marshall for six months' tour	10	8	0
" Timothy Loomis for hiring a man a six months' tour	20	0	0
" Andrew Ely for six months' tour	37	4	0
" Benjamin Gaylord for a six months' tour	20	0	0
" Asahel Strong, conductor of teams	18	0	0
" Stanley Griswold for part of three months' tour.	10	0	0
" Capt. Noah Wilson for wheat for soldiers	2	5	0
" John Ellsworth for service as a soldier	5	14	0
" Nathan Sanders for his apprentice in service one summer	37	4	0
" Barber Moore for a six months' tour	30	12	0
" Elijah Bissell for six months' tour	36	0	0
" Ebenezer North for one iron pot for service	1	8	0
" Nathaniel Kelsey, Jr., for part of three months' tour	10	0	0
" Elisha Smith and Samuel Austin, receivers and packers of beef and other provisions	38	2	0
" Zachariah Mather, Wait Beach, and Abijah Wilson for clothing and transporting to New Milford	25	3	6
" John Standcliff for a six months' tour	20	9	0
" John Ellsworth for part of a six months' tour..	20	0	0
" Jared Palmer for part of a three months' tour..	5	14	8
" Noah North for hiring a six months' tour	20	0	0
" Ensign [Benj.] Whiting for part of three months' tour	8	8	0
" Daniel Benedict was voted	20	0	0'

"The following are some of the actions taken in town-meeting in support of the Revolution:

"'Dec., 1777.—*Voted*, That Abner Marshall, Capt. Noah Wilson, Mr. Ebenezer Coe, Sergt. Aaron Austin, and Capt. Shubael Griswold shall be a committee to look into the matter, in respect to fines, and to do justice and equity to them that were fined.'

"'*Voted*, That Capt. Abel Beach, Capt. Ebenezer Coe, Capt. Noah Wilson, Mr. Aaron Austin, Capt. Benjamin Bissel, and Lieut. Nehemiah Gaylord shall be a committee to get clothing for the Continental soldiers, according to an act of Assembly, and that the committee give prizes as they judge just and reasonable.'

"At a meeting of the town held Jan. 6, 1778, 'to try the minds of the town, whether they would approve and adopt the Articles of Confederation,'—

"'*Voted* article by article, and adopted the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th articles, and approved the same by a very clear majority.'

"'*Voted*, That the selectmen let those families whose husbands are in the service have what salt they judge reasonable.' 'That the widow Preston have given to her gratis one bushel of salt, when it comes, as a free gift from the town.'

"'*Voted*, That Nathaniel Barber, Jr, Samuel Kelsey, Jr., Clerk Roberts, Ambros Fyler, Ebenezer Scovill, Ebenezer Leach, who are now in our service to fill our quota, and all those men who will enlist or are detached, have given them twenty shillings a month for each month they are in the service, until the first day of January next, except those who take the benefit by law provided to support their families.'

"'*Voted*, That Lieut. Ebenezer Miller and Ensign Elijah Gaylord, Capt. Abel Beach, and Mr. Caleb Lyman be a committee to divide to each family the town salt according to the number of inhabitants in the town.'

"In March, 1778, they

"'*Voted*, That Capt. Noah Wilson, Capt. Abel Beach, Capt. Ebenezer Coe, Capt. Benjamin Bissell, Mr. Aaron Austin, and Lieut. Nehemiah Gaylord shall be a committee to provide for those families that are left, and whose husbands are in the army, as the law directs.'

"'*Voted*, To appoint a committee to provide the clothing for our quota, and that the committee divide into six districts, and that each district provide their equal proportion, and that Lieut. Ebenezer Miller, Mr. Daniel Hudson, Mr. Asahel Strong, Mr. Abner Loomis, Ensign Daniel Grant, and Mr. Ashbel North be a committee to divide and procure their equal proportions of clothing.'

"In December, 1778, another committee was appointed to procure clothing, consisting of George Baldwin, Dr. Elkanah Hodges, Ensign Benjamin Whiting, John Wetmore, Ezekiel Bissell, Jr., and John Birge.

"In September, 1779, a special town-meeting was called for the purpose, and they directed the select-

men, with the committee, to borrow money, if necessary, to provide clothing and provisions for soldiers' families.

"In the next December, at the regular meeting, they decided that 'Daniel Dibble, Reuben Burr, Noah Wilson, Jr., and Ensign Wait Beach be a committee to take care of the soldiers' families the year ensuing.' And at the same time they appointed Nehemiah Gaylord, Jr., Michael Loomis, Elisha Smith, Caleb Lyman, Hewit Hills, and Eli Richards a committee to procure clothing for the soldiers for the year ensuing.

"On Dec. 4, 1780, when war matters were looking gloomy, and further call had been made for soldiers, the town appointed Lieut. Jesse Cook, Ensign Daniel Grant, Lieut. John Burr, Sergt. Benjamin Beach, Mr. David Soper, and Mr. Ashbel North a committee to procure men for three years or during the war, to fill our quota of the Continental army; and to leave the matter with the committee now appointed, to get the men as reasonable as they can, and for whatever they do the town will be reponsible, and will satisfy their contract with those they hire, and satisfy all reasonable expenses.

"In this year, and in 1781, it required a great effort to procure the number of men required of the town, and the votes passed were of a very stringent and thorough character, so as to meet the demands made; extra taxes were levied, authority to borrow money given; Daniel Grant was kept in the saddle collecting taxes almost the year round; three special town-meetings were held in 1781; the town was divided into classes or districts, and every district must furnish the men adjudged to be its proportion; and the very language in which the acts are expressed indicate the extremity to which they were driven. Their town-meetings were like councils of war rather than anything else, and on one occasion continued (June 2d) in the old Torrington meeting-house until after dark, and they adjourned to the house of Ephraim Bancroft to have light to see to record the transactions. The great question was how to get men without oppression and injustice, for they say to the committee 'to make out the town quota in the most equitable way and manner as they possibly can to do equal justice,' for the drafts fell so heavy that there was danger of rebellion, and, if not, who could be found to arrest a man, take him from his already suffering family, and drag him into the army? One resolution has the ring of defiance:

"'*Voted*, That if the militia officers neglect to detach three weeks (against the order), the town will defend from cost that may arise therefrom.'

"That is, they must and would have a little time to do the work assigned. This was not all: when the men were procured, the demands for provisions must be met.

"'*Voted*, That the civil authority and selectmen divide the town into four equal classes by the lists, and draw lots which class shall pay the first month's beef, and so on for the four months.'

"This means that the authorities took a man's ox or cow whether he would or not, and sent it to the army, that those sons and fathers already there might not starve. For any such thing taken the town always paid a full price; but every ox and cow was wanted in the town, and were not for sale.

"The year 1782 came, and with it another call for men from this town, the number being eleven.

"'*Voted*, That the four classes as set out last year be assigned to procure eleven men for one year, as follows, viz.: That the first class be divided into three classes, each to procure one man; the second class remain as they were last year, to procure two men; the third class to be divided into three classes, each to procure one man; the fourth class to remain together to procure three men; and that the selectmen first divide and set out by the list of 1781 into four classes or equal parts, as set out last year, and then divide as aforesaid.'

"These eleven were State men, and others must be procured.

"'*Voted*, That the committee above mentioned be a committee to hire what men are wanted to fill our quota aforesaid of the Continental army, as well as the State men.'

"This was the last draft they had to meet, and well it was, for they could not have procured many more soldiers, unless the women had volunteered.

"In all the votes of the town there appeared no hesitancy, but great cheerfulness in meeting all requirements as to the army and the care of the soldiers' families at home, in hope of final and lasting success in freedom.

"Not an intimation is given on the town records of any person being disloyal to the American cause, and, as far as can now be judged, those who took the oath of fidelity to this cause, beginning in 1777, include all the voters in the town at that time, and onward as they became of age or came into the town. That list is a noble showing for the town.

"Epaphras Sheldon, as colonel, entered complaint against Matthew Grant, Sr., in May, 1777, as an officer in the militia, that he neglected and hindered in the exercising of the militia, and he was summoned before the Assembly; but he took the oath the next September."

TAXES DURING THE REVOLUTION.

"They were very high, and, on account of the scarcity of money, extremely difficult to pay; and the actual suffering consequent was very considerable.

"The town tax in 1775 amounted to £27 1*s.* 7½*d.* for the west side, and £14 3*s.* 2*d.* for the east side, or, both, £41 4*s.* 9½*d.* In 1777 the two assessments made amounted to £181 12*s.* 10*d.*, or more than four times that of 1775. In 1779 they amounted to £308 4*s.* 3*d.* In 1780 the amount in figures was £3054 1*s.* 10*d.*, which they could not have paid if the figures represented hard money, but they meant Continental money, which was abundant, but worth very little. In 1781 the two assessments amounted to £506 5*s.* 3½*d.* in State money, which money was then becoming the reliable currency, gold and silver being almost unknown practically.

"In the collection of these taxes Daniel Grant became a celebrated and almost indispensable man, because of his success in obtaining the money, and also in making it as easy as possible for the people.

"There was a company of troopers, or soldiers on horseback, formed in this town in 1799 or '80, who took active part in the Revolutionary service, as the records show that they received pay for such service in the same proportion as the other militia companies. Two horse-pistols are still preserved, and are in the hands of Mr. George Allyn, that were a part of the equipment of this company. They were made by Medad Hills, and bear his inscription."

OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS.

"Gen. Epaphras Sheldon was lieutenant under Col. Oliver Wolcott, and afterwards was made major, colonel, and general after the war.

"Capt. Shubael Griswold was lieutenant in two campaigns in the French war, in 1758 and '59, and was captain in two campaigns in the Revolution.

"Capt. John Strong was captain of the militia, and was probably in two or three campaigns.

"Capt. Amos Wilson enlisted a company, went to the war, but was taken ill by sunstroke, and returned home.

"Capt. Epaphras Loomis, probably, was elected to Capt. Amos Wilson's position in the commencement of the war, and as captain of the Torrington company was in several campaigns with the militia, and was afterwards appointed captain of an enlisted company.

"Capt. Noah Wilson was the first captain of a military company in the town, and he resigned, and his brother Amos was elected in his place, and, as near as can be ascertained, Amos resigned soon after the commencement of the war, and was not in the service long.

"Noah Wilson may have gone in the call for the militia in 1775.

"David Lyman served in the army some time, and was honorably discharged to run a grist-mill in New Hartford for the supply of the Revolutionary troops; resided in Torringford a number of years before his death. He is said to have been known by the name of Gen. Lyman.

"Capt. Jabez Gillett was in the service.

"Dr. Isaac Day, of Torringford, was appointed surgeon's mate in the regiment of Col. Webb in 1777.

"Dr. Oliver Bancroft was in the army.

"Dr. Elkanah Hodges was probably in the army with the militia two or three terms when they were called out, as he received pay as others.

"Dr. Samuel Woodward was in the army, but probably with the militia.

"Capt. Seth Coe was a soldier in the Revolution, enlisting when but seventeen, and remaining through the war, and was probably made captain in the war.

"Levi Watson was at Danbury when it was burned by the British.

"Thomas Watson was in the State service, which he entered at the age of fifteen, and joined the Continental army when but nineteen.

"Shubael Griswold, Jr., was an officer in his father's company in the Revolution, and afterwards became general of the militia at East Hartford.

"Pardon Abbott, from Rhode Island, was a soldier in the Revolution; drew a pension many years; lived in the old house on the little hill below the nickel-furnace in Torrington Hollow.

"Asahel Strong was conductor of teams.

"The following persons are known to have been in the Revolution for various lengths of time, some in the militia, and some of them in the regular army:

"Oliver Coe, Oliver Coe, Jr., Dr. Oliver Bancroft, Nathaniel Barber, Jr., Bushniel Benedict, Daniel Benedict, Simeon Birge, Elijah Bissell, John Dear, Noah Drake, Sr., Andrew Ely, John Standcliff, John Ellsworth, Ebenezer Scoville, Ambrose Fyler, Benjamin Whiting, Benjamin Gaylord, Jesse Whiting, Stanley Griswold, Henry Whiting, Shubael Griswold, Jr., Eliphalet Hough, Joseph Hoskins, Sr., Samuel Kelsey, Elisha Kelsey, Nathaniel Kelsey, Samuel Kelsey, Jr., David Lyman, Epaphras Loomis, Jr., Wait Loomis, Elijah Loomis, Richard Leach, Ebenezer Leach, Roger Marshall, Barber Moore, Jared Palmer, Abel Roberts, Samuel Roberts, Clerk Roberts, William Williams, Stephen Rowley, John Williams."

THE WHIPPING-POST.

"This method of penalty was continued to a later day in Torrington than in some other towns, but was resorted to largely in cases of stealing. Mr. Israel Coe, as constable, whipped two men about the years 1817 and 1818,—one for stealing a piece of broadcloth at the woolen-mill, the other for stealing a silver spoon at Capt. Samuel Bradley's.

"'At a justice court holden at Torrington, in the county of Litchfield, on the 15th day of January, 1830, in presence of R. C. Abernethy, justice of the peace for said county holding the same, Nelson Fyler, of said Torrington, was brought before said court by virtue of a warrant issued by the said R. C. Abernethy, . . . on complaint of Luther Cook, grand juror of said Torrington, charging the said Nelson Fyler that on the 14th day of January, 1830, at Torrington aforesaid, did feloniously take, steal, and carry away one certain gold finger-ring, with a stone set therein, of the value of five dollars, the proper estate of Ransom Hine, of said Torrington, against the peace and contrary to the form of the statute in such case made and provided; and the said Nelson Fyler, being put to plead, for plea says he is not guilty in manner and form as in such complaint is alleged. And this court having heard the evidence, as well on the part of the State as of the said Nelson Fyler, find that the said Nelson Fyler is guilty in manner and in form as in said complaint is alleged, and also find that the said ring was, when stolen, of the value of two dollars fifty cents. It is therefore considered and adjudged that the said Nelson Fyler pay a fine of five dollars to the treasurer of the town of Torrington, together with the costs of the prosecution, taxed at nine dollars and thirty cents, and also pay to the said Ransom Hine seven dollars and fifty cents, being treble the value of said ring stolen, as aforesaid; and the said Nelson Fyler, neglecting and refusing to pay said fine and costs, shall be punished by whipping four stripes on his naked body and pay the costs of prosecution, and stand committed till this judgment be complied with.

"'RUSSELL C. ABERNETHY, *Justice of the Peace.*'

"The warrant for execution was granted, and delivered to William Leach, constable, the same day; but tradition says the prisoner was whipped, but on his way to prison escaped from the constable.

"This is said to have been the last case of whipping in the town."

A PROSECUTION FOR PROFANITY.

"'To Ebenezer Norton, Esq., his majesty's justice of the peace for Litchfield County, in Connecticut:

"'Benjamin Whiting, grand juror for said county of Litchfield for the time being, and other informing officers for said town and county, on their oath, in the name and behalf of our sovereign lord the now king, complaint and information make against Matthew Grant, of Torrington, in said county, for breach of law, for that he, the said Matthew, being at the dwelling-house of Epaphras Sheldon, Esq., and at Mr. Ebenezer Coe's, in Torrington, on or about the 21st day of January last past, and several of his majesty's subjects being present, the said Matthew did at the aforesaid place, in a very tumultuous and angry way and manner, did with a loud voice swear by God vainly, rashly, and in a passion and profanely, and used those vain words following: viz., "The south end of Torrington is as bad as hell, and that the Wilsons would all go to hell, and that they would go to the devil," and many other rash and profane words did then and there express in a very wicked way and manner, all which the complainers say was contrary to the peace of our sovereign lord the king and the law of this colony, and pray that the said Matthew Grant may be proceeded with as the law directs, made and provided in such cases.

"'Dated at Torrington this 5th day of March, 1773.

"'Joseph Allen,
"'Joseph Tanter,
"'Benjamin Beach, } *Evidence for the king.*

"'Benj. Whiting,
"'Noah Wilson,
"'Isaac Goodwin, } *Grand Jury.*

"'Ephraim Bancroft,
"'Jabez Gillett, } *Constables of Torrington.*'

"On the back of this paper is written the order for Mr. Grant's arrest, dated Sept. 23, 1773, or six months after the complaint was made, by which time the hot excitement had probably cooled down a little."

SLAVERY.

In January, 1837, a number of the citizens of this county met in Wolcottville for the purpose of organizing a county anti-slavery society; but when they "began to look around for a place for the meeting of the convention," says the Rev. Mr. Orcutt, "they found every church and public and private hall closed against them, and heard whisperings of threatenings against any who might have the noble daring to encounter the pro-slavery element of the village and of the town. At this juncture a barn was offered for the use of the convention, and it was promptly accepted, and fitted for the occasion. It was not the first time that strangers found the shelter in a barn, 'because there was no room in the inn.' In that barn the friends of impartial liberty and justice gathered in goodly numbers, some of them the most reliable and respectable citizens of Litchfield County. The barn was filled,—the floor, scaffolds, hay-mow, and stables. It was an intense cold day in January, and there was much suffering from the severity of the weather. The convention was called to order, and Roger S. Mills, of New Hartford, appointed chairman. The Rev. Daniel Coe, of Winsted, offered prayer. After appointing a committee to nominate permanent officers, the convention was addressed by the Rev. Nathaniel Colver, agent of the American society, and others. The county society was then organized, and the following officers appointed: President, Roger S. Mills; Vice-Presidents, Erastus Lyman, of Goshen, Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade, of Washington, Gen. Uriel Tuttle, of Torringford, and Jonathan Coe, of Winsted; Secretary, Rev. R. M. Chipman, of Harwinton; Treasurer, Dr. E. D. Hudson, of Torringford. While thus peacefully engaged, though suffering with the cold, and counseling together for the relief of the oppressed and the elevation of humanity, a furious mob was collecting in the village, and elevating their courage for their deeds of violence by the intoxicating cup. A class of men from the adjoining town, as well as from Torrington, had gathered for the very purpose of disturbing this meeting, if it should attempt to exercise the liberties of religious and civil citizens. This mob, after parading the streets, making hideous and threatening noises, gathered around the barn, and by their deafening shouts, the blowing of horns, and the ringing the alarm of fire by the bell of the Congregational church, and the display of brute force, broke up the meeting, which hastily took an adjournment. Then the old Puritan spirit was manifested by the Torringford people, who offered the use of their meeting-house to the convention, and it repaired to that place, and continued the session two days. The opposition in Torringford, though violent, was undemonstrative, for lack of the mob element and rum, and partially from the fact that the fury of the mob had run its race in Wolcottville. When the convention left the barn, the shouts, thumping of pans and kettles, and the furious ringing of the church-bell characterized pandemonium broken loose. When the people were leaving Wolcottville in their sleighs, the entire village seemed to be a bedlam. That good man, Deacon Ebenezer Rood, was set upon in his sleigh, to overturn him and frighten his horses. This excited his righteous indignation, and in a voice of defiance he shouted to them, 'Rattle your pans, hoot and toot, ring your bells, you pesky fools, if it does you any good;' then put his horses on a run and cleared himself from the gang.

"When the meeting assembled in Torringford it was inspired with new life, energy, and courage. The beacon-fires of liberty and freedom blazed much higher than they would but for the violence manifested in the village. Deacon Rood's spirit of defiance to the mob took possession of the whole company, and every man and woman enlisted in the cause gloried in the name of Abolitionist, and felt anointed for the work of preaching 'deliverance to the captives in chains.' Such was the beginning of anti-slavery agitation and times in the town where John Brown—'Ossawattomie Brown'—was born.

"This society, moved now as well by the sense that despotism had come to their own doors and threatened the very sacredness of church and homes as by the thought of freedom for the slave, proceeded to hold monthly meetings throughout the county. These meetings were held in barns and sheds, in groves and houses, and anywhere that the people would assemble for such a purpose. It raised funds by systematic

method, distributed tracts, books, and papers. The State Charter Oak Society was organized in 1838, and employed lecturing agents, who besides lecturing solicited subscribers to the anti-slavery papers and scattered anti-slavery literature.

"They were opposed everywhere, and yet moved on in their work as though everybody knew they were right. They were called all sorts of opprobrious names; were proscribed and derided as 'nigger friends,' disturbers of Israel.' Some were unceremoniously excommunicated from the churches for no crime but speaking against slavery,—the very thing that many of the fathers had done for a hundred years without objection having been made. All argument with anti-slavery men started with the Bible, where the Quakers started nearly one hundred years before, and this brought the question into all the churches as well as committees. Some withdrew from the churches because they deemed it sinful to hold fellowship with those who voted to uphold a system acknowledged to be guilty of more crime than any other system in the land.

"The opposition had but one argument, namely, it offended the South; slavery was for their interest. This argument had been gradually obtaining adherents from the time the Constitution of the United States was adopted. Before that some of the Southern States were as much anti-slavery as any in the North. When the South changed the spirit of proscription began to rise in the North, hence in the first meeting-house in Torrington there was no slave pew nor *nigger pew*, but in the second one there were two. These pews were located in the gallery over the stairs, boarded up so high that when the colored people sat in them they could see no part of the congregation, and could be seen by no one in the assembly. Jacob Prince, after being made a freeman by his master, Abijah Holbrook, joined the church in Goshen, and then, being placed in such a seat, and treated in other ways by the same spirit, refused to go to church, because, as he said, he was not treated as a brother, and thereafter held prayer-meetings in his own house on the Sabbath, whereupon the Goshen Church proceeded to and did excommunicate him for neglect of duty. This same Jacob is said to have been as fine a looking man, head and features, as nearly any one in the town, except the color of his skin.

"Two such pews were in the old church in Torringford, but the Rev. Samuel J. Mills (whether as a rebuke to the spirit of caste or not is not known) always seated Henry Obookiah, Thomas Hooppo, and other tawny brethren of the Sandwich Islands, when they visited him from the Cornwall mission-school, in his own pew, in the front of the congregation, quite to the dissatisfaction of some even of that congregation."

ABIJAH HOLBROOK'S LETTER OF EMANCIPATION.

"Know all men by these presents, that I, Abijah Holbrook, of Torrington, in the county of Litchfield and State of Connecticut, being influenced by motives of humanity and benevolence, believing that all mankind by nature are entitled to equal liberty and freedom; and whereas I, the said Holbrook, agreeable to the laws and customs of this State, and the owner and possessor of two certain negroes which are of that class that are called slaves for life, viz., Jacob Prince, a male negro, and Ginne, a female, wife of said Jacob; and whereas the said negroes to this time have served me with faithfulness and fidelity, and they being now in the prime and vigor of life, and appear to be well qualified as to understanding and economy to maintain and support themselves by their own industry, and they manifesting a great desire to be delivered from slavery and bondage,

"I therefore, the said Abijah Holbrook, do by these presents freely and absolutely emancipate the said Jacob and Ginne, and they are hereby discharged from all authority, title, claim, control, and demand that I, the said Holbrook, now have or ever had in or unto the persons or services of them, the said Jacob and Ginne, and they, from and after the date hereof, shall be entitled to their liberty and freedom, and to transact business for themselves in their own names and for their own benefit and use.

"To witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 18th day of August, A.D. 1798.

"ABIJAH HOLBROOK."

JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, known to history as "Ossawattomie Brown," was born in this town,—in the house an engraving of which is herewith shown,—May 9, 1800.



HOUSE WHERE JOHN BROWN WAS BORN.

The history of this in some respects remarkable man is so well known that no extended notice is deemed necessary in this connection. Sufficeth it to say that he carried his Quixotic attempt to liberate the serfs of American bondage into the heart of slavedom, and met his tragic fate by hanging at Charleston, Va., Dec. 2, 1859.

CHAPTER LX.

TORRINGTON (Continued).

Wolcottville—Its Inception—United Movements—The Village in 1819—In 1836—In 1881—Seneca Lodge, F. and A. M.—Wolcottville Savings Bank—Brooks Brothers' Banking-Office—Physicians—Attorneys—Torringford—Holbrook's Mills—Hart's Hollow—Torrington Hollow—Wrightville—Burrville.

VILLAGES AND HAMLETS.

WOLCOTTVILLE.*

"THE first business transaction that led the way of all others in building Wolcottville as a village was

* Name changed to Torrington in 1881.

the purchasing by Amos Wilson of the proprietors of the town the mill-privileges on Waterbury River, west branch, in March, 1751,—the site known since as that of Wilson's mill. He was then twenty-five years of age; had been in the town less than a year; was the owner of fifty acres of land given him by his father; and by this transaction started himself in business for life. His brother Noah had been in the town seven or eight years, and was the owner, at this time, of two or three hundred acres of land. The next step of progress was the formation of the stock company, and the building of the mill soon after, probably the same year. The company bought at different times various portions of the pine timber-land, and Noah and Amos Wilson bought for their individual possession strip after strip, as the owners were willing to sell, until a considerable part of the pine-timber was under their control. In October, 1752, Amos Wilson married Zerviah Grant, daughter of William Grant, one of the proprietors of the mill,—a transaction with a foresight to business as well as domestic felicity,—and made his home west of the mill, near the present residence of Mr. Burton Patterson.

"The next enterprise of Amos Wilson was a store and a shoe-shop. His account-book, still preserved, reveals the extent of this department of usefulness, as well as the work done at the mill. The earliest date in this book is 1759, and the book shows that there had been another previous to this, kept by Amos Wilson.

"It was this saw-mill that was to clear the pine-timber from the swamp and open the way for a beautiful village. This timber was valuable. Mast Swamp has been represented as a worthless piece of territory, so much so that the committee, in laying out the town, could scarcely devise a plan to dispose of it, whereas it was reserved during all the other divisions, for the reason that it was of such value that every proprietor demanded his share in proportion to the amount of his list. For twenty years the proprietors, by various committees, protected the pine-timber, and ordered prosecutions in court, even at large expense, upon any person who should cut it, and for what reason? Because it was so worthless? Any of the old proprietors would have laughed at the idea. They had houses and barns to build; and they knew that pine-lumber was far preferable and more durable than hemlock for such purposes, and to suppose to the contrary is a disparagement of the keen-sighted calculations of the fathers of Torrington. Many of the farmers cut this timber as they needed it; hired the use of Wilson's mill to saw it, and worked at the mill night and day to that end, and then used it at their homes; and after this process had been going on fifty years and more, they sold their lots with what remained on them, some of them, as the deeds show, for sixty dollars and over per acre. Between 1790 and 1800, Roger Wilson and Roswell Wilson bought, in company and separately, between twenty and thirty of these lots, paying the above prices for a number of them.

"A highway through the swamp was laid at the time of the first division, in 1734, half a mile north of and parallel with the Litchfield line, and crossed the West Branch some distance above Wilson's mill, passing eastward a little north of the present Congregational parsonage, and was a traveled road very early. It was, indeed, the only road through the swamp for twenty or more years. In 1752 a highway was laid through the swamp, near the middle, from north to south, twenty feet wide, which is now Main Street. In the same year another one was laid from the mill-place 'east, twenty feet wide, until it comes into the other road.' That is now Water Street. The other highway, known now as South Main Street, was made at a later date. The first road leading to Waterbury began at the west end of the bridge above Wilson's mill, and passed down on the south side of the river, crossing the brook below the park, and was called the New Haven road. The old Litchfield road came down the ravine into the New Haven road near this brook. On the east side of the river a highway was laid in 1752, from the Litchfield line running north as far as the pine-timber division of land. This road was extended south into Litchfield, and became a traveled road quite early, and several dwellings were standing on it before 1800.

"On the New Haven road there were settlers long before any houses were built in Wolcottville. Paul Peck had his hermit's house near this road some time before 1776. Samuel Brooker owned his hundred acres of land in this vicinity, and built his house near the site of Mr. Charles F. Church's present dwelling, about 1785. Below this dwelling resided a Mr. Elwell and Solomon Morse. Capt. Perkins lived in a house on the site of Mr. Frederick Taylor's present homestead. On the Litchfield road, some distance west from the New Haven road, were the homes of Thomas Coe, Asahel Wilcox, Chester Brooker, and others. Some of the land along this New Haven road and near the river has been under cultivation longer than any in the original town of Torrington. It was in this vicinity or up the Litchfield road that Josiah Grant resided in 1734, when he hired four or five acres of land then 'broken up on Waterbury River,' within the territory of Torrington. A carding and cloth-dressing mill was built opposite Wilson's saw-mill, on the river, at an early period. Joseph Blake dressed cloth at this mill many years, and is said to have come to the town for this purpose. Amos Wilson's account with Mr. Blake begins in 1769, and therefore it is probable that the mill was built before that time. This mill was gone in 1794. It is likely that when it began to decay, Joseph Taylor built the one that stood near the rock on the south side of the river, some fifty rods below Wilson's mill, and that Joseph Blake continued to work for Mr. Taylor at this second carding-mill, which became a flax-mill,

then a turning-mill, and was finally consumed by fire.

"Wilson's new grist-mill was built in 1794, below and adjoining the saw-mill, where now the Messrs. Hotchkiss' planing-mill stands; and the old saw-mill continued some years until rebuilt.

"Several dwellings were built very early on the road east of Waterbury River, opposite the present Valley Park, and in one of these John Brooker and his wife Jerusha began housekeeping after their marriage in 1783. They afterwards lived a number of years in the house said to have been built by Ambrose Potter, a little east of the foundry, now owned by Turner, Seymour & Company. Mr. John Brooker built a house where Mr. L. W. Coe's dwelling now stands in 1803, which was the first frame raised in Wolcottville. Benoni Leach built a house the same summer opposite Mr. Brooker's, east side of the Waterbury road, there being a strife as to which house should be raised first. Mr. Brooker won the day by about a week.

"The night after Mr. Brooker's house was raised, a large company of men engaged in raising a high pole ornamented with rams' horns and the like, and named the place 'Orleans Village.' This is the name used in most of the deeds for ten or fifteen years afterwards. After Mr. Brooker finished his house, he made it his home for a few years only, keeping it as a tavern.

"Daniel Potter, of Johnstown, N. Y., bought in 1804, of Mr. Brooker and his wife, land where the Coe furniture-store now stands, and built a store building on it and a dwelling, which buildings were occupied by his brother, Ambrose Potter. When this dwelling was raised one of the sides fell, killing one man and hurting a number of others, which fact was indelibly fixed upon the mind of a young girl, and hence remembered to the present day. Mr. Potter sold this property to Ephraim Sanford, of Newtown, Conn., who took possession and went on with the store, and also bought the tavern, and about a year after Mr. Sanford was on his way to New Haven with a load of cheese, when the horses ran away and he was killed. His executors sold the store to Russell Bull and Frederick Robbins, of Wethersfield, in 1808. Mr. Bull, soon after, bought Mr. Robbins' half, and continued the store a number of years. Ambrose Potter built the tavern on the site of the American House for his brother Daniel, and afterwards owned and occupied it several years as a tavern. Between 1804 and 1812 a number of dwellings were erected in the village, and in 1814 the school-house, which stood on the east side of Main Street, where the present *Register* printing-office stands.

"When John Brooker was making plans to build his house, which became a public-house, Joseph Taylor was arranging to build a tavern where the Allen house now stands. His sudden decease in 1802 delayed the enterprise for a time, but about 1819, Mrs. Taylor and her son, Uri Taylor, completed the house, and thereafter kept it as a public-house for a number of years. In the winter of 1813, Joseph Allyn, Jr., bought the water-power and privileges from Wilson's mill to the flax-mill of the following persons for two hundred and eighty dollars: Roswell Wilson, Benjamin Phelps, Norman Wilson, Lemuel North, Samuel Beach and his wife, Keziah Beach, Joseph Allyn, Jonah Allyn, Roger Wilson, and Guy Wolcott. He sold it in the spring for the same price to Frederick Wolcott, of Litchfield, and Guy Wolcott, of Torrington; deed dated May 3, 1813. The Wolcotts purchased another plot, below the first, at the same time; and upon this they erected that year the woolen-mill. They purchased several other pieces of land, giving the owners until the next September to remove the timber. On the day of the raising of the woolen-mill, the Rev. Alexander Gillett being present, as well as a large number of the people of the town, proposed that the name of the place be changed; in response to which a call was made: 'What shall we call it? Name it.' He answered, 'Wolcottville,' and to this all agreed, and Wolcottville it is.

"In 1813, Nathan Gillett, who married a daughter of Deacon Guy Wolcott, was residing in the house north of the bridge, on the west side of Main Street. This house he built about 1808 or 1809, and occupied it until 1817, when he removed West.

"There were two or three houses built on the north side of the river between 1806 and 1810. At the northwest part of the village there were probably but two or three dwellings before 1800 within the territory now regarded as Wolcottville.

"In the *Gazetteer* of the States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, printed in 1819, we have the following description of this village:

"'Wolcottville, a village of eighteen houses, has been built principally since 1802, and is an active, flourishing place. Its growth has been chiefly owing to the establishment of an extensive woolen-factory, which now is owned principally by His Excellency Oliver Wolcott. It is one of the largest establishments of the kind in the State, employing about forty workmen, and manufacturing from twenty-five to thirty-five yards of broadcloth daily, of an average value of six dollars per yard. The cloths made have a substantial texture, and are manufactured in a style scarcely inferior to the highest finished English cloths.'

"Barber's 'History of Connecticut,' published in 1836, says,—

"'Wolcottville, the principal village in the town of Torrington, is situated in a valley near the southern boundary of the town, at the junction of the two branches of the Waterbury or Naugatuck River, twenty-six miles from Hartford, forty from New Haven, and seventeen from the New Haven and Northampton Canal at Avon. The village consists of about forty dwelling-houses, a handsome Congregational church, a three-story brick building used as a house of worship by various denominations, and also as an academy, four mercantile stores, two taverns, a post-office, and an extensive woolen-factory. The Congregational church stands at the northern extremity of the village, but, owing to the limited extent of the engraving, it could not be introduced. The brick building used for a house of worship is on the left, over which is seen the Litchfield turnpike, passing over the heights westward. The woolen-factory is the large building with a spire. This factory went into operation in 1813. One of the principal owners was the late Oliver Wolcott, Esq., formerly Governor of the State; the village owes its rise principally to this establishment. A short distance westward of the factory an establishment for the manufacture of brass is now erecting: it is believed to be the only one of the kind at present in the United States.'

"Wolcottville now contains thirty stores of all varieties, two hotels, four churches, a town-hall, a town clerk's office, a graded school building, the granite block, containing Wadam's Hall, a large hall for public assemblies, one bank, two daguerreian galleries, a post-office, one printing-office, issuing a weekly paper, and eight copartnership manufacturing companies, employing a capital of seven hundred thousand dollars.

"Its professional men are four settled pastors, five practicing physicians, and two lawyers. The graded school has a gentleman as principal, and six lady teachers."

SENECA LODGE, F. AND A. M.

This lodge was chartered June 13, 1817, with the following members: Chauncey Humphrey, Samuel and Leonard Hurlbut, Drake Mills, Henry Palmer, Aaron Smith, Amos Bradley, Hugh Kearney, William Crum, Lemuel Hurlbut, Truman S. Wetmore, John McAlpin, Daniel Phelps, Jr., William Bunnel, Stephen Fyler, Joseph D. Humphrey, Charles Andrus, John Wetmore (2d), Elisha Hinsdale, Raphael Marshall, Russell C. Abernethy, Asahel Smith, Edward Taylor, Samuel Bradley, Norman Wilson, Israel Coe, Christopher Pierce, James Green, Miles Beach, George Lyman, Norman Fowler, Alanson H. Kimberly, Joseph R. Judson, Phineas Reed, Ichabod Loomis. The lodge met at the dwelling of Stephen Fyler, at Newfield, until 1823, since which time it has been located at Wolcottville. There was no communication of the lodge from June, 1833, to December, 1836, after which they renewed and continued them until 1840, and then surrendered the charter to the Grand Lodge. In 1860, upon the petition of the following persons, the charter was returned: Samuel Burr, Russell C. Abernethy, Rev. J. F. Covell, Allen G. Brady, Henry J. Allen, Sr., William H. Moore, George B. Fish, Uri Taylor, James Palmer, Isaac C. Palmer, Edward Pierpont, James Ashborn.

The first officers were Truman S. Wetmore, W. M.; Russell C. Abernethy, S. W.; John McAlpin, J. W.; Aaron Smith, Treas.; Daniel Phelps, Sr., Sec.; Carlton Humphrey, S. D.; Alanson Kimberly, J. D.; Ichabod Loomis, Tyler.

The present officers are J. W. Brothwell, W. M.; Charles Alldis, S. W.; James Bell, J. W.; James Alldis, Treas.; O. R. Luther, Sec.; John D. Bishop, S. D.; Herman W. Huke, J. D.; Albert L. Tuttle, Tyler.

THE WOLCOTTVILLE SAVINGS BANK

was organized in 1868, with Francis N. Holley, President; Joseph F. Calhoun, Vice-President; and Frank L. Hungerford, Secretary and Treasurer. The present officers are as follows: Joseph F. Calhoun, President; Isaac W. Brooks, Treasurer; Joseph F. Calhoun, Ransom Holley, Bradley R. Agard, Lyman W. Coe, Elisha Turner, and Isaac W. Brooks, Directors.

BROOKS BROTHERS' BANKING-HOUSE.

This is a bank of discount and deposit, established by John W. and Isaac W. Brooks in 1872.

PHYSICIANS.

The following physicians have practiced in this town:* Erastus Bancroft, William Bostwick, Stephen E. Calkins, Adelbert M. Calkins, Jarvis Case, Isaac Day, Penfield Goodsell, Edward M. Hatch, Thatcher Swift Hanchett, Elkanah Hodges, Erasmus D. Hudson, Geo. O. Jarvis, Elijah Lyman, Jeremiah W. Phelps, Bela St. John, Joel Soper, Samuel Woodward, Elijah Woodward, L. H. Wood, Gideon H. Welch, Edward A. Kunkle, and —— Cole. The oldest settled physician is Dr. T. S. Hanchett, who was born in Canaan, Conn., Nov. 8, 1838. He commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Homer Darling, of East Douglass, Mass. He subsequently attended at the Medical Department of Harvard, and after remaining there one year entered the United States navy as hospital steward on the "Wamsutta." After leaving the service he returned to Harvard, later spent one year with Dr. A. W. Bennett, of Uxbridge, Mass., and in 1864 graduated from Bellevue Hospital, New York. He was an assistant of Dr. Wm. Welch, of Norfolk, one year, and in 1865 settled in Wolcottville, where he has since resided.

TORRINGFORD.

"Shubael Griswold's tavern was probably the first institution of a public character in Torringford. It is possible that it was something more than a tavern, for he may have kept articles of merchandise answering to a store, such as teas, indigo, sugar, and farm productions, as did Amos Wilson, John Whiting, and Noah North, on the west side of the town. Not long after Mr. Griswold's tavern became established, Benjamin Bissell opened a house of entertainment a little farther north, on Torringford Street, east side of the road, which was in full operation in 1776, for it is stated that during the Revolution the women of the eastern part of the town, whose husbands and sons were in the army, assembled at this tavern at certain times to obtain information from or concerning the soldiers and the army. Afterwards David Soper kept a tavern near the First meeting-house, which he continued a number of years. Another tavern was kept near the Greenwoods.

"William Battell, of Woodbury, bought ten acres of land, adjoining Rev. Samuel J. Mills' house on the south, on the 9th of October, 1783, giving for it three hundred and five pounds. On this land he erected a store building, and in it kept a store for many years. Mr. Battell was about thirty-five years of age when he settled in Torringford, and entered upon his mercantile business with energy and good judgment, as is indicated by the location he chose for himself. There was but one store in the town at the time, that

* The list is given in alphabetical order, not in order of settlement.

being Dr. Hodges', on the west side, and Torringford was fast becoming a populous region by immigration and the growing up of the young people of the families of the first settlers. Dr. Samuel Woodward had recently established his home here as a practicing physician, and the place needed just such a store as Mr. Battell opened to the public; and although he was under the necessity of transporting his merchandise to Hartford and New Haven at first with ox-carts, yet he succeeded well, and his store became the place of a large amount of business transactions. He bought and shipped all kinds of farm produce,—grains, butter, cheese, pork, beef, eggs, and flax,—and brought in return all the articles usually sold at country stores in those days,—dry-goods, including silks and satins, imported broadcloths of costly style, groceries, hardware, drugs, shoes, and leather. All the various kinds of mercantile goods that at the present day are found by visiting a dozen stores were then crowded into one and called a country store. Such a store was not complete without a choice variety of wines, brandies, and liquors of all kinds, imported and of home manufacture; and this was not all: the people drank liquors by the gallon and barrel, and some of them made themselves drunk, and wallowed in the mire like beasts, as well as at the present day. The familiar pretense that persons did not become intoxicated and stagger in the streets, swear and fight and run horses and carouse, just like drunken men, is too shallow to be repeated by intelligent people. It may go for par a thousand years hence, but not quite yet. It was not a peculiarity of one store nor of one community to sell and use intoxicating drinks, but was the practice of a great portion of both stores and communities throughout the United States before and many years after the year 1800. Mr. Battell had also a manufactory of potash, which was an article of extensive sale in those days.

"He sold his store and the ten acres of land and the potash-works to his sons William and Joseph; the latter being in Norfolk in 1808, and probably retired from business life. His son William continued the store until about 1830.

"Nathaniel Smith, of Milford, and later of Bethlehem, came to Torringford a young man, and was clerk in the store of William Battell three years, when he engaged in the mercantile business for himself in a store at Griswold's Corners, where he continued until his death, in 1854, a period of forty-six years. He married Harriet, the daughter of Daniel Winchell, and built and resided in the brick house on the west side of the street at that place. He was appointed postmaster in 1812, and held the office without interruption forty-two years, a case probably without a parallel in this country, and was a very upright and careful business man, and highly esteemed among business men generally, his credit in New York and elsewhere being of the highest kind, and for a number of years he did a large business; but Wolcottville began to be the market for farmers' produce, and hence also of mercantile trade, and especially after the railroad was established. Therefore Torringford, as to commercial life, must decline, while the valleys surrounding it should increase. Mr. Smith's son, Charles B. Smith, came to Wolcottville as a merchant, and the business at the old store was not great during the last few years that it was continued.

"Quite an extensive tannery and shoe-shop had been conducted in the early time of Torringford, on the corner where Nathaniel Smith built his brick house, and here also he set up, in the rear of his dwelling, a leach for the making of potash.

"The brick building a short distance south of the church was used some years, beginning about 1860, by Darius Wilson, as a wagon- and blacksmith-shop. He removed to Wolcottville, and then West. Another wagon-shop stood half a mile east, and was a busy place a number of years, several men being regularly employed in making wagons, some of which were for the Southern market. This shop was started about 1840."

HOLBROOK'S MILLS.

"Abijah Holbrook came from Bellingham, Mass., to Goshen, and in July, 1787, bought, in company with Fisk Beach, land of Daniel Mills, of Goshen, at the place on Naugatuck River afterwards known as Holbrook's mills, and later as Appley's mills. When Mr. Holbrook and Beach made the purchase there was a forge or iron-works on the land, an attempt having been made to obtain iron from the ore found in this region, but the quantity obtained was not sufficient to encourage this kind of enterprise. Mr. Holbrook and Beach built a grist-mill and saw-mill, and Mr. Holbrook erected the building that is now falling to the ground a little south of the mill. Its ruins show that it was once more than an ordinary house. Mr. Holbrook was a man of wealth, and a 'polished gentleman, far in advance of his generation in that particular.' Elijah Pond, being brother-in-law to Mr. Holbrook, removed from Grafton, Mass., about 1790, and engaged in the mill and other enterprises with his brother-in-law, and it is thought they had a purpose or intent to work the foundry, in connection with the iron mine on Walnut Mountain. Sylvanus Holbrook, a nephew of Abijah, came from Massachusetts very early in the present century, and resided some years in the vicinity of his uncle, and removed to Goshen, where he died. He did a mercantile business in Baltimore, which required his absence from home some months of each year.

"About the year 1800, Capt. Elisha Hinsdale came from Canaan to this place and engaged in the manufacture of scythes and axes and general blacksmithing. Here were made in large quantities for those days the celebrated 'clover-leaf' scythe and axes, and were carried in wagons to water transportations. Soon after, or about the time the Hinsdales came to this place, Josiah Appley became a resident, and

finally the owner of much of the property of the place. He built a grist-mill a little north of Holbrook's, on the Hall Meadow brook.

"Abijah Holbrook died in 1812, and in 1814 his widow, Mary, sold the homestead, grist-mill, and saw-mill to Erastus Lyman and Thearon Beach, of Goshen, for two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars, and removed from the place to Western New York. In 1816, Elisha Hinsdale sold his lands to his brother, Deacon Abel, and removed West, and from that day all business interests in that locality have taken the down-hill course until only one old mill building is left, and that looks as if ready to tumble down any day. There are two dwellings that are occupied, which are the only things that show signs of life except the trees, which grow with a thrift almost surprising to Connecticut people. The little graveyard, filled with graves, stands on the bank of the river, and is very beautiful, because of its quietness, in its almost unbroken solitude, where the tumult of the great city will never disturb the ashes that rest there, while the wild birds of the woods will sing their marvelous songs above the dust of some of the noble sons and daughters of the honored pilgrims."

HART'S HOLLOW.

"About a mile above Holbrook's mills, at a place called Hart's Hollow, in the edge of the town of Goshen, quite a business was conducted in making clocks about 1820; a number of buildings were erected, and for a time the place assumed considerable importance, and as the natural outlet of the place was through Torrington, the place seemed a part of Torrington, and the inhabitants usually attended Torrington church.

TORRINGTON HOLLOW.

"This locality was originally known as Poverty Hollow, subsequently Cotton Hollow, and finally Torrington Hollow.

"In February, 1813, Elijah B. Loomis, of New York, and Elisha Loomis and Abner M. Warriner, of Torrington, entered into partnership, and built a mill or factory for the purpose of manufacturing cotton, woolen, and other goods at this place. The factory was located near the bridge on Goshen turnpike, and was built in 1813. The next January other persons entered the partnership, under the name of the Torrington Manufacturing Company, and the firm consisted of Elisha Loomis, Elijah B. Loomis, Abner M. Warriner, John W. Walker, Christopher Pierce, James Green, and William Dexter, the stock being eight thousand dollars.

"In the next September it was mortgaged to David Wadhams and David Thomas, of Goshen, to procure capital to insure success in the making of goods. This business enterprise, like the first woolen-mill at Wolcottville, does not appear to have had any great success in making money, for it struggled along some years under disadvantages, yet with much apparent effort, but did not prosper. The cotton was spun in the mill, then sent abroad among the farmers to be woven, and although it brought new work to many homes, it is doubtful if every one who undertook to weave made a success of it, and with all the difficulties attending the work, there would have been no success but for the high price of the cloth, which sold from thirty to forty cents per yard.

"A store was also put up in connection with the factory, or about the same time, and was conducted by Mr. Green.

"In 1827 the cotton-factory was sold for debt, and changed hands several times until it came into the hands of Erastus Hodges, and as he had found success in nearly every enterprise he had undertaken, he pushed forward this with money and much energy, and he also interested himself largely in the making of clocks about the same time. Norris North engaged in the clock business about 1820, and Mr. Hodges became interested with him, if he was not a partner. The clocks were made at first in Harvey Palmer's old carding-machine, then in a part of Ormel Leach's grist-mill, and after that in a building called the clock-factory. Mr. Hodges also took the store of James Green, placing his sons in it and in the mill, to give them a start in business life. The store was removed to Wolcottville previous to 1834, and continued some time by these sons, with the aid of their father.

"In 1835 the brass-foundry was started by Mr. Hodges and others, and the buildings were located below the bridge on the east bank, where they are now in a falling condition. This business was started with the purpose of making brass kettles by the battery or hammering process; the preparations for the work were quite ample, and an agent was sent to Europe to procure men and machinery, and considerable quantity of machinery was shipped from Europe, but the vessel was wrecked and all was lost. Calamity and disaster attended nearly every effort in this undertaking, and after a little time the brass business at this place was purchased by Israel Coe, then of Wolcottville, engaged in the same enterprise.

"After some years these buildings were fitted for smelting ore, in hope of obtaining nickel; but the metal was not found to exist in sufficient quantities, or the process of separation was too costly to make it profitable to continue the work.

"After the business of making clocks was discontinued, a lock-factory was established, in which George D. Wadhams, Mr. Goodwin, and Edmund Wooding were interested and engaged. When the lock business was closed, the building was used for making skates until the skate company removed.

"In 1869, Chester L. Smith, from Litchfield, purchased this property, which the skate company had vacated, and commenced the manufacture of toys. After one year he began the making of sleds for children, which business he continued with success until his decease, in August, 1876. Since then his sons,

Ralph R. Smith and Chester L. Smith, have continued the same business.

WRIGHTVILLE.

"Wrightville, a cluster of a dozen houses, was the outgrowth of the scythe-factory, organized in 1852 as a stock company, mostly of farmers, for the purpose of manufacturing scythes and hoes, with a certified stock of six thousand dollars, the stockholders being Uri L. Whiting, Robert Wright, Albro W. Cowles, Rodney Brace, George W. Loomis, Daniel A. Grant, William A. Grant, Augustus Grant, Daniel Brown, Charles Hotchkiss, Frederick A. Griswold, Phineas North, Rodney Pierce. The officers were Phineas North president, with Rodney Brace, Albro W. Cowles, Charles Hotchkiss directors. A commodious building was erected of stone, and machinery for conducting the work in an advantageous manner was placed in the building. The company subsequently failed."

BURRVILLE.

This hamlet is located in the northeastern part of the town, and its history is thus given in Orcutt's "History of Torrington":

"Elias Gilbert, of New Haven, bought land at this place of David Soper in 1812, on the west side of the river. This he sold the next year to Isaac Gilbert, with 'bark-house and tan-vats' on it. In 1816, Newton Rossiter bought land of David Soper, on the east side of the river, and in 1817 he bought of Chester Loomis a hammer-shop, which had been owned by Isaac Gilbert, and was probably built by him. In 1818, Mr. Rossiter bought Isaac Gilbert's tannery, and engaged in the tanning and shoe business extensively, and hence the name Rossiterville, by which the place was known a number of years.

"In about 1828 or 1829, Mr. Rossiter, having exchanged with the State of Connecticut his property at this place for 'Western lands,' removed West. The old tannery is now owned and used by Mr. J. M. Burr as a grist-mill and shingle-mill.

"Bricks were made at first on Torringford Street, near the old Burr tavern, and afterwards two or three kilns were established between that place and the Hollow, one of which, near Burrville, is still continued by Mr. John M. Burr. The Haydens, also on Torringford Street, made large quantities of bricks.

"While the tannery was in successful progress, Mr. Milo Burr entered upon the work of reducing the pine-timber then covering the valley at this place to lumber. For this end he had three saw-mills in full operation a number of years, and the larger part of his success in life resulted from this lumber trade. Other enterprises he pursued with much energy, and for the hope of public good, the enlarging of the place; but most of these efforts were to his own disadvantage, while the pine-timber brought some compensation of comfort.

"In 1851 he built a dam on the mountain west of the village, and constructed what is well known as Burr's reservoir, a most beautiful sheet of water, in the woods among the rocky hills. The place and scenery are as wild and lonely as any civilized creature could wish, except as to extent. Once the dam gave way, and the rushing waters came down the mountain gorge with such a noise as to give warning, and no lives were lost except one little child. The water in the reservoir is as clean and clear as is ever secured for family use, and the people of Burrville can have water with a hundred feet pressure in their houses at very little cost. On the brook leading from the reservoir to the village, near the latter, Mr. Milo Burr built in 1854 a large building to be used as a manufactory. This was occupied some time by Mr. Gale, under the first patent for putting up condensed milk by preserving with sugar. He began this work at Wolcottville, but removed to this place, as one reason, because of the purity of the water here obtained. He removed to Dutchess Co., N. Y., where his enterprise is in most successful operation, it having become of great importance to the people of large cities.

"On Saturday, May 12, 1877, this building was consumed by fire.

"Newton Rossiter, while conducting the tannery, kept a small store, probably in his own dwelling. Afterwards Capt. Milo Burr and Beach Baker removed the store building once used at Greenwoods Street for a people's store to Burrville, and Mr. Baker kept a store for a short time. Nelson Roberts took this store in 1848, and conducted it fourteen years, and then sold it to Lewis Johnson, who remained in it two years, and sold to Mr. E. S. Minor, who is still the merchant and railroad agent at the place. There is a post-office at the place, Mr. John M. Burr, postmaster.

CHAPTER LXI.

TORRINGTON (Continued).

Congregational Church, Torrington—Congregational Church, Torringford — Wolcottville Congregational Church — Methodist Episcopal Church, Wolcottville — Trinity Church, Wolcottville — St. Francis' Church, Wolcottville—Baptist Church, Newfield—Methodist Episcopal Church, Newfield.

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.*

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TORRINGTON.

THE first movement towards the organization of this church was a memorial presented to the General Assembly by Daniel Stoughton in October, 1739, asking to be organized into a society, and that taxes might be imposed for the "support of a gospel ministry." This memorial was signed by the following names: Jacob Strong, Jr., Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., William Grant, Jonathan Coe, Daniel Thrall, Isaac Hig-

* Condensed from Orcutt's "History of Torrington."

ley, Joseph Beach, Joel Thrall, Abel Beach, Ebenezer Coe, Nathaniel Barber, William Cook, Amos Filley, John Cook (2d), Hezekiah Griswold, Daniel Stoughton, Joshua Loomis, Thomas Stoughton, Jr., Jacob Strong, William Bartlett, Samuel Bartlett, Abraham Dibble, Jr., Joseph Phelps, Aaron Loomis, Samuel Phelps.

Torrington was made a town, with town privileges, in October, 1740, and thereby became an ecclesiastical society, and a tax of twopence on the pound for the support of preaching was granted.

In the next spring another tax of twopence was granted, but in the autumn it was changed to threepence on the pound, for the purpose of raising a fund towards building a meeting-house.

An extra tax to raise five hundred pounds for the settlement of a minister was also ordered by the Assembly, which was a much larger amount than many ministers received, if the money was anywhere near par at that time. Another tax was granted in 1744, and one in 1750, for the support of the gospel in the town. These taxes seem burdensome in repetition and amount, but the people were quite willing to pay them. The first petition states that some of the signers lived in Windsor, "but, being desirous of having their lands improved as fast as possible, they were willing to be taxed."

No information is given as to the success of this effort to secure the preaching of the gospel before October, 1741, but as Nathaniel Roberts was graduated in 1732, and was probably through his theological studies before 1739, he may have preached here some time before he was settled as pastor.

The only records of the organization of the church are those written by Mr. Roberts, the first pastor. He introduces the matter and gives the record thus:

"Here I shall observe some things concerning the church in Torrington in y^e^ county of Hartford.

"1st. It was first planted October 21, 1741, by Mr. Graham, Mr. Humphrey, Mr. Leavenworth, Mr. Bellamy.

"2d. The first deacon that was chosen was Ebenezer Lyman (Sen'r.), and was set apart to the office by prayer, and laying on of the hands of the pastor of said church, January 1, 1742.

"3d. The first sacrament that ever was administered in the church was January 3, 1742, and the communicants who were then members of the said church; the number was seventeen; Dea. E. Lyman and his wife, E. Lyman, Junr., and his wife, E. North and his wife, J. Coe and his wife, Jacob Strong and his wife, Abel Beach and his wife, Nathaniel Barber and his wife, John Cook and his wife, Asahel Strong."

In regard to his own marriages, he does not tell what his wives' names were before marriage, nor where they resided, though he gives the number of the day of the week on which the marriage occurred. He calls himself Mr., and not Rev., as he does also Mr. Humphrey and Mr. Bellamy, never using Rev. to a minister. Mr. was then the aristocratic class name, applied to persons only in certain stations in life.

According to this record, the first marriage ceremony he performed was July 8, 1747, over six years after he was ordained, and the next one occurred two years and a half afterwards, and therefore, to all appearance, marriages were not numerous in Torrington in those days.

The record of baptisms runs in the same style:

"January y^e^ 3, 1741–2, I baptized a child for Isaac Hygly, and her name was Susannah."

"August 29, 1742, I baptized a child for Nathaniel Barber, and his name was Nathaniel."

The church was organized at the house of John Cook, the house yet standing and known as Deacon John Cook's. Tradition says that Mr. Roberts was ordained in Deacon Cook's house. Mr. Roberts says the church was organized Oct. 21, 1741, and that he, as the pastor of the church, ordained the first deacon, Jan. 1, 1742, or two months after the organization of the church. It is not probable that two meetings of such a nature, one to organize the church and another to ordain the minister, would be held within so short a time, and therefore it is quite clear that the ordination took place at the time of the formation of the church, and that the meeting was held in John Cook's house, and the services conducted in a regular form by the ministers named by Mr. Roberts. It is also probable that Mr. Roberts, being unmarried, was residing with John Cook at the time, and remained there until his marriage, two years afterwards.

The first recorded act preparatory to the building of a meeting-house was the increase of the tax from two to threepence on a pound, in 1740; the surplus, after paying the minister's salary, was to be placed in the hands of Capt. Joseph Bird, of Litchfield, to be "improved by him as best could be" until the inhabitants should engage in building the house, when it was to be used for that purpose.

In May, 1746, the Assembly appointed Ebenezer Marsh and Joseph Bird, of Litchfield, and Nathaniel Baldwin, of Goshen, a committee to locate a site for a meeting-house, and report to the next session of that body. Upon that report, rendered October, 1746, the Assembly

"*Resolved*, That the place to build a meeting-house in said town, shall be about thirty rods northward of the house of Ebenezer Lyman, Esq., in the cross highway, which runs east and west, where said committee have set up a stake with a large heap of stones about it, the sills of said house to inclose said heap of stones."

In the following winter a frame was erected on this site, thirty feet square, with eighteen-feet posts, under the directions of a committee appointed by the town. At this stage of the house somebody thought the house too high, and this committee was dismissed and another appointed, who cut down the posts to eight feet in height. A memorial was then carried to the Assembly, which stopped the proceedings of the town, restored the first committee, and ordered the house to be built with eighteen-feet posts. An execution was granted against the persons who cut down the posts of the house, and a fine of twenty-one pounds six shillings and fivepence imposed upon them. These proceedings delayed the building of the house more than a year.

A new memorial was presented in October, 1748, for

a change of the site; a committee was appointed to look into the matter and report, which they did in May, 1749, and the place was established at a stake within the south line of a lot belonging to John Whiting, between sixty and seventy rods northward of the place which was heretofore affixed for a meeting-house, so as to include the said stake within the sills of the said house.

The meeting-house was built at the place last designated, and was standing there in October, 1751, when the road was laid running northwest from the meeting-house. It was a framed building, eighteen-feet posts, and thirty feet square. How it was covered is spoken of as a mystery, as something about the house gave it the name of the Hemlock church. It was built and seated, in the gallery and below, in the simplest manner. It is said that the seats were made of slabs, flat side up, with sticks for legs. This is tradition. Deacon John Whiting's account-book, still preserved, tells us that he was engaged at different times for many years to 1781 in repairing the seats to the meeting-house. Therefore it is probable that the seats were not stationary, and for that reason were soon out of repair.

During the summer of 1786 a meeting-house was built as individual property, and was thus owned about sixteen years, when it was made over to the Congregational society, then the established legal body. It was located a little north of Capt. Abel Beach's tavern, at the place known for many years afterwards as Torrington green. It was two-story, having two rows of windows on each side; one side of the house faced the south. The belfry, built a few years after, with a high steeple, was on the west end of the building, jutting out from the body of the house so far that the west door was on the south side of the belfry. There was a door on the south side of the building, and one on the east end. One of the conditions on the part of the society when Mr. Gillett settled here, in 1792, was that this meeting-house should be finished inside. In the "Church Manual," by Rev. J. A. McKinstry, we are told that this steeple was built in 1797, and the bell put in and the house thoroughly repaired. As to this bell, tradition says that the inhabitants contributed one hundred silver dollars, which were sent to the maker and the silver put into the bell.

The following have served this church as ministers from its organization to present time: Rev. Nathaniel Roberts, ordained October, 1741; died March 4, 1776. Rev. Noah Merwin, ordained Oct. 25, 1776; dismissed Nov. 26, 1783. Rev. Alexander Gillett, installed May 23, 1792; died Jan. 19, 1826, aged seventy-seven. Rev. William Ripley Gould, installed Feb. 28, 1827; dismissed Feb. 12, 1832. Rev. Milton Huxley (supply), 1833 to 1842. Rev. John A. McKinstry, ordained Oct. 5, 1842; dismissed 1857. Rev. Charles B. Dye (supply), one year. Rev. Sylvanus Marvin (supply), four years. Rev. Jacob H. Strong (supply), Nov. 12, 1865, to 1869. Rev. Michael J. Callan (supply), one year and a half. Rev. Samuel Orcutt, (supply), one year and a half. Rev. Charles P. Croft was a supply in 1876.

Ministers raised.—Rev. Timothy P. Gillett, Rev. James Beach, Rev. Luther Hart, Rev. Abel K. Hinsdale, Rev. Miles Grant.

Deacons.—Ebenezer Lyman, chosen in 1742, died in 1762, aged eighty; John Cook, chosen in 1755, died in 1779, aged sixty-one; John Whiting, chosen in 1764, died in 1820, aged ninety-two; Wait Beach, chosen in 1794, died in 1810, aged sixty-four; Abel Hinsdale, chosen in 1802, died in 1851, aged eighty-six; Dr. Elijah Lyman, chosen in 1814, died in 1819; Guy Wolcott, chosen in 1821, dismissed; Marvin Barber, chosen in 1822, died in 1840, aged forty-four; Giles Ward, chosen in 1838, died in 1845, aged seventy-six; Rodney Pierce, chosen in 1846; Lorrain Hinsdale, chosen in 1850, removed; Frederick P. Hills, chosen in 1869; Lyman R. Pond, chosen in 1877.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, TORRINGFORD.

Preaching services were held by Rev. Nathaniel Roberts, on the east side of the town, six Sabbaths in 1744, and also in 1755, and the next year the preaching was measured by the amount they paid to the society. The town vote, however, gave them the privilege of having preaching four months that year, and released them from paying for the support of Mr. Roberts. The meetings at this time were held in the house of Nehemiah Gaylord and Shubael Griswold.

"In 1757 a petition was sent to the Assembly, signed by nineteen persons, asking the liberty to have preaching such part of the year as they were able, and to be released from supporting Mr. Roberts. The number of families in that part of the town at that time is stated to have been about twenty. The following were the petitioners: Abraham Dibble, Jonathan Kelsey, Jonathan Gillett, Joshua Austin, Shubael Griswold, Benjamin Matthews, Nathan Kelsey, Nehemiah Gaylord, David Birge, Ebenezer Winchell, Charles Mather, Aaron Yale, John Burr, Jane Loomis, Benjamin Bissell, John Birge, Samuel Durwin, Thomas Dibble, Ephraim Dibble.

"At a meeting, held in Oct. 27, 1757, a committee was appointed to hire a minister, and a vote was passed to raise ten pounds for defraying the expense in so doing.

"In April, 1759, the town expressed its willingness by vote that four tiers and a half of lots in the eastern part should be made into a society, and in May next the people asked the General Assembly to incorporate a society to include these tiers and the western tier in New Hartford; and if this could not be granted they asked that the people might be exempt from paying in New Hartford, and be allowed to support preaching in the eastern part of Torrington. They entreated for the privileges of a society, though they were scarcely able to support preaching in an honor-

able manner, if the privilege was granted them. This request was denied.

"In October, 1759, they presented another petition, which was denied, and the next spring they renewed this petition, which met with the same result.

"In 1761, New Hartford gave its consent that four miles of the west tier of lots might be annexed to East Torrington for the support of the gospel. After this full consent of both towns, and their earnest entreaties heretofore, they were under the necessity of petitioning the Assembly at four successive sessions before they obtained their request.

"The society was incorporated in October, 1763, under the name of Torringford;* the territory included four and a half tiers of lots on the eastern side of the town and the western tier in New Hartford, four miles in length. The half of another tier was afterwards added, and thus the society continued for many years.

"At the first meeting after the incorporation they say: 'The inhabitants of "Torringford" (using the society name for the first time) being convened together, holden Dec. 21, 1763.' They seem to use that name with satisfaction, and well they might, for they had petitioned long enough to obtain it; and then they proceed to make arrangements for regular meetings and to elect officers for the year, who were as follows: Deacon Jonathan Kelsey,† Moderator; Nehemiah Gaylord, Clerk of the society; Deacon Jonathan Kelsey, Samuel Austin, and John Birge, Society Committee; Jabez Gillett, Society Collector.

"When the first meeting-house was proposed for the west side of the town, an agreement was made between the inhabitants that those on the east side need not pay towards the building of the house, provided they would relinquish all right as to the location or site, and a record of this agreement was entered among the deeds of land dated in 1748. The names of persons thus agreeing stand as follows: East side, Abraham Dibble, Benjamin Bissell, Nehemiah Gaylord, Elijah Gaylord, Gideon Loomis, John Birge, Thomas Dibble. These names probably represent nearly all the families east of the swamp at that time. West side, Noah Wilson, Israel Avered, Moses Loomis, Aaron Loomis, Jacob Strong, Ebenezer North, Wm. Grant, Joel Thrall, Asahel Strong, Ebenezer Coe, Isaac Higley, Zebulon Curtiss, Thomas Stoughton, Joel Loomis, Ebenezer Lyman, Thomas Curtiss, Aaron Loomis, Jr., Beriah Hills, Jonathan Coe, Nathaniel Barber, Abel Beach, Joseph Fowler, Joseph Beach, Thomas Marshall, Ebenezer Lyman, Jr., John Whiting.

"Why the names of John Cook, Noah Wilson, and Abel Beach were not on this paper is not clear, for the agreement was such as to which none seemingly could object, and, therefore, when the east side began to build they had no claim on the old church for assistance, because of aid previously rendered.

"The Torringford society, having made some provision towards building a meeting-house in 1763, voted in December, 1764, to 'add two feet to the length and breadth,' and arranged to obtain a committee to 'pitch the stake for a site which would accommodate the whole society.' In June, 1766, they voted to 'proceed to build a place of worship.' In April, 1768, they agreed to 'raise the house as they could conveniently,' and in September of the same year they 'voted that the annual meeting of the society should be held in the church;' therefore the house was built in the summer of 1768. In October of the same year they presented a petition to the General Assembly, showing that the territory of the society embraced about ten thousand acres of land, of which about seven thousand belonged to non-residents; that they had erected a church, which was covered, had doors, a floor, convenient benches, and glass windows for the lower story; that they desired to settle a minister as soon as they could; and that the list of the present inhabitants is only two thousand and eight hundred pounds, and they pray that the Assembly would grant a tax of threepence per acre for three years on all the land in the society, to provide a settlement for the first settling minister, and if any surplus remains it should be used towards completing the church. The petition was granted. This house stood on the highway, on the west side, some fifty rods south of the present church edifice.

"In December, 1783, a committee was appointed to consider and decide whether the church stands in the right place, and, if it did not, to pitch a stake where it ought to stand, and at the same time they voted to raise means to procure material to finish the inside of the meeting-house. These acts were rescinded afterwards, but in January, 1785, a tax was laid, payable by the 1st of June, to finish the house. In obedience to this movement, considerable work was done that summer on the inside of the house, but it was not plastered. In March, 1788, a committee was appointed to settle with David Soper for plastering the church. In December, 1788, a seating committee was appointed, and the appointment thereafter was made annually while they worshiped in that house.

"The house was painted in 1792, having neither bell nor steeple. Repairs went on thus until 1818, when a stove was placed in the house. In 1828 liberty was given to alter the front gallery for the singers. In 1835 the thanks of the society were voted unanimously to Uriel Tuttle, for the use of his organ for the time past, showing that in instrumental music they were in advance of many churches of that day; and Charles B. Smith and Frederick Phelps were complimented for their services at the organ by a vote of

* Made from the names of the two towns.

† Mr. Kelsey had been deacon in Woodbury, and hence is called deacon before any church was organized in Torringford.

thanks from the society, and thereby, probably, received a larger salary than they expected.

The present church edifice was erected in 1838 and 1839, and in 1874 the interior was remodeled.

The following is a list of the ministers: Rev. Mr. Heaton (supply), in the autumn of 1760, some months. Rev. Ebenezer Devenport (supply), from summer of 1764, one year or more. Rev. Samuel John Mills, ordained June 28, 1769; died May 11, 1833. Rev. Epaphras Goodman (associate), March 6, 1822; dismissed Jan. 12, 1836. Rev. Herman L. Vaill, July 5, 1837; dismissed Sept. 29, 1839. Rev. Brown Emerson, July 21, 1841; dismissed Sept. 24, 1844. Rev. John D. Baldwin (supply), a short time, and received a call. Rev. William H. Moore, Sept. 30, 1846; dismissed Sept. 26, 1854. Rev. Stephen Fenn, Nov. 16, 1854; dismissed Sept. 4, 1857. Rev. Charles Newman, May 18, 1858; dismissed Oct. 28, 1862. Rev. Spencer O. Dyer (supply), one year. Rev. Franklin Noble, June 7, 1865; dismissed Nov. 30, 1866. Rev. Joseph F. Gaylord (supply), two years. Rev. Dana M. Walcott (supply), one year to 1871. Rev. Herrick Knight (supply), from 1872 to 1874. Rev. George R. Ferguson (supply), 1875 to 1877; went to Africa as a missionary preacher.

Ministers Raised in Torringford.—Rev. Luther Rossiter, son of Newton Rossiter, a tanner at Burrville, became an Episcopal minister, and his life has been spent at the West; Rev. Orange Lyman, Rev. Samuel J. Mills, Jr., Rev. Jonathan Miller, Rev. Harvey Loomis, Rev. David Miller, Rev. Stanley Griswold, Rev. Erasmus D. Moore, Rev. Lucius Curtiss, Rev. Warren H. Roberts, Episcopal, in 1857.

Deacons.—Jonathan Kelsey, at Woodbury and here, died in 1792, aged eighty-nine years; Nehemiah Gaylord, died in 1801, aged eighty years; Abraham Filley; Ebenezer Miller, died in 1814, aged seventy-nine years; Job Curtiss, died in 1807, aged sixty-two years; Ebenezer Miller (second), appointed in 1807, died in 1842, aged seventy-eight years; Elizur Curtiss, appointed in 1808, resigned in 1843, died in 1868, aged eighty-five years; Ebenezer Rood, appointed in 1826, resigned in 1843, died in 1851, aged seventy-five years; Thomas Watson, appointed in 1843, resigned in 1855, removed to Winsted; Thomas A. Miller, appointed in 1843, died in 1861, aged fifty-five years; Harvey L. Rood, appointed in 1855; William Watson, appointed in 1861; Giles L. Gaylord; Chester H. Barber.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, WOLCOTTVILLE.

This church was organized June 11, 1832, with the following members: David Baldwin, Mrs. Sarah Baldwin, Sarah Ann Baldwin, Elizur Barber, Mrs. Polly Barber, Mrs. Lucy Bissell, Ruth Brooks, Rebecca Goodman, Sarah Hungerford, Mrs. Charlotte Hungerford, Mrs. Elizabeth Eno, Mrs. Ursula Frost, Nancy S. Goodman, John Hungerford, Abigail Taylor, Lyman Wetmore, Mrs. Betsey Wetmore, Lorrain Wetmore, Mrs. Frances Wetmore, Louisa Wetmore, Amanda Wetmore, Leverett Scott, Mrs. Leverett Scott, Sarah Wilcox, Lydia Kimberly, Maria S. North, Ruhama Smith, George D. Wadhams, Mrs. Lucy Wadhams.

Rev. L. Perrin, in his centennial sermon, in 1876, says,—

"During all the years of effort by the people of Wolcottville to insure its rapid growth as a business place, a little band of thoroughly earnest Christians were watching, working, and praying, with a long-tried patience and a wrestling faith, for the establishment of a church of Christ, and for such help of the Holy Ghost as would lift up a standard effectually against the abounding wickedness of the place. While Christopher Wolcott, the devout and efficient agent of Frederick Wolcott, in managing the mill, and other kindred spirits which his position enabled him to bring to his aid, were trying to sow some good seed, the Methodists were contending nobly for truth and righteousness as well; and the older members of this church speak with becoming respect and affection of their fellow-disciples of the common Master.

"From the organization of the church the mutual action of the church and society has been harmonious, and a commendable zeal, prudence, and liberality has marked their efforts to sustain the ordinances of religion. Without zealous stickling for mere points of order in their mutual work, they have accomplished much toward the civil, social, educational, and religious culture of this community, and their outlook upon the opening future is full of hope and promise. But since the church is an institution of divine appointment, and since it is by inspiration called the body of Christ, it is meet and proper that in its relation to other agencies it should always have the precedence, without regard to numbers, wealth, or earthly distinctions. Any society that does not choose to have this rule observed is radically defective in its character as an ecclesiastical society; and any church that does not make the fitness of this rule apparent fails to execute its high commission."

The settled pastors have been Hiram P. Arms, Stephen Hubbell, Samuel Day, Samuel T. Seelye, Ralph Smith, Edward W. Bacon, and Lavalette Perrin, and the following have been stated supplies: E. S. Clark, R. M. Chipman, W. L. Adamson, George B. Newcomb, and others. It will be seen that during the forty-four years of its history this church has had a settled pastor about twenty-eight and one-half years, and acting pastor about six and a half years.

"The benefit of the Home Missionary Society in this State is realized to some extent in the aid this church received for several years from its commencement, making it possible to have a settled pastor when otherwise it could not, and giving it strength until it acquired strength of its own.

"The membership of the church has slowly though steadily increased in numbers, although its forty-four years of effort and labor have been amidst great national struggles and calamities.

"The Sabbath-school, under different forms, with such intervals as circumstances have made inevitable, has been sustained from the first. Indeed, before there was pastor, church, or society, Mrs. Charles Hungerford maintained such a school on Sabbath morning, and she attended service after it at Torringford. From that time forward the school has steadily increased until the numbers in it are nearly equal to the numbers in the regular service of the congregation.

"The membership of this church has steadily though slowly increased in numbers from the first. There have been seasons of special religious interest in the community, but no very remarkable times of refreshing, such as are on the records of other churches, have been experienced by this church. The following are the years in which ten or more persons were added to the membership of the church: 1834, thirteen; 1843, fifteen; 1852, thirty-four; 1858, twenty-one; 1867, thirty-nine; 1873, ten; 1874, ten; 1876, ten.

"Other years of its history have indicated more or less of spiritual vigor, but it has not been equipped and furnished as some churches are for aggressive work. From its membership of twenty-nine at the start it has increased to one hundred and seventy-five at the present time.

"All the ordinary means of grace have been sustained, and for a number of years the plan of Sabbath offerings has been successfully maintained, and thereby the benevolent institutions of the times receive monthly attention to the noted credit and honor of the congregation; the average amount is about eight hundred dollars annually.

"The service of song has quite uniformly been rendered, to the edification and quickening of all true worshipers, and from the beginning of its history this society has been favored with a specially competent choir, who have cheerfully and faithfully sustained this important service.

"This church and society have occupied two, and in a qualified sense three, houses of worship. This is a matter usually controlled by the society, and from the first there have been a few men of sound wisdom and high-toned morality worshiping with the church, though not members of it, who have infused energy into all the movements of the society, and enriched its records with many wise and liberal acts."

The first church edifice was erected by Capt. Uri Taylor. This was occupied until 1844, when extensive repairs were made.

In 1864 the question of reconstructing the meeting-house and building, or fitting up a conference-room, was brought before the annual meeting, and this proved to be the beginning "of that protracted, perplexing, and nobly sustained effort of the society, which, after long-continued struggles, resulted in the solid, chaste, and truly beautiful granite edifice now standing as a Sabbath home. Though the vicissitudes of the enterprise were many, and made doubly burdensome by the failure of the contractors in the early stages of the work to fulfill their engagements, yet it was carried to completion by the force of unyielding purpose and resolution, to the general satisfaction of those interested. The contract was taken by a New York firm for the sum of nearly nineteen thousand dollars, and when the last bill was paid the sum had increased to over thirty-two thousand dollars; and, as in all such cases, those who do most at the commencement are quite certain to do most in the final closing up of indebtedness, so in this case; the first were last. It is, therefore, a beautiful monument of earnest, wise, and well-directed energy in the accomplishment of a noble Christian object."

Ministers.—Rev. Hiram P. Arms, D.D., installed Feb. 7, 1833; dismissed July 6, 1836. Rev. Stephen Hubbell, installed Feb. 29, 1837; dismissed Sept. 29, 1839. Rev. Samuel Day, installed Sept. 23, 1840; dismissed June 4, 1845. Rev. Samuel T. Seelye, D.D., installed June 17, 1846; dismissed March 21, 1855. Rev. Ralph Smith, installed March 25, 1856; dismissed Sept. 29, 1857. Rev. George B. Newcomb (supply). Rev. Edward W. Bacon, installed Sept. 29, 1869; dismissed Oct. 31, 1871. Rev. Lavallete Perrin, installed July 31, 1872; present pastor.

Ministers Raised.—Rev. Edward Hungerford, Congregational; Rev. John Barbour, Episcopal.

Deacons.—Lorrain Wetmore, Dec. 22, 1822; Silas Humphrey, March 10, 1836; Amasa Scoville, June 29, 1837; Victorianus Clark, Nov. 7, 1841; Leonard Blakeslee, Oct. 31, 1845; Darius Wilson, July 5, 1846; Addison Palmer, 1851; Nelson Alvord, June, 1857; Charles Hotchkiss, March 3, 1861; Henry S. Barbour, Feb. 15, 1868; Samuel J. Stocking, Feb. 15, 1868.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first sermon in this town preached by a Methodist was about the year 1787, by a Mr. Bloodgood, at the house of Abijah Wilson.

"It is very probable," says Rev. Mr. Orcutt, "that there was a Methodist class in existence here not only as early as 1807,* but possibly twenty years before, in this immediate neighborhood; for it is difficult to conceive of two or three such families as Abijah Wilson's and Capt. Frisbie's living in a community such as was in this vicinity twenty-one or more years without a class-meeting. Methodists were not of that kind in those days. It would have been as easy for old Paul Peck, if he had lived, to have entrapped an alligator in the Pine swamp as to have caught a Methodist living twenty years without a class-meeting in those early days. It is therefore more than probable that

* See a memorial sermon, by Rev. T. D. Littlewood, in the Bridgeport *Standard*, May 17, 1872.

class-meetings were held at Abijah Wilson's and Capt. Frisbie's and other places some years before 1800. Regular preaching by this denomination may have been established at the school-house in the village in 1809 or 1810, and from that time greater improvements in congregations and church enterprises may have been experienced. In 1808 a Methodist camp-meeting was held in Canada, in Goshen, which secured a more prominent influence to that denomination throughout this region.

"The ministers who preached at Mr. Coe's, and afterwards at Newfield, doubtless preached here also. A Mr. Sweet is mentioned as one of the early ones. Mr. Laban Clark, celebrated for more than fifty years in his denomination, preached here in 1810. Samuel D. Ferguson and Elbert Osborn were among the early ones, and two by the name of Hill, and Gad N. Smith, Mr. Canfield, Mr. Beach. Col. John H. Perry, a man of military education, became a minister, and preached here; became a very influential minister in New York and Brooklyn; went as a colonel of a regiment into the army against the late Rebellion; was promoted to a general's commission; returned in safety to his home in Brooklyn. Rev. Ebenezer Washburn is also mentioned prominently in regard to the prosperity of this denomination in this community.

"The real pastors, however, of Methodist churches in early days were the local preachers. The circuit ministers were preachers, traveling on tours that required their absence from each preaching-place two, three, and four weeks; and hence the real pastoral work, or care for the local churches, fell, in a great measure, on the local ministers and class-leaders. Such men as Daniel Coe, of Winsted, and David Miller, of Torringford, were the men who preached many funeral sermons, visited the sick, and supplied vacant places with preaching at no cost to any one but themselves.

"A number of families came into Wolcottville soon after the woolen-mill was started, and united with the Methodist congregation and church, who proved themselves true and faithful witnesses, and were of much value to the denomination and to the community in religious things. But the progress of the enterprise of making woolen cloths was not an even course of prosperity, and therefore the forward movement in the church was impeded for a number of years."

The ministers who had preached here to that time are mentioned in the following order:* Laban Clark, James Coleman, in 1810, Arnold Scoville, Benjamin Griffin, William Swayne, Gad Smith, Samuel Cochrane, Cyrus Culver, E. P. Jacobs, J. J. Matthias, Datus Ensign, Ezekiel Canfield, Nathan Emery, Smith Dayton, Ebenezer Washburn, John Nixon, James M. Smith, David Miller, Julius Field, Daniel Brayton, Elbert Osborn, Eli Barnett, John Lovejoy, Bradley Silleck, Milo Chamberlain, David Stocking, John Lucky, Richard Hayter, Morris Hill, David Osborn, S. W. Law, George Taylor, John M. Reid, George A. Hubbell, Robert Codling, William B. Hoyt, S. C. Keeler, C. T. Mallory, Otis Saxton, A. V. R. Abbott, Benjamin Redford, C. W. Powell, B. T. Abbott, J. Vinton, L. W. Abbott, S. H. Bray, T. D. Littlewood, H. L. Judd, S. K. Smith, George L. Taylor, —— Burns, and Rev. Mr. North.

The first church edifice was erected in 1843. The present building, which is one of the finest Methodist churches in the county, was erected in 1865, and is an honor to the self-sacrificing spirit of all who have aided in making it what it is.

* Mr. Littlewood's sermon.

TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity parish was organized in February, 1843,† with the following members: Samuel Bradley, James Gaunt, M. W. Fyler, Henry B. Richards, Rodney Brace, James Ashborn, Samuel Workman, Charles B. Smith, Nelson Alvord, James R. Coe, Benjamin H. Morse, James H. Seymour, Edward Atkins, Charles Cooper, Demas Coe, Janna B. Phelps, James Ogleby, Allen G. Brady. The officers of the parish elected on the day of its organization were James Gaunt and Benjamin H. Morse, wardens; James R. Coe, Charles Cooper, Samuel Bradley, vestrymen; Demas Coe, treasurer; Benjamin H. Morse, clerk. This society continued to worship in the brick academy during the summer of 1843, and until their house of worship was completed in 1844.

This edifice is located on the corner of Water and Prospect Streets, and was consecrated by Bishop Thomas C. Brownwell, Dec. 4, 1844.

Jan. 6, 1845, Rev. Henry Zell was elected rector of the parish. At Easter, 1848, he resigned, and during the succeeding year the rectorship remained vacant, Revs. Enoch Huntington, Abel Nichols, and George L. Foot officiating. Rev. David P. Sandford became rector on Easter Day, April 8, 1849, there being then forty families in the parish, and eleven communicants. This relation Mr. Sanford held one year, when he resigned, and Rev. S. V. Berry was in temporary charge of the parish a little more than a year. In August, 1851, Rev. J. S. Covell became rector, and continued until October, 1855. Rev. Ezra Jones and C. B. Seymour officiated nearly a year each in succession, when the parish was united with Christ Church, Harwinton, as one cure, for one year, Rev. James Morton being the rector. On Oct. 10, 1858, Rev. J. S. Covell was recalled to the rectorship, and remained until 1863, when he removed to Huntington, Conn. Rev. David P. Sanford served his second term of office in this church, commencing in April,

† Occasional services had previously been held by the rectors of St. Michael's parish, at Litchfield, and Christ parish, Harwinton. At the time of the organization of the church, Rev. Henry Zell was holding regular services here.

1864, and resigning Sept. 13, 1868. During this time the house of worship was considerably improved: a vestry-room was added, stained glass put into the windows, and other improvements were made upon the building. In 1868, Rev. Benjamin Eastwood became the rector, and remained until 1874. In June, 1874, Rev. Henry B. Ensworth became rector-elect, but resigned in the next December. He was succeeded, Sept. 1, 1876, by the present rector, Rev. Henry M. Sherman.

ST. FRANCIS' CHURCH.

Mass was first said in this village by Father James Fitten in 1835. Since that time the following priests have conducted services here as missionaries: Revs. John Brady, Fathers Lynch, O'Niel, James Lynch, Sillic, Quinn, Thomas Hendrickson, Richard O'Gorman, Michael Mangin, Daniel Mullen, Philip Sheridan, and Father Leo, O.S.F., the present pastor at Winsted. The first resident pastor was Father Isaiah, the present incumbent. The church edifice was commenced in 1859, and completed in 1860. It was enlarged in 1866, and beautified and improved.

BAPTIST CHURCH, NEWFIELD.

A Baptist Church was organized at Newfield, or "Noppet," as it is sometimes called, Sept. 17, 1788. Among the original members of the church, and those who united with it soon after, were Stephen Shepard, Aaron Marshall, Silas Fyler, Gideon Smith, Esther Beach, Chloe Marshall, Bethesda Brunson, Rhoda Agard, Joseph Drake, Ashbel Bronson, Remembrance North, Julia West, Sabra North, Esther Fyler, Jane Loomis (2d), Hannah Bronson, Olive Agard, Noah North, Levi Marshall, Norman Shepard, John Fyler, Lemuel Loomis, Elizabeth North, and Elizabeth Macomb. The first pastor was Stephen Shepard. The first church edifice was erected in about 1800 or 1804. It was subsequently improved and repaired, and July 5, 1875, was destroyed by fire. It has been unused for a number of years.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, NEWFIELD.

The first Methodist services were held here in about 1816 by Rev. Daniel Coe, of Winsted. These services were held in the Baptist church. Soon much interest was manifested, meetings were multiplied, and quite a number of persons were baptized in the brook north of Harlow Fyler's residence. A church was organized, and Capt. Levi Munsill was appointed class-leader. The church increased until it numbered about fifty members, and the interest became so general that the school children held prayer-meetings in the grove during the intermission of school exercises. Capt. Stephen Fyler and his sons, Harlow and Juba, the Munsills, Loomises, Grants, Thralls, Daytons, and Capt. Asahel Smith and Amasa Wade, of Winchester, and a number of other families, warmly espoused this cause, and for some years a thriving society existed. Besides Daniel Coe, who always manifested a fatherly interest in this church, David Miller, of Torringford, was a frequent early preacher. Afterwards several other ministers are remembered as having preached here, viz.: Mr. Canfield Cochrane, Billy Hibbard, John Nickerson, Morris and Aaron Hill, —— Washburne, Samuel D. Ferguson, John Beach, Gad N. Smith, Col. James Perry, Josiah Toy, Miles N. Olmstead, and Henry J. Fox. Some of the presiding elders were Nathan and Heman Bangs, Laban Clark, John Lucky, —— Washburn, —— Martindale, —— Ferguson, and Griswold. Among the class-leaders after Capt. Munsill were Augustus Grant, Archibald Dayton, and Chauncey Riggs.

Several of these ministers resided in Newfield, the circuit being at first, and for many years, a four weeks' circuit, with two ministers, each preaching in the same place once in four weeks, the other minister living in Burlington; the four preaching-places being Burlington, Newfield, Canada village (in Goshen), and Cornwall.

The Methodists and Baptists occupied the old meeting-house on alternate Sabbaths until a Methodist quarterly meeting occurred on the Baptists' Sabbath, and was conducted with closed doors, according to the custom of those days. Some young men insisted on going into this meeting, and finally broke down the door to effect an entrance. Much excitement followed. The next quarterly meeting was held in Harlow Fyler's wagon-house, and a great company gathered for the occasion. This occurred in the autumn of 1832. A meeting of the members of this church was held Nov. 26, 1832, when the Rev. Heman Bangs, presiding elder, was chosen moderator, and Rev. Charles Sherman, the pastor, was chosen scribe, and they voted that "we deem it expedient to make an effort to build a meeting-house." They appointed a committee, consisting of Levi Munsill, Harlow Fyler, Archibald Dayton, Elihu Barber, and Amasa Wade, to fix on a site and forward the movement as trustees of the society. The house was built in 1833, and seated with slips instead of the box-pew.

In November, 1833, a subscription of one hundred and ninety-five dollars was raised, and a bell purchased at Medway, Mass., and ordered sent by water to Hartford; but, navigation closing, Mr. Harlow Fyler sent his team to Medway for the bell, which had been shipped to Boston to come by water, and the team went to Boston, and brought the bell in time for the dedication. After a few years of full meetings and general interest the cause began to decline; families were removing from the community almost yearly, some of them going to the far West. A debt of four hundred dollars remained on the meeting-house property, which continued to increase, although several efforts were made to pay it, until about 1850, when it was sold to the Advent society, and a series of meetings were held by Elders Miles Grant and Matthewson. For a time there was much interest manifested; the meeting-house was filled on the Sabbath, and some

meetings were held in the Baptist house also, and a Second Advent Church was organized with thirty members; but after ten or twelve years the meetings ceased, most of the members went to Wrightville, and the meeting-house stood unused until 1876, when it was sold and taken down.

CHAPTER LXII.

TORRINGTON (Continued).

The Coe Brass Manufacturing Company—The Coe Furniture Company—The Union Manufacturing Company—The Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company—The Excelsior Needle Company—The Hardware Company—C. H. Hotchkiss & Sons—The Alvord Manufacturing Company—The Hardware Manufacturing Company—The Hendy Machine Company, Etc.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.*

The Coe Brass Manufacturing Company.—The first effort to make brass kettles in America by the battery process was commenced in Wolcottville in 1834. The old Wilson mill-privilege and property was purchased, and other lands on the south and west side of the river, for a dam and a raceway, and for the location of buildings. The business was conducted in the name of Israel Coe, then of Waterbury, but who removed to Wolcottville. Anson G. Phelps, of New York City, and John Hungerford were associated with Mr. Coe, each owning one-third of the stock. The late Israel Holmes, of Waterbury, had an interest in the business, and removed to this village, and was the principal manager of the manufacturing part of the business. The enterprise included the rolling of brass in connection with the making of brass kettles. Christopher Pope, an Englishman, was the prime mover in regard to the making of brass kettles, although he was of no benefit in the end to the business as introduced here.

Mr. Holmes went to England for the purpose of procuring machinery and workmen. His efforts in this respect were hindered by every possible ingenuity and power of those interested in the same kind of manufacturing in that country, but after a time he sent two battery-men to Philadelphia, one of whom died the next day after his arrival. Subsequently he procured others, and thirty-eight men, women, and children, in one vessel, arrived in New York. Considerable trouble was experienced in transporting them without a railroad to Wolcottville. When they were landed here the mill was not ready for operatives, and thereby the troubles were multiplied. The men received their pay, and, having nothing to do, most of them gave themselves to dissipation and disquietude of disposition. In the mean time, Mr. Pope bargained with other parties for a rival concern, and took three of the men with him. This was at first thought to be an injury, but eventuated in advantage, as these men proved to be worthless in this business. However, some of the workmen remained, and the quick eye and ready hand of Wolcottville Yankees soon secured experts in the making of brass kettles.

The next difficulty which arose was the proportioning or mixing of the metal so as to form a compound that could be subjected to the hammering and annealing without cracking, and for some years the company were under the necessity of importing the metal ready cast for this purpose. In 1842, Mr. Coe went to England and obtained the right materials and mixture, and thereafter this difficulty was overcome. From this time the business in this form would have been a great success but for the invention by Hiram Hayden, of Waterbury, of a new process, called the rolling or spinning process, by which a smoother surface and uniform thickness of the kettle was secured. This new method soon superseded the battery business, and hence this part of the Wolcottville enterprise was not very profitable thereafter.

The rolling-mill part of the business was a success until 1837, when by the general suspension of business throughout the country, many who were indebted to the concern being unable to pay, the company were in a strait place, and for a time nearly suspended work in the mill; but finally all claims were paid in full and business resumed, and continued with success.

On the 19th of May, 1841, the special copartnership of Israel Coe was dissolved, and a joint-stock company formed under the name of the Wolcottville Brass Company, with a capital of fifty-six thousand dollars, of which Israel Coe, Anson G. Phelps, and John Hungerford were the stockholders, each owning one-third. Israel Coe was appointed president, and Lyman W. Coe secretary and treasurer, and Israel Holmes the general manufacturing manager. In 1842, Mr. Coe went to Europe, and Mr. Hungerford was appointed president. In 1843, Mr. Holmes retired from the company. In February, 1844, Israel Coe and L. W. Coe sold their interest in the company to Anson G. Phelps, and Mr. I. Coe then retired from the brass business. L. W. Coe remained as secretary and treasurer until 1845, when he resigned, and subsequently was elected secretary and treasurer of the Waterbury Brass Company, of which Israel Holmes was president. Mr. L. W. Coe then removed to Waterbury, where he resided until 1863, when he purchased the property of the Wolcottville Brass Company, and formed a new company under the name of the Coe Brass Company.

While Mr. Coe was at Waterbury, in March, 1848, Mr. Phelps sold his interest in this mill to Mr. Hungerford, and Mr. Hungerford, at different times, transferred portions of the stock to C. P. Marks, John Davol, J. H. Bartholomew, and Albert A. Mason, and others. About 1853, Marks and Davol, being large owners, sold their entire interest in this property to J. Hungerford, and he and his family became the owners of nearly all the stock.

Until 1852 the company had been moderately successful, but from that period to 1863 the property

* Principally from Orcutt's "History of Torrington."

steadily declined in value. This decline was owing in part to the decline of the battery process in making kettles and the great commercial panic of 1857, in which the company were large losers by the failure of their customers, from which they never fully recovered.

In April, 1863, L. W. Coe purchased the entire capital stock, paying forty thousand dollars, and thereby became possessed of all its franchise and liable for all its debts. The Coe Brass Company was formed, with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars, and the mill property and real estate of the old company transferred to the new.

The new company immediately took its position in the front ranks of the brass wire and German silver business, and has steadily increased its business until at the present time it is producing more pounds of metal than any mill of the kind. It has attained its former reputation as a water-mill of about one hundred and fifty horse-power, but has now in addition four steam-engines with a capacity of four hundred horse-power. Their buildings cover an area of about three acres; the whole mill property includes nineteen acres.

For the past five years it has made a specialty of brass for small-arms, cartridges, and has had extensive dealings with foreign governments for such metal. The aggregate of this foreign trade has constituted two-thirds of the production of the mills.

The annual aggregate of the business of the company now exceeds one and a quarter million dollars. Its present capital is three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. It employs directly from two hundred to two hundred and fifty men, and indirectly sustains a large proportion of the population of the town. During the last three years of financial depression in the country this mill has been under full operation, and some of the time working over-time, which fact has not only kept Wolcottville alive, but growing at the rate of nearly fifty dwelling-houses per year.

The annual consumption of wood at this mill is two thousand cords, and of charcoal fifteen thousand bushels, and of anthracite coal two thousand tons. The present officers are L. W. Coe, President; Elisha Turner, Vice-President; Charles F. Brooker, Secretary; Edward T. Coe, Treasurer.

The Coe Furniture Company.—This business was commenced in about 1840 by a company consisting of Henry P. Coe, Henry P. Ostrum, and Benjamin Smith, in a shop about forty rods east of Main Street bridge, on the north side of the river. After a short time Mr. Smith sold his share to the two others. About 1850, Mr. Ostrum sold to his partner, Henry P. Coe, who continued the business with success several years. When his sons, A. W. Coe & Brothers, took the enterprise, before 1860, they took possession of larger buildings on the south side of the river, and began to add the improvements in machinery by which their products and sales were greatly increased. This prosperity continued until 1870, when the Coe Furniture Company was formed, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars, for the purpose of making household furniture.

The Union Manufacturing Company.—This company was organized Feb. 18, 1845, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and the same day purchased the brick building and water-privileges which had been used as a finishing-house by the old woolen mill company, and entered upon preparations for the manufacture of woolen goods, the stockholders being John Hungerford, president, and William R. Slade, superintendent and secretary, and from this time forward this mill appears to have been moderately successful. In 1849 this mill was burned, and a building much larger than the former was erected, and the business conducted by F. N. Holly and William R. Slade as the stock-owners, and success rewarded the efforts and skill with which they conducted it. In 1856 this building was burned, and all that was in it, leaving a mass of ruins unseemly and discouraging. Another one was soon erected and fitted for the same business, and the work started anew. The business was prosperous, and in 1859, Jesse B. Rose, Samuel Workman, and Ransom Holly became stock-owners, and the owners thus continued until 1873, when the Messrs. Holly retired, and others became members of the company in 1867.

The present owners are Jesse B. Rose, Samuel Workman, George D. Workman, Albert Tuttle, and James Iredale. Mr. Rose came from Plymouth in 1850, and engaged with this company as foreman of the carding-room, and continued in that relation nearly fifteen years, when he became a stock-owner and superintendent of the manufacturing work.

Mr. Samuel Workman came to New York, and thence in 1836 to this place, having been employed to work in the wool-sorting apartment in Wolcottville Manufacturing Company, and has continued in the same work to the present time. When the Union Company started he engaged with them, and has become largely interested in the business.

Mr. George D. Workman, son of Samuel, is the secretary, treasurer, and agent of the company, and became stock-owner in 1867.

Mr. Tuttle came from Woodbury in 1858, and was employed as finisher of cloth, in which relation he still continues. He became stock-owner in 1865. Mr. Iredale, formerly from England, came from Massachusetts in 1865, and became overseer in the "gig-room," or one department of cloth-dressing. He became stock-owner in 1867.

This company commenced with a stock capital of ten thousand dollars, which was increased to fifty thousand, where it has remained. The sales of the company amount to two hundred thousand dollars annually, which indicates prosperity even in moderate times. The capacity of the mill is much greater than

that usually attained. The main building is one hundred and twenty-two feet by thirty-five, six stories high, and has an "L" part thirty-five by forty feet, three stories high. There is also a wing attached to the main building that is eighty-five by thirty feet, one story. The second building is one hundred by thirty-eight, two stories and a basement, and is used for a drying-house. The third building is eighty by thirty-five feet, three stories high, and is used for office and storage room; and besides the large water-power, they have three steam-boilers, with an engine of one hundred horse-power.

At first this company manufactured only plain black doeskin cloths, and from this they have varied but little until later years. They now make black doeskins, ribbed and diagonal goods, — all single breadth. Seventy-five persons are regularly employed in the mill, producing on an average about five hundred yards of cloth per day.

Jesse B. Rose, President; George D. Workman, Secretary, Treasurer, and Agent; Directors, Jesse B. Rose, Samuel Workman, George D. Workman, Albert Tuttle, and James Iredale.

The Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company occupy the privileges of the first woolen-mill in this village. This woolen-mill was built in 1813 by Frederick Wolcott. It passed through various hands, and in 1844 was burned. A cotton-mill was soon after erected on its site, which passed through various vicissitudes, being known successively as the Wolcottville Manufacturing Company, the Torrington Manufacturing Company, and the Wolcottville Knitting Company. Before 1863 this property stood idle for a time, which fact being known to the Waterbury Hook and Eye Company, they began to consider the feasibility of removing their business to Wolcottville. At the same time the Wadhams Manufacturing Company had stopped work, and the buildings were standing idle. This latter was a company of more than twenty years' standing. In 1838 it was first organized, under the title of Wadhams, Webster & Co., "for the purpose of manufacturing gilt and other buttons, or any articles composed of brass, copper, or other metals," and the officers were Russell C. Abernethy, President, and George D. Wadhams, Martin Webster, and Laurin Wetmore, Directors, the capital stock being fourteen thousand dollars. In 1851, after apparently a successful term of twelve years, a new organization was effected under the name of the Wadhams Manufacturing Company, taking the property of the old company, and adding stock so as to make twenty thousand dollars. The stock-owners were George D. Wadhams, Phineas North, Demas Coe, Samuel T. Seelye, H. P. Ostrum, J. F. Calhoun, Albert A. Mason, Samuel J. Stocking, William S. Steele, Ebenezer Wilson, and William De Forest. The building of the old company was called the button-shop, and it stood east of Main Street, on the old road to Torringford, on the East Branch, at what is now called the iron foundry. After 1851 it took the name of the papier-maché shop, which indicated the character of an additional part of the business of the firm,—the making of daguerreotype-cases, work-boxes, writing-desks, and other articles made in part or wholly of paper. In the beginning of the war this company closed its business.

Some of the members of the hook and eye company at Waterbury formed a company in 1863, called the Seymour Manufacturing Company, to be located at Wolcottville, and these persons were F. J. Seymour, E. Turner, L. W. Coe, S. L. Clark, and J. S. Elton. They, with a capital stock of twenty thousand dollars, purchased the Wadhams property, or papier-maché shop, and continued some of the kinds of work which had been done there, and added others. They made a specialty of brass window-trimmings, including a variety of articles for hanging window-curtains and ornamenting windows.

In 1864 the Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company purchased the knitting-mill, or the old cotton-mill property, the building standing on the site of the old or first woolen-mill, and transferred their hook and eye business from Waterbury to this mill.

In 1866 these two firms consolidated under the name of Turner & Seymour Manufacturing Company, retaining possession and continuing work in both mills. After a short time an iron foundry was erected adjoining the papier-maché building, where they have continued to cast a variety of articles, mostly for household use, including American scissors of several classes or sizes, ends or fixtures for window-curtains, and many other items, varying their work according to public demand or invention and use. Their illustrated catalogue covers one hundred and twenty pages, many of which pages are a condensed schedule of articles of the same name, but varying in size or style or adaptability.

The capital stock is one hundred thousand dollars, and their sales run from two to three hundred thousand dollars a year. They are now selling goods at half the price they sold the same article seven years ago. The wholesale store of this company is at 81 Reade Street, New York City.

The present officers are Elisha Turner, President; L. W. Coe, Treasurer; L. G. Turner, Secretary.

The Excelsior Needle Company.—This company was organized March 2, 1866, with twenty thousand dollars capital, and the following persons as directors: Achille F. Migeon, President; Charles Alvord, Secretary; and Elisha Turner, James Wooding, George M. Isbell. The superintendency of the work devolved upon Mr. Isbell until 1869, since which time that position has been filled by James Alldis.

This company has for its customers all sewing-machine companies except those who make their own needles. The Wheeler & Wilson Company, of Bridgeport, purchase their needles here, the contract

with them for several years having been one hundred and fifty thousand needles per month.

The company have at the inventory of every year between four and five millions of needles, or, in other words, they carry about forty thousand dollars' worth of stock the year through. The capacity of the shop is twenty-five thousand per day. The amount of sales per year is about one hundred thousand dollars.

The Hardware Company.—This company was organized Jan. 1, 1864, with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, and the stock-owners were George B. Turrell, Franklin Farrell, and Achille F. Migeon. They commenced work in the old lock-shop in Torrington Hollow, formerly occupied by Edmund Wooding, where they continued one year and a half, during which time they purchased land- and water-privileges half a mile down the Naugatuck, and erected commodious buildings about one hundred and fifty feet long, and removed into them in the autumn of 1865. The leading work at this time was the making of skates of all sizes and various styles. In February, 1870, the capital stock was increased to fifty-two thousand dollars, and in October of the same year they bought of George B. Turrell, of New York, a patented beer-cooler, and increased their capital to one hundred thousand dollars. The work of making this beer-cooler has constituted a considerable portion of the business of the company since that time, being one important branch of business.

On Feb. 13, 1872, they bought the skate-manufacturing business of Frederick Stevens, of New York, and increased the capital to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and erected a new three-story building one hundred feet long by forty wide, thus greatly increasing the manufacture of skates, and many other articles have been added to the goods produced of iron, wood, and leather.

The company employ in good times about one hundred men, using both water- and steam-power, and their sales amount to about one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year. Their buildings are located at the northwest corner of Wolcottville, and have been the occasion for the erection of a number of fine-appearing dwellings in that part of the village. This is one of the largest parlor-or roller- skate manufacturing establishments in the world. The present officers are George B. Turrell, of New York, President; Achille F. Migeon, Secretary; and J. F. Calhoun, Treasurer.

C. Hotchkiss & Sons.—In 1857, Deacon Charles Hotchkiss and his son, Edward C., purchased what was known as the Wilson mill property and fitted it for their work as builders, under the name of C. Hotchkiss & Son. This name was changed afterwards to C. Hotchkiss & Sons, in which form it still stands. Mr. Hotchkiss had been engaged in building previous to this, in Wolcottville and the country around, more than ten years, but his mill was two miles north of Torrington Hollow and inconvenient; now he secured this mill property, and arranged it for all the various parts of a complete business of building dwellings, meeting-houses, mills, and the like throughout the region. During the twenty years this firm have been engaged in this business, with what Mr. Hotchkiss had done previously, they have put up a large proportion of the buildings in the village, besides doing much work at distances from five to twenty miles.

The Alvord Carriage Manufactory was founded in 1831, and was a large concern. Its officers were Nelson Alvord, president; and among the directors were Henry Hopkins, A. G. Bradford, Charles B. Smith, and B. R. Agard. It closed upon the breaking out of the late Rebellion.

The Wolcottville Hardware Manufacturing Company was organized with the following stockholders: Wolcottville Brass Company, Norman Cady, Gordon W. Quinby, Elezur D. Harrington, Nelson Alvord, George D. Wadhams, Henry Hopkins, Charles G. Pond, George N. Pond, Virgil C. Goodwin, N. B. Lathrop, Darius Wilson, Edwin W. Moseley, and George P. Bissell.

The Hendy Machine Company was started in 1870 by Henry J. and Arthur Hendy, and is in successful operation.

THE WOLCOTTVILLE REGISTER

was established by Henry Bolton in August, 1874, by whom it was continued about three years and then sold to C. James, A.M. Mr. James published it three years, when it was sold to Mr. E. A. Hayes, the present proprietor. It is an excellent local journal, and justly merits its present prosperity. Independent. It is now called the *Torrington Register*, to conform to the change of name of the village.

CHAPTER LXIII.

TORRINGTON (Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY HISTORY.

Incorporation of Town—Representatives from 1762 to Present Time—Military Record, 1861-65.

THIS town was incorporated in 1732.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1762–1882.

1762.—John Cook, Jonathan Coe.
1763.—John Cook, Epaphras Sheldon.
1764–65.—John Cook, Jonathan Coe.
1766–70.—John Cook, Noah Wilson.
1771.—John Cook, Noah Marshall.
1772.—Ephraim Bancroft, Capt. Amos Wilson, John Cook.
1773.—Epaphras Sheldon, John Cook.
1774–75.—John Cook, Epaphras Sheldon, Noah Marshall.
1776.—Ephraim Bancroft, Capt. Shubael Griswold.
1777.—Col. Epaphras Sheldon, Capt. Shubael Griswold, Abner Marshall, John Cook.
1778.—Abner Marshall, Aaron Austin, Capt. Shubael Griswold.
1779.—Noah North, Abner Marshall, Col. Epaphras Sheldon.
1780.—Col. Epaphras Sheldon, Noah North.
1781.—Noah North, Capt. Shubael Griswold, Col. Epaphras Sheldon.
1782.—Col. Epaphras Sheldon, Abner Marshall, Aaron Austin, David Grant, Eliphalet Eno.

1783.—Noah North, Eliphalet Eno, Col. Epaphras Sheldon, Samuel Woodward.
1784.—Col. Epaphras Sheldon, Samuel Woodward, Eliphalet Eno, Noah North, Capt. Jabez Gillett.
1785.—Daniel Grant, David Soper, Gen. Epaphras Sheldon, Samuel Woodward.
1786.—Capt. Amos Wilson, Samuel Woodward, Elisha Smith.
1787.—Noah North, Eliphalet Eno, Capt. Amos Wilson, Capt. Shubael Griswold.
1788.—Gen. Epaphras Sheldon, Eliphalet Eno, Elisha Smith.
1789.—Elisha Smith, Eliphalet Eno, Capt. Shubael Griswold, Dr. Samuel Woodward.
1790.—Elisha Smith, Dr. Samuel Woodward, Eliphalet Eno.
1791.—Epaphras Sheldon, Shubael Griswold, Eliphalet Eno.
1792.—Dr. Elkanah Hodges, Eliphalet Eno, Elisha Smith, William Battell.
1793.—Elisha Smith, Shubael Griswold.
1794.—Seth Wetmore, William Battell.
1795.—Elisha Smith, William Battell.
1796.—Elisha Smith, Jabez Gillett, Epaphras Sheldon.
1797.—Elisha Smith, Jabez Gillett.
1798.—Elisha Smith, Jabez Gillett, Wait Beach, Ebenezer Miller.
1799.—Elisha Smith, Jabez Gillett, Nathaniel Austin.
1800.—Wait Beach, John Gillett, Phineas North, William Battell.
1801.—Elisha Smith, William Battell.
1802.—Elisha Smith, William Battell, Phineas North, Jabez Gillett.
1803.—Elisha Smith, Jabez Gillett.
1804.—Phineas North, William Battell, Jr., Elisha Smith.
1805.—Phineas North, William Battell, Elisha Hinsdale.
1806.—Elisha Hinsdale, William Battell, Jr.
1807.—Elisha Smith, Norman Griswold, William Battell.
1808.—Elisha Smith, William Battell.
1809.—Elisha Smith, William Battell, Lyman Wetmore, John Gillett, Jr.
1810.—Lyman Wetmore, John Gillett, Jr., Thaddeus Griswold.
1811.—Elisha Smith, Norman Griswold, William Battell.
1812.—Elisha Smith, Thaddeus Griswold, Lyman Wetmore.
1813.—Erastus Hodges, Thaddeus Griswold, John Gillett, Jr.
1814.—Lyman Wetmore, William Battell, John Gillett, Jr.
1815.—Lyman Wetmore, John Gillett, Jr., Abel Hinsdale, Uriel Tuttle, Russell C. Abernethy, William Battell.
1816.—Russell C. Abernethy, Thaddeus Griswold.
1817.—Lyman Wetmore, William Battell, John Gillett, Jr.
1818.—Lyman Wetmore, John Gillett, Jr., Abel Kinsdale, William Battell.
1819–20.—Elihu Cook, John Gillett, Jr.
1821.—John Gillett, Jr., Abel Hinsdale.
1822.—Matthew Grant, Samuel Woodward.
1823.—Levi Munsell, John Gillett, Jr.
1824.—Levi Munsell, Isaac H. Dibble.
1825.—Russell C. Abernethy, Isaac H. Dibble.
1826.—Erastus Hodges, Uriel Tuttle.
1827.—Erastus Hodges, William Battell.
1828.—Russell C. Abernethy, William Battell.
1829–30.—Noah Drake, Jr., Horace Gillett.
1831.—Asaph Gillett, Griswold Woodward.
1832.—Erastus Hodges, William Battell.
1833.—Martin Webster, Levi Munsell.
1834.—Noah Drake, Cicero Hayden.
1835.—Ralph Deming, Noah Drake, Jr.
1836.—Zaccheus W. Bissell, Giles Whiting.
1837.—Giles Whiting, John Gillett.
1838.—Lorrain Thrall, Israel Holmes.
1839.—Elkanah H. Hodges, Anson Colt, Jr.
1840.—Luman Munsell, Anson Colt, Jr.
1841.—Uri Taylor, Luman Munsell.
1842.—Uri Taylor.
1843–44.—Griswold Woodward, Asaph Gillett.
1845.—Lyman W. Coe, Dennis Coe.
1846–47.—Lorrain Hinsdale, Nelson Roberts.
1848.—Jannah B. Phelps, Frederick P. Whiting.
1849.—Jannah B. Phelps, Homer F. Thrall.
1850.—Albert Bradley, Henry S. Barbour.
1851.—Lewis Whiting, John W. Cooke.
1852.—Edmund A. Wooding, Leverett Tuttle.
1853.—Noah Drake, L. Thompson.
1854.—Noah Drake, Henry Hopkins.
1855.—N. Roberts, C. A. Winship.
1856–57.—George P. Bissell, Lewis A. Thrall.
1858.—Thomas A. Miller, Samuel J. Stocking.
1859.—Thomas A. Miller, Andrew Roberts.
1860.—Harlow Fyler, Francis N. Holley.
1861.—Harvey L. Rood, George L. Whiting.
1862.—B. R. Agard, Roderick Bissell.
1863.—Alonzo Whiting, Henry G. Colt.
1864.—Lauren Wetmore, James Ashborn.
1865.—Henry S. Barbour, Elijah Woodward.
1866.—O. R. Fyler, W. H. Barber.
1867.—Roger C. Barber, Elisha Turner.
1868.—Joseph F. Calhoun, Thomas A. Starks.
1869.—Charles Hotchkiss, Edward B. Birge.
1870.—J. W. Phelps, Luther Bronson.
1871.—E. C. Hotchkiss, John M. Burr.
1872.—F. J. Seymour, Wait B. Wilson.
1873.—Charles McNeil, James Alldis.
1874.—Charles McNeil, Charles F. Church.
1875.—Charles F. Brooker, Edward C. Hotchkiss.
1876.—Charles McNeil, John W. Gamwell.
1877.—Levi Hodges, Achille F. Migeon.
1878.—Jesse B. Rose, Henry J. Allen.
1879.—Bradley R. Agard, Achille F. Migeon.
1880.—Charles Alvord, Avery F. Miner.
1881.—Gideon H. Welch, Wibur W. Birge.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

FIRST REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Sanford H. Perkins, captain, Co. I; com. May 23, 1861; pro. to major 14th Regt. June 7, 1862.
Albert F. Brooker, first lieutenant, Co. I; com. May 23, 1861; pro. to captain Co. B May 23, 1862.
Edward H. Mix, second lieutenant, Co. I; com. May 23, 1861; pro. to first lieutenant Co. C; res. Feb. 6, 1862.
Collis S. Hough, sergeant, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 17, 1863.
David W. Smith, corporal, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 23, 1864, term expired.
King Walbridge, corporal, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 23, 1864, term expired.
Charles Huxford, corporal, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 23, 1864, term expired.
Frank R. Brooker, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, term expired.
Wilbur W. Birge, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 23, 1861.
Edward C. Castle, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 23, 1864, term expired.
Clement Griffin, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; died Nov. 23, 1862.
Asahel C. Johnson, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Feb. 5, 1864.
James H. Mott, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. May 23, 1864, term expired.
Hayden D. Palmer, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 30, 1863.
Eber N. Stocking, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; disch. for disability Sept. 23, 1861.
Elisha J. Steele, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 30, 1863.
Charles W. Smith, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Nov. 16, 1863.
Henry M. Stocking, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Nov. 16, 1863.
Lambert W. Steele, Co. I; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 10, 1863.

Company I, Recruits.

John Keaton, Co. I; enl. April 12, 1862; re-enl. as veteran April 19, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Dr. Jeremiah W. Phelps, first assistant surgeon; com. Sept. 5, 1862; res. Sept. 15, 1862.
Jonathan A. Wainwright, chaplain; com. Sept. 8, 1862; res. Jan. 20, 1863.
Wilbur W. Birge, sergeant-major; enl. July 28, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant Co. F Feb. 6, 1864.
William T. Spencer, first lieutenant, Co. C; com. July 22, 1862; pro. to captain of Co. K Aug. 11, 1863.



RESIDENCE OF **JOHN M. BURR**, BURRVILLE, CONN.

Morris H. Sanford, second lieutenant, Co. C; com. July 21, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant Aug. 11, 1863.
George K. Hyde, sergeant, Co. C; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. G Feb. 6, 1864.
Orsamus R. Fyler, sergeant, Co. C; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Co. I Feb. 6, 1864.
David C. Munson, corporal, Co. C; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
Albert P. Newberry, corporal, Co. A; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; died in Virginia April 14, 1864.
David J. Thorp, corporal, Co. C; enl. July 28, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.
Martin L. Judd, corporal, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
William H. Hyde, corporal, Co. C; enl. July 24, 1862; disch. for disability Aug. 8, 1863.
John Wilcox, Co. A; died from wounds June 16, 1864.
Andrew J. Brooker, Co. A; died from wounds Oct. 8, 1864.
Hicks Seaman, musician, Co. C; enl. July 28, 1862.
Andrew E. Workman, musician, Co. C; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
Milo F. Barber, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; disch. for disability April 18, 1864.
Anson F. Balcom, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died from wounds in Virginia Sept. 19, 1864.
Edward M. Balcom, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
John R. Blakeslee, Co. C; enl. July 28, 1862.
Virgil R. Bissell, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Giles A. Come, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in Alexandria, Va., April 1, 1863.
Orrin H. Cooke, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Alfred Calkins, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at home from disease contracted in the army.
Edward M. Dunbar, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Joseph Durocher, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Orlando D. Evans, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died Feb. 28, 1863.
John Friend, Co. C; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
Cornel A. Hammond, Co. C; enl. July 24, 1862; disch. Nov. 9, 1862.
Frederick O. Hills, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
William H. Hart, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital in Virginia June 24, 1864.
Harlow S. Johnson, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died at Baltimore, Md., Sept. 23, 1864.
James Jukes, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
John De Lowry, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; discharged.
Dennis Murphy, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
McKenzie Millard, Co. C; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
James Moran, Co. C; enl. Aug. 7, 1862.
Charles E. Morse, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862.
Carrel F. North, Co. C; enl. Aug. 14, 1862.
Alonzo Smith, Co. C; enl. July 25, 1862.
David J. Thorp, Co. C; enl. July 25, 1862; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1865.
George C. Thompson, Co. C; enl. July 23, 1862.
Wright Waterhouse, Co. C; enl. July 28, 1862.
Henry M. Woodruff, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital at New Haven July 22, 1864.
Lucien N. Whiting, Co. C; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
Harrison Whitney, Co. C; enl. Aug. 4, 1862.
Milo Young, Co. C; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died in hospital May 14, 1865.
Charles G. Mason, Co. E; enl. July 30, 1862.
Hubbard E. Tuttle, Co. E; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
Lant Ryan, corporal, Co. K; enl. Aug. 12, 1862.
Asahel N. Perkins, Co. K; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; died from wounds.
Patrick Farrell, Co. K; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. June 1, 1864.
Enoch G. Warhurst, Co. K; enl. Aug. 6, 1862.
Patrick Peacock, Co. K; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; discharged.

Company C, Recruits.

Newton A. Calkins, enl. Dec. 9, 1863.
John Delowry, enl. Jan. 2, 1864.
William H. Hart, enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
Andrew Harris, enl. Dec. 23, 1863.
James M. Hayes, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; died in Virginia July 24, 1864.
Patrick Kenedy, enl. Feb. 11, 1864.
Lewis A. Luddington, enl. Jan. 5, 1864.
Jeremiah McCarthy, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; killed in Virginia Sept. 19, 1864.
Patrick O'Connor, enl. Dec. 15, 1863.
Henry W. Ostrum, enl. Dec. 28, 1863.
George W. Pierce, enl. Dec. 15, 1863; killed at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864.
Albert M. Scoville, enl. Dec. 28, 1863; died in Virginia Oct. 19, 1864.
Horace A. Thompson, Co. M; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.
George H. Wheeler, Co. M; enl. Feb. 12, 1864.

SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry G. Colt, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.
George M. Evans, enl. May 7, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Allen G. Brady, lieutenant-colonel; com. May 14, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
William G. Brady, sergeant-major; enl. May 14, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
Joseph P. Reed, Rifle Co. F; enl. May 14, 1861; disch. Aug. 12, 1861.
George M. Evans, Cav., Co. D; enl. Nov. 2, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 17, 1863.

FIRST REGIMENT CAVALRY RECRUITS.

Nelson Hodges, enl. Nov. 30, 1863.
Cornelius Horgan, enl. Dec. 22, 1863.

EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry H. Riggs, corporal; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.
Thomas J. Hubbard, corporal; enl. Oct. 5, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 24, 1863.
William H. McCarty, enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. for disability March 4, 1863.
John Collins, Co. F; enl. Sept. 4, 1863; substitute or drafted.
James Churchill, Co. I; enl. Sept. 4, 1863; substitute or drafted.
John Hern, Co. F; enl. Sept. 4, 1863; substitute or drafted.
William Matice, Co. I; enl. Sept. 4, 1863.
Frank Miller, Co. A; enl. March 29, 1864.
Henry C. Woodward, Co. I; enl. Feb. 25, 1864.

TENTH REGIMENT.

Simon Lathrop, Co. A; killed in North Carolina, Dec. 14, 1862.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY RECRUITS.

John C. King, enl. March 30, 1864; not taken upon the rolls June 30, 1864.
Lewis Dayton, Co. D; killed Sept. 17, 1862.
Thomas Lackey, Co. H; enl. March 30, 1864.
James McGrath, enl. April 1, 1864.
George Sinclair, Co. K; enl. April 1, 1864; trans. to U. S. navy April 29, 1864.
Michael Welch, Co. K; enl. March 30, 1864.
Henry Williams, Co. K; enl. April 1, 1864.
Lewis E. Walling, Co. E; died during the war.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Hurlburt C. Hayes, corporal, Co. B; enl. Jan. 11, 1862.
Charles F. Cleaveland, Co. B; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; died April 8, 1862.
Edward M. Dunbar, Co. B; enl. Dec. 2, 1861; disch. for disability June 30, 1862.
Edward A. Foot, Co. B.
Frederick E. Hawley, Co. B; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; disch. for disability Feb. 28, 1863.
Dennis Hegany, Co. B; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Feb. 8, 1864.
George E. Hewlett, Co. B; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; trans. to 1st Louisiana Regt., Aug. 8, 1862.
Edward Murphy, Co. B; died April 7, 1862.
Michael Higany, Co. B; re-enl. as veteran Feb. 29, 1864.
Henry A. Hurlbut, Co. G; discharged.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

William Bradshaw, Co. A; died Aug. 16, 1864.
Edward Carroll, enl. July 8, 1862.

Fourteenth Regiment Infantry Recruits.

Frederick Cheever, Co. D; enl. Sept. 17, 1863; substitute or drafted.
Nicholas Deane, Co. C; enl. Sept. 7, 1863; substitute or drafted; supposed prisoner, Feb. 6, 1864.
Ferdinand Groesloff, Co. D; enl. Sept. 17, 1863.
John Fitzpatrick, Co. E; enl. Sept. 17, 1863; discharged.
Thomas Rumble, Co. A; enl. Sept. 11, 1863; supposed prisoner, October, 1863.
George Smith (2d), Co. H; enl. Sept. 8, 1863.
John Suffaug, Co. C; enl. Sept. 8, 1863.

SIXTEENTH REGIMENT.

Christopher C. Johnson, Co. E; died in Andersonville prison.

SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Allen G. Brady, major; com. Aug. 29, 1862; disch. for disability Oct. 21, 1863.

TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Riley Dunbar, enl. Sept. 20, 1862; disch. July 7, 1863.

TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry Barber, Co. A; discharged.
John Deloury, Co. A; enl. Aug. 30, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1862.
Andrew Barrett, Co. H; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Lucius E. Bissell, corporal, Co. F; enl. Sept. 1, 1862.
Lafayette Bailey, Co. F; enl. Aug. 21, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.
Erwin W. Curtiss, Co. F; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; died May 27, 1863.
Lewis E. Dailey, Co. F; enl. Sept. 1, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863.

TWENTY-NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Henry S. Freeman, Co. H; enl. March 2, 1864.
Edward Freeman, Co. C; died in Texas Oct. 13, 1865.
George Wright, Co. I; enl. Dec. 31, 1863.

THIRTIETH REGIMENT INFANTRY.

Thomas W. Browne, Co. F; enl. March 28, 1864; not taken on the rolls June 30, 1864.

COLORED DRAFTED MEN AND SUBSTITUTES, ASSIGNED TO FOURTEENTH REGIMENT R. I. HEAVY ARTILLERY.

Richard Harrison, Co. D; enl. Sept. 9, 1863.
Nelson Harrison, Co. D; enl. Sept. 9, 1863.
Hannibal Randall, Co. D; enl. Aug. 22, 1863; died, place unknown.
John N. Smith, Co. B, 21st Mass.: died during war.
Harvey F. Bellamy, Co. B, 21st Mass.
Russell P. Fellows, enl. at Bristol in Co. K, 16th Regt., early in the war; was taken prisoner April 20, 1864.
Harvey Fellows, enl. in Co. C, 25th Regt.; was taken prisoner, but was exchanged.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

MILO BURR.

Milo Burr was born at Torrington, Conn., Jan. 1, 1797. He was a lineal descendant of Benjamin Burr, who settled in Hartford in 1639, and was one of the original proprietors of that town. John Burr was the first of the family who settled in Litchfield County. He purchased land in Torrington, Torringford parish, in 1747, where he kept a public-house, which is now standing. His second son, Reuben, was a farmer, and resided about a half-mile east of the present village of Burrville, where he raised a large family, of whom Milo, the immediate subject of this sketch, was the youngest son. His early life was spent on his father's farm, with limited educational advantages. His only capital was his strong arm and resolute will. He first went to work by the month, and soon purchased land where the village of Burrville now stands, and commenced the task of making a home and fortune for himself. By his energy and judicious management he soon took rank among the leading business men of his day. He purchased a large tract of timber-land, and engaged in the lumber business. At one time Mr. Burr had three saw-mills engaged in the manufacture of lumber. He erected a dam, and constructed what is known as the Burr reservoir, west of the village. Other enterprises he pushed with much energy and vigor for the public good and the enlargement of the village. There were no sudden accessions of wealth, but year by year the improvements were made and other branches of business established. As the timber was taken from the land farms were made, houses erected, etc. In the location and construction of the Naugatuck Railroad Mr. Burr took an active part, with other leading men along the line. Upon the completion of the road a station and post-office were established, under the name of Burrville. Mr. Burr lived to see quite a pretentious village, bearing his own name, and of which he was the principal owner. He died in his seventy-sixth year, respected by all. He married Mary Skinner, of Winsted, by whom he had four children, of whom John M. is the only survivor. He was born March 8, 1833, and resides in his father's homestead, which was erected in 1827, and to which he has made substantial improvements, a view of which may be seen in this work. John M. Burr inherited not only the estate of his father, but in a large degree the enterprise and sagacity exhibited by him, and continues the improvements, in harmony with the spirit of the founder. He has held several town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature of 1871; has been postmaster of the village for more than twenty years, and is one of the active representative men of Litchfield County. He married Lavinia A., daughter of Samuel Hurlbert, of Winchester. They have one son, John Hurlbert, born Sept. 17, 1860.

JESSE B. ROSE.

Jesse B. Rose, son of Bela and Mary (Brockett) Rose, was born in the town of Wolcott, Conn., Jan. 10, 1821. The grandfather of Mr. Rose was from Branford, Conn., and his ancestors were from Massachusetts, where they were among the early settlers and influential people. Jesse B. Rose worked on his father's farm until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Bristol, where he was employed in a woolen-mill until he was twenty-one. Soon after that he was employed in a woolen-mill at Naugatuck as foreman in the carding-room. He served in the same capacity in other mills until 1849, when he came to Wolcottville in the employment of W. R. Sladt, of the Union Manufacturing Company. Here Mr. Rose occupied the position of foreman of the carding-room until 1859, when he became a stockholder and superintendent. In 1873 he was chosen president of the company, which position he still occupies. Mr. Rose has been connected with the Union Manufacturing Company through all its changes, from its organization to the present time. He is also interested and is a stockholder in other manufacturing enterprises of the town. Politically, Mr. Rose is a



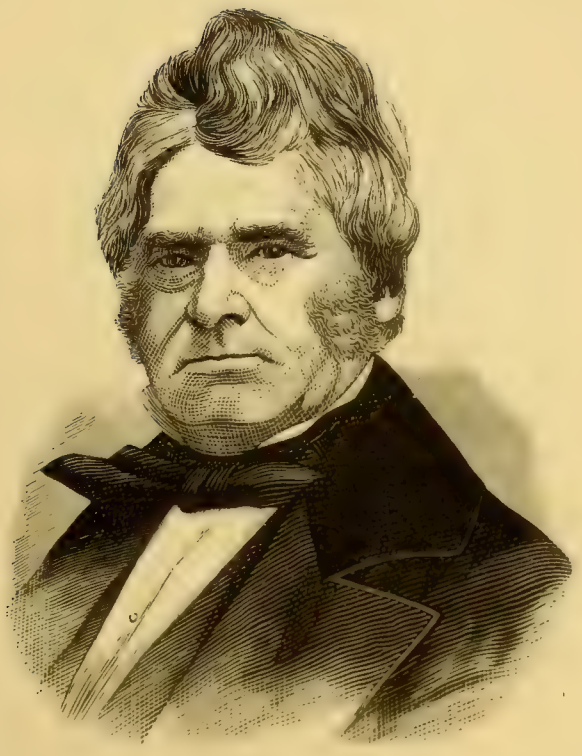
Niles Burr.



Jesse B Rose



Frederick C. Hills



O. Barber

Republican, and has been since the organization of the party. He has held several town offices, and represented the town in the Legislature in 1877. He has been twice married; his first wife was Perlina Hart, by whom he had three sons, two of whom are now living, Edwin E. and Willis A. His second wife was Mrs. Harriet E. Griswold, formerly Harriet E. Humphrey, of Goshen. She has one son, Frederick H., by her former husband.

FREDERICK P. HILLS.

Deacon Frederick P. Hills was born Sept. 1, 1808, in Goshen, and died at his residence in Torrington, April 10, 1881, where he had resided since 1846. He is descended from Benoni Hills, who was born in Northampton, Mass., in 1700. He moved to Suffield, thence to Durham, and settled in Goshen about 1740, where he raised a large family, of whom Medad was the fourth child. He was known as "Colonel" Medad Hills; was a Revolutionary soldier, and a man of note; was a large land-owner in Winchester, where he resided. He raised a family of five children, of whom Miles was the youngest. He was born Aug. 31, 1766; was twice married, first to Abigail Wilcox. After her death he married Anne Butrick, by whom he had nine children, viz.: Levi, born May 29, 1795; Medad, born June 17, 1797; Abigail, born July 17, 1799; Eben, born Oct. 8, 1801; Mary A., born Sept. 2, 1804; Frederick P., born Sept. 1, 1808; Lucy A., born March, 1810; Elisha, born May 23, 1812; Roxy, born Oct. 6, 1814.

Deacon Frederick P. Hills, the immediate subject of our sketch, married first Lucy E., daughter of John Wetmore, of Winchester, Sept. 11, 1833. She died Dec. 26, 1858, leaving one daughter, Lucy A., born Sept. 7, 1841. She married Leroy Wetmore, and died Aug. 24, 1871. Mr. Hills was a second time married, Dec. 7, 1859, to Mrs. Harriet B. Bailey, formerly Harriet B. Frisbe, oldest daughter of Levi Frisbe, a prominent farmer of Litchfield.

Deacon Hills was a man well known in this part of the county for his upright character and strict integrity; he was slow in coming to conclusions, but when once established he was as firm as the granite hills of Connecticut. His word was unquestioned, and his character above reproach. He was an active and consistent member of the Congregational Church, and a deacon for many years. He was called to fill many positions of trust and honor, especially as trustee to settle estates, and enjoyed the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

ORSON BARBER.

Orson Barber was the youngest of five children of Elihu Barber, and the only survivor of the family. His grandfather was Joseph Barber, an early settler in Windsor, Conn.

Elihu Barber was born April 19, 1765. He came to Torrington when a young man; married Jemima North, April 19, 1787. Their children were Mary, born June 22, 1793; Elihu, born Feb. 24, 1798; Jemima, born April 16, 1800; Elkanah, born June 25, 1803; Orson, born Nov. 6, 1806. When Elihu Barber came to Torrington his only capital was his strong arm and his resolute will. He became a large land-owner, and was a man of considerable property. He gave to each of his sons a farm, and to the daughters an equivalent in other property. He was a man of great physical strength and endurance. He is said to have been drawing a load of rye from the field with a yoke of oxen, and, going down a steep hill, the yoke dropped from one of the oxen, whereupon he took up the yoke and carried it, in place of the ox, down the hill safely. Orson, the youngest of his children, received the home-farm in Newfield, where he now resides. He is a man of strong common sense and good judgment, and commands the respect of all who know him. Has always taken a deep interest in the schools of his district, and for more than thirty years has held some office on the school board. Has been for more than forty years a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Barber has been twice married, first to Roxy Ann Eggleston, in 1829. She was born May 16, 1811; died June 29, 1840. He was again married, Dec. 4, 1842, to Martha, daughter of Roger Starks, of Winchester. She was born Aug. 9, 1823. Children are: by first wife, Elihu D., born Aug. 28, 1831, died May 27, 1839; Louisa R., born May 15, 1840, married Carlton C. Fyler, Aug. 15, 1861 (children are Carlton C., Sheridan B., and Walter S). By the second wife Mr. Barber has one daughter, Frances M., born April 29, 1854, married John W. Gamwell, Nov. 23, 1874; children are Louis J., Charles W., and Carrie F.

CHAPTER LXIV.

WARREN.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—Names of Settlers—Early Marriages—Organization of Parish and Town—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—Ecclesiastical History—Representatives from 1786 to 1881.

THE town of Warren lies near the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Cornwall, on the east by Litchfield, on the south by Washington, and on the west by Kent. The surface is hilly and mountainous, and is better adapted to grazing than the raising of grain. The town is watered by the Shepaug River, a branch of the Housatonic. Lake Waramaug, a beautiful sheet of water, and a popular place of resort, is located partly in this town and partly in Washington.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first settlements were made in about the year 1737. Among the pioneers were Eleazar Curtis, Joseph Carter, Nathaniel Swift, John Brown, Benoni Carter, Ward Eldred, Gershom Holmes, Joseph Andrews, John Brownson, Silas Curtis, B. Carter, Samuel Whitlock, Jr., Judah Eldred, Silvester Finney, Thomas Beeman, Philo Strong, Jr., Joseph Peters, Ephraim Tanner, Asahel Wedy, Justus Sackett, Solomon Carter, Platt Starr, Homer Sackett, Miltin Curtis, Daniel Hendrick, Nathan Hopkins, Barzallia Carter, John Finney, Lysander Curtis, William Stone (2d), 1787, Capt. Peter Porter, A. Beeman, C. Strong, U. Hunt, Timothy Beeman, Justice Sackett, Gershom Holmes, Eli Spooner, Peleg Holmes, Dr. Cyrus Berry, Elias Taylor, D. Kent, Stephen Hoit, Jabez Swift, Bey Saunders, Lewis Swartland, Reuben Beach, Homer Sackett, and H. N. Comstock.

EARLY MARRIAGES.

"Benj. Hopkins, Rebeckah Goodrich, Joined in Marage May 8, 1788.

"Samuel Hopkins, son to the above Parents, Born Apl 5, 1789.

"Ephraim Hubbell & Arns Carter Joined in Marriage Oct. 15, 1789, by Peter Starr, Pastor.

"Jonathan Hart & Lucia Clark Joined in Marrage May 2, 1790.

"Isaac Hawes & Hannah Whitock Joined in Marrage May 14, 1772.

"Liman Hawes, son to the sd Parents, born Apl 6, 1773."

The first white child born in the town was Rhoda, daughter of Stephen Paine, who came from Canterbury and located near the lake, on Potash Hill.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARISH AND TOWN.

Warren originally comprised a portion of Kent, and was organized as the Society of East Greenwich in 1750. It remained as such until 1786, when it was constituted a town and society by itself, and was named in honor of Samuel Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held June 27, 1786. The following is the record:

"At a Town meeting legally warned & held in Warren on the 27 Day of June, A.D. 1786, In pursuance of a Resolve of the general Assembly holden at Hartford on the 2d thursday of May, 1786, Incorporating the Eastern part of Kent into a Distinct Town by the name of Warren, and appointing Jedediah Hubbel, Esq^{r}, Moderator, to lead the inhabitants of Warren to the Choice of necessary Town officers, who proceded as follows (viz.), and the people

"Made Choice of Eleazer Curtiss, Town Clerk.

"Made Choice of Capt. Joseph Carter first Selectman.

"Made Choice m^{r}. Natha^{ll} Swift & John Brownson 2^{d} & 3^{d} do.

"Made Choice Benoni Carter, Town Treasurer.

"Made Choice of Ward Eldred, first Constable, and Gershom Holmes 2^{d}.

"Surveyors of Highways for the year insuing, Benoni Carter, Joseph Androus, John Brownson, Silas Curtis, Bradock Carter, Samuel Whitlock, Ju^{r}, Judah Eldred, Silvester Finney, Thomas Beeman, and Philip Strong, Ju^{r}.

"Fence viewers, Benoni Carter, Joseph Peters.

"Leather Sealer, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter.

"Sealer of weights and measures, Benoni Carter.

"Key keeper, Ephraim Tanner.

"*Voted*, that Eph^{m} Tanner's East Barn be a Pound.

"Listers, Major Curtiss, Garshom Holmes, & Benoni Carter.

"Grand jourers, Nath^{ll} Swift, J^{r}., Ashel Wedg.

"The above is a true Record.

"P^{r} ELEAZER CURTISS, Register.

"Tithing men, Ebenezer Tanner, Luther Comstock.

"At a Town meeting held in Warren on the 27th of June, 1786,

"*Voted*, that the Select men Settle the line of premblerlation Between this Town and the Town of Kent according to the original agreement of the Committee appointed by this Town. Kent to ascertain the Dividing line Between said Towns whenever the Select men of the Town Kent shall call for a prembulation.

"The above is a true Record.

"ELEAZER CURTISS, Register."

EXTRACTS FROM TOWN RECORDS.

"At a Town meeting holden on the 19 day Sep^{t}. 1786, Cap^{t}. Justus Sackett, Moderator.

"*Voted*, that Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Cap^{t}. Justus Sackett, and Major Eleazer Curtiss, Be a Committee to Settle all Company accounts with Kent & Debts that had accrued while the Tow Towns were one, and Divide all Joint Stock upon the List agreeable to the Bill in form Constituting Warren into a distinct Town.

"*Voted*, that the Select men go & Lay out a Road from near Abel Page's in Litchfield till it interceps that from Marsh Forge, and make such other alterations from there to W^{m}. Spooners in the Road as they Shall think necessary at their own Discression and Defend against Major Welch's suit for s^{d} Road in the best manner.

"*Voted*, that the Select men be instructed to take care of the Town's Poor at their own Discression.

"*Voted*, that Sheep Rams be confined from the 20 of Sep^{t}. to the 10th of November from runing at Large on pain of the owners paying a fine of Six Shilings L. m. to the Town Treasurer.

"P^{r} ELEAZER CURTISS, Register.

"At a Town Meeting Legaly warned & held the Eleventh Day December, A.D. 1786, Voted & made Choice of Eleazer Finney, Town Clerk.

"*Voted*, that Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter be Moderator And Adjourned to thirsday the 14 day of Instant December at ten o'clock in the morning. December 14th Meet according to Adjournment, Reconsidered the vote making Eleazer Finney Town Clerk and made Choice of Eleazer Curtiss Town Clerk for the year insuing.

"*Voted*, that Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Leiu^{t}. Nathaniel Swift, and John Brownson be Select men for the year insuing.

"*Voted*, that Ephraim Tanner be first Constable & Gershom Holmes 2^{d}.

"*Voted*, that Benoni Carter be Town Treasurer.

"*Voted*, that the Surveyors of Highways for the year insuing be Eleazer Curtiss, Ju^{r}., Platt Starr, Ward Eldred, Ebenezer Tanner, Cap^{t}. Carter, M. Luther Comstock, Joseph Hopkins, Benjamin Duning, Samuel Lettlefield, Salmon Sackett.

"*Voted*, that Isaac Haws & James Robins be fence viewers.

"*Voted*, that Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter be Leather Sealer.

"*Voted*, that Ephraim Tanner be Gauger, Packer, Key keeper, and Sealer of Measurs.

"*Voted*, that Gershom Holme, Ebenezer Tanner, & Ward Eldred be Listers.

"*Voted*, that Howard Fuller & Ebenezer Hye be gran jourers.

"*Voted*, that John Thomas & Alexander Sackett be Tythingmen.

"*Voted*, tha Platt Starr be Sexton.

"*Voted*, to Raise three pence on the pound on y^{e} ———

"*Voted*, that Gershom Holmes be Collector of ———

"P^{r} ELEAZER CURTISS, Register.

"At a Town Meeting held at Warren on the 12 Day of November, A.D. 1787, for the Purpose of Chosing a Delagate to meet in Convention at Hartford for taking into Consideration the new proposed Constitution, Made Choice of Cap^{t}. Sackett, Moderator, and after having Largely Debated the matter, the question being put whether they would addopt s^{d} Constitution or not, & Passed in the affirmative, 40 to 19, after wich they made Choice of Major Eleazer Curtiss to Represent the Town in said Convention and adjourned to a day without Date.

"Test, ELEAZER CURTISS, Register.

"At a Legal Town Meeting held in Warren on y^{e} 3^{d} Day of December, A.D. 1787, for the purpose of Chusing Town officers, After haveing Chose Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator, Proceeded as follows and Chose the following gentlemen to the following offices in their order (viz):

"Major Eleazer Curtiss, Clerk Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, 1 Select man; M^{r}. Samuel Carter, 2^{d} Do.; M^{r}. Ebenezer Tanner, 3^{d} Do.

"M^{r}. Benoni Carter, Treasurer and first Constable.

"Nathaniel Palmer & Reuben Beach, Grandjours.

"Eleazer Curtiss, Ju^{r}, & Elisha Eldred, Tything men.

"Ebenezer Tanner, Cap^{t}. Curtiss, & John Talmadge, Listers.

"Surveyors of Highways, Alexander Sackett, Truman gilbert, Samuel

Weston, Samuel Whitlock, Solomon Carter, Prince Hopkins, John Finney (3d), Nath^{ll} Johnson, W^{m} Spoone, Jun^{r}, Nath^{ll} Spoone, Reuben Beach; fence viewers, Joseph Peters & Benoni Carter.

"Leather Sealer, Cap^{t}. Carter; Sealer of measurs, Eph^{m} Tanner; Key keeper, Eph^{m} Tanner; Sexton, Platt Starr.

"*Voted*, to Leave the Destricting of the Surveyors and the Care of the poor at the Discression of the Select men.

"Test, ELEAZER CURTISS, Register.

"At a Town Meeting held in Warren on the 20 day of March, 1788, Esq^{r} Sackett, Moderator.

"*Voted*, that Every Surveyor of Highways in the Town of Warren Shall go out with all the men in His District on the Road from Abel Page's till it Intersects the Road that Leads from Warren to Marshes Iron Works one Day this Spring as soon as may be Conveniant.

"*Voted*, that Cap^{t}. Carter be an Agent to Carry the Town Vote to Major Welch & See if he will withdraw his action against the Town, if not, to take Care of it at the Court.

"*Voted*, to abate on Elezer Finney's Town Rate Bill, Nathan Wheeler's Rate of 3*s*. 6*d*., & Daniel Page's of 4*s*. 3*d*.

"And to rectify two Mistakes with the Town of Kent with Respect to the Kents Rates, & James Hucorn & amiriah Lion's Rate being an over Charge.

"Test, ELEAZER CURTISS, Register.

"At a Town meeting legally warned & held in Warren on the 13th Day of October, 1788,

"*Voted*, & made choice of Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator. Also

"*Voted*, & made Choice of Gershom Holmes, Town Clark.

"Also *Voted*, that James Robens & Ezekiel Palmer & Pebody Smith & Daniel Comstock's Town Rates be Abated.

"Also *Voted*, that this meting be Desolved.

"Test, GERSHOM HOLMES, Register.

"At a Town meeting legally warned & holden in Warren on the first day December, A.D. 1788, Captain Joseph Carter, Moderator of s^{d} Meeting.

"*Voted*, made Choice of Cap^{t}. Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"*Voted*, to raise one penny half penny on the pound on the list 1788, Peleg Holms to collect s^{d} Rate.

"Then proceeded & made choice of the following Gentlemen for Town Officers for the Insuing year (viz.):

"Select men, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, M^{r}. Samuel Carter, M^{r}. Ruben Sackett; M^{r}. Ephraim Tanner, Town Treasurer; Joseph Peters, first Constable; Ward Eldred, 2nd Do. Also *Voted*, & Made choice of the following Gentlemen for surveyors of Highways (viz):

"Misters John Brownson, Amos Fuller, Augustin Curtis, Pebody Smith, Gershom Holmes, Peleg Brownson, Samuel Carter, Jun^{r}, Ward Eldred, Elijah Hopkins, Truman Beeman, Isaac Wedges, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, William Stone, Jun^{r}.

"Also Made Choice of Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Leather sealer.

"Also Made Choice of Homer Sackett, Ephraim Tanner, fence Viewers.

"Also *Voted*, made Choice of John Tallmade, Ward Eldred, Phinehas Catlin, Peleg Sturtavant, Nathaniel Swift, Gr^{t} Listers.

"Also made Choice of Asael Wedges, Josiah Webb, Grand Juryrs.

"Also Ephraim Tanner, Kee keeper, & John Tallmadge, sealer of Waits & Measures; Elisha Eldred, Packer; Elias Taylour, Sylvester Finney, Tithing men. Also Truman Beeman, Tithing man for the Baptist Society.

"Also Made Choice of Peleg Holmes, Town Collector.

"Also *Voted*, to Raise a penny halfpenny on the pound on the List 1788.

"Also *Voted*, that there be a sign-post Erected Near the House of Elnathan Mitchel, in Warren, in Order to set up warnings for Town & Freeman's Meetings.

"Also *Voted*, that the Selectmen act Discretionary in Districting the surveyors of Highways.

"Also made choice of Nathaniel Swift, Jun^{r}, Peleg Sturtavant, Joseph Peters, Benoni Carter, Benj. Duning, Cap^{t}. Carter, Gershom Holmes a committee to District the Town for Schooling.

"*Voted*, that this Meting be Adjourned to the next Freeman's meting day after Freeman's Meting is over immediately.

"Test, GERSHOM HOLMES, Register.

"At a Town Meting Holden by Adjournment in Warren 22nd of December, 1788, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, made Choice of Nathaniel Swift, Jun^{r}, Peleg Sturtavant, Joseph Peters, School Committee.

"*Voted*, that the Select men act discretionary with Regard to the Town Poor.

"*Voted*, that a Rate of one penny on the pound on the List of 1788 be raised, payable in Wheet, Rye, Indian Corn, Buck wheet, & Bard Iron, to be Delivered at the House of M^{r}. Ephraim Tanner, Receiver of s^{d} Rate, to be paid in January, A.D. 1790, at the prices Affixt to those Articles by Mess. Joseph Peters, Peleg Sturtavant, & Nathaniel Swift, Ju^{r}, Committee for the purpose.

"*Voted*, Ephraim Tanner be Store keeper to Receive the above s^{d} Rate.

"*Voted*, Joseph Carter be Collector for the special tax for the Town.

"*Voted*, to Except the doings of the committee for Districting the Town for Schooling.

"*Voted*, that the Money Drawn from the State Treasurer in order for Schooling be divided According to the number of Schoolars in Each Destrict.

"*Voted*, that Simon Newcom's Rate be abated on the Pool tax on Eleazer Finney's Bill.

"*Voted*, that this Meeting be Desolved.

"Attest, GERSHOM HOLMES, Register.

"At a Town meting holden at Warren on Monday the 7th of December, 1789, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator of s^{d} meting, Gershom Holmes, Clerk. *Voted*, & made choice of the following Gentlemen: Select men, Mess. Samuel Carter, Ruben Sackett, John Brownson.

"*Voted*, Made Choice of M^{r}. Ward Eldred, first constable; M^{r}. Ephraim Tanner, 2^{d} Constable.

"Surveyors, Mess. John Tallmadge, Peleg Sturtavant, Samuel Carter, Sylvester Finney, Joseph Peters, Abel Beeman, Peleg Holmes, Josiah Webb, Eleazer Curtis, Phinehas Catlin, Levy Palmerly, William Stone.

"Fence Viewers, M^{r}. Joseph Peters, M^{r}. Homer Sackett.

"Listers, Mess. Phinihas catlin, Joseph Peters, John Tallmadge, Peleg Holmes, Benjamin Carter.

"Made choice of Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Leather sealer.

"Grandjurers, Decon Ebenezer Tanner, M^{r}. Phinehas Catlin.

"tithing men, Ruben Beach, Nathaniel Johnson, M. Luther Comstock, Joseph Carter.

"Elisha Eldred, Packer; Joshua P. Iles, sealer of Measures.

"M^{r}. Ephraim Tanner, kee keeper. *Voted*, that M^{r}. Samuel Carter shall have the state money that is now in the Treasurer at five shillings on the pound in cash, Except what the Town Owes the s^{d} Carter, that to be six shillings on the pound.

"*Voted*, to raise one penny on the pound on the list 1789, Payable in Jenuary, 1791, in the same species that the tax is to be paid in the year 1790. *Voted*, that the tax raised on the Ratable Estate of Samuel Morris, now Deceased, be Abated on Eleazer Finney's Bill.

"*Voted*, to adjourn this Meting to a day with out date.

"Attest, GERSHOM HOLMES, Register.

"At a Town meting Legally Warn^{d} & holden in Warren at the Meting on April the 12 day 1791.

"Made Choice of Capt. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, made choice of Mess. Nathaniel Swift, Peleg Sturtavant, Joseph Peters, Committee to Draw the School Money. *Voted*, to pay out the School Money According to the Poll. *Voted*, to Dissolve s^{d} Meting.

"Attest, GERSHOM HOLMES, Clerk.

"At a Town Meting Legally warned & Holden in Warren, September 14th, 1790, Made Choice of Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, to Direct the Select men of the Town of Warren to act Discretionary with the Town of Kent With Regard to Alice Yong.

"*Voted*, to Dissolve Said Meting.

"Att A Town Meting Legally warn^{d} & Holden in Warren, October 21st, A.D. 1790.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, to Adjourn s^{d} Meting to a day without date.

"GERSHOM HOLMES, T. Clerk.

"At a Town meting legally warn^{d} & Holden in Warren, December 6th, A.D. 1790, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator. Proceaded made Choice of Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"*Voted*, made Choice of Ephraim Tanner, Treasurer.

"Made Choice of the following Gentlemen Selectmen (viz): Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, M^{ess}. Samuel Carter, Howard Fuller.

"Constables, Made Choice of M^{ess}. Benoni Carter, Na^{t}. Spooner, in room of Ward Eldred, Excused.

"*Voted*, made choice of Joseph Peters, Nathaniel Johnson, Grand Jurors.

"*Voted*, made choice of Elisha Eldred, Salmon Sackett, Tithingmen.

"Surveyors of Highways, M^{essr}. Amos Swan, Thomas Beeman, Truman Gilbert, Elisha Eldred, Elius Taylor, Judar Eldred, James Robins, Na^{t}. Spooner, Pebody Smith, Elsin Strong, Joseph Carter, Elnathan Palmer.

"*Voted*, that the Select Men District the Surveyors.

"*Voted*, made choice of Joseph Peters, Benjamin Carter, James Robins, Isaac Hawes, Peleg Holmes, Doc. Eb^{n} Beeman, Listers.

"Made Choice of Nathaniel Swift, Esq^{r}, Joseph Peters, School Committee.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Leather Sealer; Joseph Peters, Homer Sackett, fence Viewers; M^{r}. Ephraim Tanner, keeper.

"*Voted*, that there be a District formed for Schooling Called by the name of Town hill District, taking in Wido Pandos East line to Thad. Peets, then to Kents, then to Isaac Wedges, then to Augustin Curtises, then to the first Bounds.

"*Voted*, to Reconsider the penny rate Raised on the list 1789, payable in January, 1791.

"*Voted*, to Direct the Select men to lay out a Highway from James Robbinses to Plat Starrs.

"*Voted*, to Adjourn said Meting to day without date.

"At a Town Meting Legally warnd and Holden in Warren on Monday the Eleventh day of April, 1791, Made choice of Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, to prefer a Memoral to the General Assembly to see if the Assembly will giv liberty to the Town of Warren to Tax them selves, in order to do their Highway work.

"*Voted*, to send Esq. Swift as agent to transact the Business of said Memoral.

"*Voted*, to giv liberty to Doc^{t}. Syrus Berry to set up anoculation under the Direction of the Athority & Select men of the Town of Warren.

"*Voted*, to Dissolve this Meting.

"Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"At a Town Meting Legally warn'd & holden in Warren the 5th day of December, 1791.

"Proceaded to Business & Made Choice of M^{r}. Samuel Carter, Moderator. Also made Choice of Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk; said Holmes being absent, M^{r}. Ephraim Tanner was chosen Clerk Protemry.

"Then proceaded & made choice of Joseph Carter, Samuel Carter, & Howard Fuller, Select men.

"*Voted*, to Excuse M^{r}. Samuel Carter from Serving on his own Desire as Select man; then made choice of M^{r}. Eben^{r} Tanner for the Third Select man.

"*Voted*, & made choice of Ephraim Tanner, Town Treasurer. Also made choice of Ephraim Tanner & Na^{t}. Spooner, Constables.

"*Voted*, & made choice of the following Persons for surveyors of Highways (viz):

"Isaac Hawes, M. Luther Comstock, Milton Curtis, Benoni Carter, Salmon Brownson, Augustin Curtiss, Adonijah Carter, Asael Wedge, Joseph Carter, Jun^{r}, Na^{t}. Jonson, Joseph Bunnel, Truman Beeman, Isaac Wedge.

"Made choice of Alexander Sackett, Thomas Beeman, Grand Juror^{s}.

"Made choice of Josiph Peters & Homer Sackett, Fence Viewers.

"*Voted*, & made choice of the following gentlemen for Lysters (viz): Benoni Carter, James Robins, John Brownson, Peleg Holmes, Benjamin Carter.

"Made choice of Joseph Carter, Leather sealer.

"*Voted*, made choice of Phinihas Peck, Eben^{r} Tanner, Silas Curtiss, Asael Wedge, Tithingmen.

"Made choice of John Tallmadge, sealer of waits and Measurs, & Eph^{m}. Tanner, kee keeper.

"*Voted*, to raise A Rate of one penny on the pound on the list 1791 and made choice of M^{r}. Na^{t}. Spooner, Town Collector. Made choice of Peleg Sturtavant, Nathaniel Swift, & Joseph Peters, Committee to Draw the School money from the State Treasurer. Also,

"Made choice of Elijah Hopkins, W^{m}. Hitchcock, Amos Swan, Platt Starr, Peleg Sturtavant, Na^{t}. Swift, Elias Taylor, Peleg Holmes, Committee to Draw the Money for Each District. Also made choice of the Last mentioned Committee to Regulate the Several Districts for Schooling & to Report to the Meting their Doings Monday next Insuing.

"*Voted*, that Samuel Whitlock be anext to the North West District for Schooling. *Voted*, to adjourn this Meting to Next Monday, to be Attended Immediately after Society Meting.

"Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"Attest, Ephraim Tanner, Clerk Protemry.

"Town Meting Opened Acording to Adjournment.

"*Voted*, made choice of Platt Starr & Daniel Beeman, sextons.

"*Voted*, to Desolve this meeting.

"Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"Eph^{m}. Tanner, Clerk Protemry.

"At a Town Meting Hold^{en} in Warren, December 3rd, A.D. 1792.

"M^{r}. Samuel Carter, Moderator; Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Mrssrs. Howard Fuller, Eben^{r} Tanner, Select men. Made choice of M^{r}. Samuel Spooner, first Constable; M^{r}. Platt Starr, 2nd Constable.

"Listers, Mrssrs. Peleg Holmes, Lysander Curtiss, John Tallmadge, Judah Eldred, Eben^{r} Beeman.

"Grand Juriman, Mrssrs. Benj. Carter, Truman Beeman; Tithingmen, Mrssrs. Samuel Eldred, Eben Strong, Park Beeman.

"Cap^{t}. Eph^{m} Tanner, Treasurer. *Voted*, to Excuse Cap^{t}. Tanner on his Own Request. Made choice of Gershom Holmes, Treasurer, in room of s^{d} Tanner, Excused.

"Surveyors, Mrssrs. David Taylor, Homer Sackett, Lysaunder Curtiss, Berzillia Carter, Samuel Carter, Jun^{r}, Na^{t}. Spooner, Samuel Morriss, Nathan Aulgar, Elias Taylor, Luis Sweatland, Derius Kent.

"Keykeeper, Cap^{t}. Eph^{m} Tanner.

"Sealer of Leather, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter.

"Fence Viewers, Homer Sackett, Abel Fuller.

"Sealer of waits, Joseph Peters.

"Sealer of Measurs, John Tallmadge.

"*Voted*, that the Select men be Authorized to act Discressionary with Regard to the Town poor. Also to Destrict the Surveyors of Highways.

"Made choice of M^{r}. Elisha Eldred, packer.

"Committee to draw School Money, M^{rssrs}. Ephraim Tanner, Na^{t}. Swift, Na^{t}. Spooner.

"Made choice of M^{r}. Platt Starr, Town Collector. *Voted*, to abate M^{r}. Benj. Saunders' Town rate of two shillings & 1*d*.,—2*s*. 1*d*.

"Also *Voted*, to Abate A rate against Peter Fleming of 1*s*. 0.

"*Voted*, to give Doctor Heman N. Comstock Liberty to set up a pest House where & under the Direction of the Select men.

"*Voted*, to give James Robins fourteen Dollars in order to pay Doctor Crouse, & then Voted to Reconsider said Vote, & Voted to Leve it with the Select men to settle the matter at Discression.

"*Voted*, to leve it Descresionary with the Select men to Lay out a road Acrose Town Hill to Pratt's Iron Works.

"*Voted*, to Dissolve said Meting.

"Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"Att a Town Meting Legally Warn^{d} & Holden in Warren on Monday the Eighth day of April, A.D. 1793.

"Made Choice of Joseph Carter, Moderator of s^{d} Meting.

"*Voted*, made choice of Messrs. Ruben Sackett, Peleg Sturtavant, Howard Fuller, Na^{t}. Swift, Joseph Peters, Samuel Carter, Committee to Agree with Rev^{t}. Peter Starr for a piece of land in front of the Meting House in way of Exchange. *Voted*, to Adjourn s^{d} Meting for ten minutes. Opened according to Adjornment.

"*Voted*, to Except the doings of s^{d} Committee.

"*Voted*, to adjourn s^{d} Meting to a day without Date.

"Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"At a Town Meting Legally Warn^{d} & Holden in Warren on Monday the 6th day of May, 1793.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, to Discontinue the Small pox Till further orders.

"Attest, Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"At a Town Meting legally warned & holden in Warren, September 16th, 1783.

"Made Coice of Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, to Establish the road that was laid out a crose Town hill, so called, in December, 1792.

"*Voted*, to Dissolve s^{d} Meting.

"Gershom Holmes, Town Clerk.

"M^{r}. Nathan Holmes Agrees to give, in way of exchange, a new road from M^{r}. Saunders to his House & so past his house till it comes in to the old road. Done in Town Meting.

"Attest, Gershom Holmes, T. Clerk.

"At a Town meting Holden in Warren, December 2nd, 1793, Nathaniel Swift, Esq^{r}, Moderator; Gershom Holmes, Clerk.

"Made choice of Mrssrs. Joseph Carter, Howard Fuller, Ebenezer Tanner, Selectmen.

"*Voted*, Made choice af Platt Starr, Lysaunder Curtis, Constables.

"Grandjurors, Eben Strong, Samuel Eldred.

"Listers, Mrssrs. Juder Eldred, Lysaunder Curtis, Nathaniel Spooner, Luther Comstock, Samuel Hawes.

"Tithingmen, Augustin Curtiss, Benjamin Sackett, George Thomson.

"Fence viewers, Samuel Weston, Benjamin Sackett.

"*Voted*, made choice of Cap^{t}. J. Carter, Leather sealer; Cap^{t}. Yanner, Kee keeper. made choice of Elisha Eldred, packer.

"Sextons, Daniel Beeman, Platt Starr.

"*Voted*, to adjorn s^{d} Meting to Wednes day the 11th Day of Ins^{t}. December.

"GERSHOM HOLMES, Clerk.

"December 11th, Town meting Open^{d} according to Adgournment. Proceaded & made choice of Gershom Holmes, Town Treasurer.

"*Voted*, & made choice of Na^{t}. Swift, Esq^{r}, Mrssrs. Eph^{m}. Tanner, Platt Starr, School Committee; M^{r}. Lysaunder Curtis, Town Collector.

"Surveyors of Highways, Mrssrs. Ward Eldred, Ruben Beach, John Tallmadge, Cyrus Berry, Elijah Hopkins, Augustin Curtiss, Eben Strong, Austin Bishop, Isaac Wedge, John Cummins, Josiah Webb, Caleb Towrys, Nathaniel Johnson, Theral Cilbourn.

"*Voted*, to Authorise the Select men to Destrict the Surveyors.

"*Voted*, to raise three farthings on the pound on the List one thousen seven Hundred & Ninty three, to Defray Town charges the Insuing year. then

"*Voted*, to dissolve s^{d} Meting. "GERSHOM HOLMES, Reg^{r}.

"September 15th, 1794.

"At a Town Meting Holden in Warren, Opened Immediately after Freeman's Meting, According to the Warning on s^{d} Day, Made Choice of Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator, then Adjourn^{d} s^{d} Meting to A day without Date.

"GERSHOM HOLMES, Town Clerk.

"At A Town meeting Legally Warn'd & holden in Warren on Monday the 1st day of December, 1794.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter Chosen Moderator.

"The following persons Were then Chosen by the freemen to the several offices, as followith, viz.:

"Mess^{rs}. Joseph Carter, Judah Eldred, & Joseph Peters, Select Men.

"John Tallmadge, Town Clerk & Town Treasurer.

"Mess^{rs}. Lysander Curtis, Samuel Eldred, Constables.

"Mess^{rs}. Benjamin Sacket, Ephraim Tanner, Asahel Fuller, Asahel Wedge, John Finney, Samuel Eldred, Abner Everitt, Stephen Strong, Cyrus Berry, Benjamin Hopkins, Nathan Algar, Jacob Cumings, Stephen Wedge, for Surveyors of Highways.

"Mess^{rs}. Benjamin Sackett & Samuel Weston, Fence Viewers.

"Mess^{rs}. Martin Luther Comstock, Nathaniel Spooner, Samuel Haws, Reuben Beach, Alex^{r} Sacket, Listers.

"Samuel Eldred, Collector of the Town Rate.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Leather Sealer.

"Platt Starr & Peleg Holmes, Grand Jurors.

"William Hitchcock, M. Luther Comstock, Isaac Wedges, Tithing men.

"Elisha Eldred, Packer.

"Joseph Burnet, Sealer of Weights.

"John Tallmadge, Sealer of Measures.

"Ephraim Tanner, Key keeper.

"Platt Starr, Sexton.

"*Voted*, To raise a Town Rate of Three Farthings on the pound on the List of one thousand seven hund^{d} & Ninety four, to defray Town Charges.

"*Voted*, That the Select Men take Charge of the Burying ground near the meeting House, for the purpose of puting it in fence & repair, the front next to the Street to have a pine board fence, with Sills & Braces.

"*Voted*, That the old Highway leading from M^{r}. Joseph Bennet's to M^{r}. David Taylor's, from a few Rods North of s^{d} Bennet's until it comes to a point where the New Road, leading by Jabez Swift's, joins to s^{d} old Highway, Be Sold by the Select Men, The avails to pay for the s^{d} New Road, or be for the Benefit of the Town.

"*Voted*, That Daniel Page's Town Rate on Lysander Curtis's Rate bill be Abated.

"*Voted*, That Nathaniel Swift, Ebenezer Tanner, & Platt Starr be a Committee to draw the School money.

"*Adjourned Sini Dei.*

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Reg^{r}.

"At a Town Meeting Legally Warn'd and holden in Warren on Monday the 4th day May, 1795.

"L^{t} Samuel Carter Chosen Moderator.

"*Voted*, that all the Votes passed last December respecting the burying ground be reconsider'd.

"*Voted*, that the Select Men be directed to apply for and obtain a Deed of the burying ground, near the meeting house, of the owners of the Same, and give a lease of the improvement of the Same to the Rev^{d} Peter Starr, his heirs and Assigns, upon obtaining s^{d} Deed, Under such restrictions as shall be agreed on by the Rev^{d} Peter Starr & the s^{d} Selectmen, & when this business is so finish'd, the Selectmen be directed then to build a good Stone Wall in front of s^{d} Burying ground.

"Adjourn'd.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Town Clerk.

"At a Town Meeting Legally warn'd and holden in Warren on Monday the Seventh day of December, 1795.

"Samuel Carter Chosen Moderator,

"*Voted*, To purchase the highway through William Spooner's Land as appris'd by Mess^{rs}. Eli Thompson and Daniel Beebe, viz., at £8 0.

"The following appointments were made:

"Mess^{rs}. L^{t}. Samuel Carter, Cap^{t}. Peleg Sturtavant, & L^{t}. Ebenezer Tanner, Select Men.

"John Tallmadge, Town Clerk & Town Treasurer.

"Samuel Eldred, Reuben Beach, Constables.

"Nathaniel Spooner, Milton Curtis, Grand Jurors.

"Cyrus Berry, Alexander Sacket, Abel Fuller, William B. Spencer, Levi Shove, Seth Kent, John Thomas, David Webb, Benjamin Carter, Eben Strong, Asa Turney, Josiah Webb, Nathaniel Lyon, Jeremiah Giles, Surveyors of Highways.

"Samuel Weston, Benjamin Sacket, Fence Viewers.

"Nathaniel Spooner, M. Luther Comstock, Samuel Haws, Reuben Beach, Alex^{r} Sacket, Listers.

"Reuben Beach, Collector of Town Taxes.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Leather Sealer.

"Salmon Brunson, Joseph Bennet, Benjamin Saunders, Tithing men.

"Elisha Eldred, Wheeler Gillet, Jun^{r}, Packers.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Key keeper.

"Platt Starr, Daniel Beeman, Sextons.

"*Voted*, that Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter's Barn Yard be considered as a Pound for the Current Year.

"*Voted*, To lay and Collect a tax of half a penny on the pound on the list of 1795.

"*Voted*, To authorize & empower the Authority & Selectmen to make the Necessary Abatements on Samuel Eldred's Rate Bill.

"Adjourned.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Register.

"At a Town Meeting Legally warn'd & holden at Warren on Monday the 11th day of April, 1796.

"Nathaniel Swift, Esq^{r}, Moderator.

"*Voted*, That Moses Eldred be appointed a Surveyor for the North District, in the Lieu of John Thomas, Removed.

"Justus Sacket, Esq^{r}, Reuben Sacket, Joseph Peters, Samuel Carter, & John Tallmadge are request to Confer with Jabez Swift respecting the Highway by his House.

"Adjourn'd. Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Reg^{r}.

"At a Town Meeting held in Warren by Legal Warning on Monday the 19th day of Sept^{r}, 1796, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, That L^{t}. Samuel Carter, John Tallmadge, and Adanijah Carter be a Committee to examine into the propriety of Laying out a Road from from this place through Washington to Derby & New Haven, & Report to the Select-Men; if in fav^{r} of s^{d} Road's being Laid out, then the Select-men are Requested to Call on the Select-men of Washington to Lay out S^{d} Road where it passes through S^{d} Town.

"*Voted*, That the Above S^{d} Committee be requested to View the Road Leading from John Finney's to Stephen Strong's, & Report to the Town meeting whether alterations in S^{d} Road are necessary or not.

"Adjourn'd.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Register.

"At a Town Meeting Legally Warn'd & holden at Warren, October 31, 1796.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, to postpone the further consideration of the propriety & expediency of laying out a Road through the South East part of this Town, from College farms to Washington line, Until the Annual Meeting in December Next.

"Adjourn'd.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Register.

"At a Town Meeting Legally Warn'd & holden at Warren on the 5th day of December, 1796.

"Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Moderator.

"The following appointments were made:

"L^{t}. Samuel Carter, Cap^{t}. Joseph Carter, Judah Eldred, Select-men.

"John Tallmadge, Town Clerk and Town Treasurer.

"Homer Sacket, Platt Starr, Constables.

"David Taylor, Josiah Webb, Salmon Sackett, Amos Swan, Neziah Bliss, Augustine Curtis, Samuel Weston, Stephen Blake, John Tallmadge, Peabody Smith, Eben Strong, Levi Palmerlee, Surveyors of Highways.

"Samuel Weston, Benj^{n} Sacket, Fence Viewers.

"Samuel Haws, Salmon Sacket, Samuel Eldred, Joseph Bennet, Abner Everett, Listers.

"Platt Starr, Town Rate Collector.

"Capt. Joseph Carter, Leather Sealer & Key Keeper.

"Solomon Carter, Samuel Carter, Junr, Grand Jurors.

"Lysander Curtis, Theral Kilborn, Tything-men.

"Tibbels Baldwin, Packer.

"*Voted*, To Allow the Widow Green Twelve Dollars in full for the Damage she sustain'd in her furniture & Effects at the Bridge Neare Moses Hawley's.

"*Voted*, That Benjamin Sacket, Nathaniel Spooner, Thomas Beeman, & Joseph Peters be a Committee, with the Authority & Select men to District the Town for Highway work, to remain until revoak'd by the Town.

"*Voted*, To Raise or Lay a Tax of one penny on the Pound on the list of Augt.

"*Voted*, To Abate David Hitchcock's Rate of 1*s.* & William Hitchcock's Rate of 1*s.* 1*d.* on Reuben Beach's Ratebill.

"*Voted*, To pay Mr. Samuel Eldred for Warning a Meeting of the School Society, the demand to be Liquidated & Allowed by the Select-men.

"*Voted*, To Accept of the Road lately laid out by Samuel Carter, John Tallmadge, & Adanijah Carter, as Committee, near Stephen Ferris', as an Highway.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Register.

"At a Town meeting Legally Warn'd & holden in Warren, Feb'y 9th, 1797.

"Samuel Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, To give Nine pence for every Crow that is Killed within the limits of this town, from this time to the first day of July next, & the Head thereof delvd to the Town treasurer.

"Test, EBENEZER TANNER, Clerk Pro Tem.

"At a Town meeting Legally warn'd & holden at Warren, April 10th, 1797.

"Samuel Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, That this Town will lay out a Road from the Forks of the Road Eastwardly from Capt. Abner Averitt's, on the South Side of the Swamp, Near Bea brook, to Washington line.

"*Voted*, To Apoint Ebenezer Tanner a Surveyor for sd Road, & to superintend the laying out the work on sd Road, included in a Subscription for that purpose.

"*Voted*, to Refer to the Selectmen the propriety of Abating the Rates of Joseph Crofut on Platt Starr's Rate bill.

"*Voted*, To give Liberty to the Widow Sarah Fuller to build an House on the High Way, the East Side of the Road, about Northeast from John Brunson's Dwelling house, where the Ceasar house stood.

"*Voted*, to Adjourn.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Clerk.

"At a Town meeting Legally warn'd and holden in Warren on the 2nd day of May, 1797.

"*Voted*, That they will Reconsider the Vote that was pass'd in Town meeting the 10th day of April last, which Vote was to lay out a Road from the Forks of the Road Eastwardly from Capt. Abner Everett's to Washington line.

"Test, NATHl SPOONER, Clerk Pro Tem.

"At a Town Meeting Legally Warn'd & holden at Warren on the 25th day of Septr, 1797.

"Justus Sacket, Esqr, Moderator.

"*Voted*, to Direct the Select Men to make Such alterations in the Road between Capt. Everitt's & the four Roads East of sd Everitt's as they shall think best, provided the same can be done without Expense to the Town.

"*Voted*, To direct the Select Men to lay out a Road from the Crotch of the Road below Joseph Peters' House, thence Southerly through sd Peters' & Asahel Widg's Land, & by sd Widg's House through the College land to the Road leading by Wm. B. Spencer's.

"Adjourn'd.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Clerk.

"At a Town Meeting Legally warn'd & holden at Warren, Decr. 4th, 1797.

"Samuel Carter, Moderator.

"The following persons were appointed to office:

"Lt. Samuel Carter, Judah Eldred, Peleg Holmes, Select Men.

"John Tallmadge, Town Clerk & Town Treasurer.

"Platt Starr, Josiah Finney, Constables.

"Joseph Burnet, Augustine Curtis, Grand Jurors.

"Samuel Carter, Junr, Nathaniel Swift, Esqr, Benjamin Sacket, Daniel Hines, Solomon Carter, Theral Kilborn, Nathaniel Johnson, Nathan Algar, John Williams, Asahel Widge, Benjamin Swan, Jehiel Kilborn, Lysander Curtis, Abner Everett, Neziah Bliss, Isaac Wedge, Surveyor of Highways.

"Samuel Weston, Benjamin Sacket, Fence Viewers.

"Samuel Eldred, Joseph Bennet, Abner Everett, Howard Fuller, Anthony P. Hopkins, Listers.

"Josiah Finney, Collector Town Rate.

"Howard Fuller, Leather Sealer.

"Amos Strong, James Beardslee, Tything Men.

"Tibbels Baldwin, Packer,

"James Beardslee, Key keeper, & his Barn-Yard & Stable a Pound.

"Platt Starr, Daniel Beeman, Sextons.

"*Voted*, to Abate Six Shillings for Saml Eldred.

"*Voted*, To Raise a Rate of *Five Mills* on the Dollar on the List of 1797.

"*Voted*, to Direct the Select Men to lay out a Road to the Mill Across Capt. Tanner's & Mr. Andrus's Land, from the Highway East of Capt. Tanner's, If they think it expedient.

"*Voted*, to give Liberty to the Inhabitants of the Town to Erect Sabbath Day Houses, or Horssheds, on the Sides of the Highway Near the meeting House, under the Direction of the Select Men.

"Adjourn'd Sine Dei.

"JOHN TALLMADGE, Clerk.

"At a Town Meeting Legally Warn'd & holden at Warren on Monday the 12th day of March, 1798.

"Samuel Carter, Moderator.

"*Voted*, To appoint a Committee to examine the ground & Report the Practibility & propriety of laying out a Road from the Centre of this Town, or Near Parson Starr's, to the Southerly part of the Town, so as to accomodate the Road leading to New Milford & Washington, & Report to this Meeting at the time to which it may be adjourn'd.

"*Voted*, That Nathaniel Swift, John Tallmadge, Joseph Peters, Adanijah Carter, Ebenezer Tanner, Ashel Wedge, Cyrus Berry, Abner Everett, Ward Eldred, & Platt Starr, With the Select Men, be a Committee for the purposes above express'd. (Meet the 1st thursday, April next, at Platt Starr's.)

"*Voted*, To give Liberty to the Physicians of this Town to inoculate for the Small Pox any of the Inhabitants that may wish to take it, under the direction of the Authority & Select-men, for one year from this Date. Also the Inhabitants of any other Town, who may obtain permission therefore from the Select-men.

"*Voted*, To adjourn until Freeman's Meeting day, in April next, to be Open'd immediately after Freeman's Meeting.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Town Clerk.

"At an adjourn'd Town Meeting April 9th, 1798.

"*Voted*, that Jacob Cumings be a Surveyor highways the insueing year in the lieu of Benjamin Swan, who has Sold his farm & expects to leave this Town.

"*Voted*, to discontinue the Small Pox in this town from this date.

"Adjourn'd Sine Dei

"JOHN TALLMADGE, Town Clerk.

"At a Town Meeting Legally Warn'd & Holden at Warren on Monday the 3rd day of December, 1798.

"Nathaniel Swift, Esquire, Moderator.

"John Tallmadge chosen town clerk.

"*Voted*, to appoint

"Samuel Carter, Judah Eldred, Peleg Holmes, Select Men.

"John Tallmadge, Town Treasurer.

"Josiah Finney, Benja Carter, Constables.

"Samuel Weston, Adanijah Carter, Fence Viewers.

"Darius Carter, Joseph Taylor, Arnold Saunders, James Kidney, Jacob Cumins, Junr, Timothy Palmerlee, Matthew Algar, Junr, Joseph Bennet, Josiah Finney, Nathl Spooner, Peabody Smith, Stephen Strong, Anthony P. Hopkins, Joseph Peters, Newton J. Morris, Milton Curtis, Surveyors of Highways.

"Joseph Peters, Anthony P. Hopkins, Platt Starr, Josiah Finney, Arnold Saunders, Listers.

"Benjamin Carter, Collector Town Tax.

"Howard Fuller, Leather Sealer.

"Salmon Sacket, Jabez Swift, Grand Jurors.

"Samuel Carter, Junr, Joseph Taylor, Tithing Men.

"Platt Starr & Daniel Beeman, Sextons.

"—— Haward, Reconsider'd.

"Tibels Baldwin, Packer.

"Solomon Carter, Key-keeper, & his Barn Yard a Pound.

"Isaac Wedge, Key-keeper, & his Barn Yard a Pound.

"Benjamin Carter & Ebenr Tanner are appointed a Committee to Draw the school money of the State.

"*Voted*, to Raise a Tax of three Mills on the Dollar on List of 1798.

RESIDENCE OF HENRY H. MONTEHOUSE, WASHINGTON, CONN.

"*Voted*, That one Sett of the Laws of the United States, & one of the Statute Law of this State, be circulated in the Town for the use of the Inhabitants, to be drawn out, one Vol. at a time, by one person, & return'd within one month from the Drawing.

"*Voted*, to Adjourn'd until Freeman's Meeting in April Next, then to be open'd at this place after 3d Meeting.

"Test, JOHN TALLMADGE, Clerk."

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.*

"Six years previous to the organization of this church an ecclesiastical society was formed here, in July, 1750, called the Society of East Greenwich. It was a part of the town of Kent. In fact, it is said that the town of Kent was first settled in this part in 1737, and that the first white child in that town was born within our limits. This first child, born in 1738, seems to have been quite a historical character. Her father, Mr. Stephen Paine, came from Canterbury and located near the lake, on Potash Hill. His daughter Rhoda was not only the first in point of time, but she was also one of the first in the order of strength, being, as the story goes, 'able to lift a barrel of cider into a cart.'

"This society remained a part of Kent until May, 1786, when it was constituted a town and society by itself, receiving its name after Gen. Warren, who fell so valorously in the battle of Bunker Hill.

"The church was organized in 1756, with a membership of eighteen, twelve males and six females. The first pastor, ordained on the 29th of June, 1757, at which time the church was admitted into the Litchfield Consociation, was Rev. Silvanus Osborn, a graduate of Princeton College in 1754. He is spoken of by his successors as being an orthodox, plain, sensible preacher, and a man of eminent piety. He married Miss Abigail, the daughter of Mr. Stephen Noble, of New Milford. His widow married Rev. Jeremiah Day, of New Preston, and was the mother of four sons and one daughter. The daughter died young. The illustrious President Day, of Yale College, was one of the sons. Mr. Osborn's salary was to be thirty pounds for the first year, to increase, until the fourth year it was to be fifty pounds, payable in almost anything.

"This church had no house of worship until eleven years after Mr. Osborn's settlement. In the mean time they met for worship in private houses, and especially in a school-house, then standing on the hill beyond Deacon F. A. Curtiss'. The first meeting-house was raised in May, 1768, and completed the next year. It stood a little to the east of the present building, with doors on three sides, and was a very plain structure, as became the times. It had no steeple and no chimney and no paint. It had a high pulpit, with the mysterious sounding-board still higher. The seats were in the pew form, and the occupants faced one another, as in a modern omnibus. The building of such a house, plain as it was, was a great work for such a people, few in number and very limited in resources, with everything to do. The fathers had no church-building societies to call upon for help. They must help themselves, and they did, and the Lord blessed them.

"Mr. Osborn was succeeded by Rev. Peter Starr, who was ordained pastor March 18, 1772. The church was then composed of fifty-two members. Mr. Starr was the youngest son of Samuel and Abigail Starr; he was born in Danbury, September, 1744, and graduated at Yale College in 1764. He studied theology with Rev. Mr. Brindsmade, in Washington, and Dr. Bellamy, in Bethlehem, and was licensed by the Fairfield East Association in 1769. Before coming to Warren he preached (as a 'candidate,' it may be) in Danbury, New Canaan, Roxbury, New Milford, Greenfield, Winchester, and Morris. He was heard here first Sept. 21, 1771, and preached twenty-two Sabbaths previous to his ordination.

"Mr. Starr," says Mr. Bassett, "left behind some manuscripts, which I have had an opportunity to look over. Among them is a book in which he kept an account of his expenditures during the years preceding his settlement, and which is interesting as showing very marked changes to have taken place since that day. While ministers of our time have some expenditures which the fathers were saved from, we have some advantages in this respect over them. For example: this young candidate for the ministry in 1770 charges himself with having paid 'one pound and fifteen shillings (about nine dollars) for a wig.' Not only was this wig a pretty expensive article to purchase, it also cost a good deal to keep it in order. Quite occasionally he puts down in the debtor column, 'For dressing my wig, fourpence.' Quite likely, however, the dignity gained well compensated for the expenditure. We find other charges still more frequent. For example: 'One quart of rum, one shilling twopence;' 'one quart of rum, eightpence;' 'one quart of rum, tenpence.' Whether the 'rum' in these cases varied in quality with the price, or the young preacher took his refreshment at a more fashionable bar at sometimes than at others, does not appear. As he traveled about with his horse he would stop and feed, and then there would be a charge 'for oats and flip, fivepence.' This use of liquors was no peculiarity of Mr. Starr's, as we all know. Everybody in those days used them, as we use tea and coffee. They were among the prominent things always provided for every public entertainment. It may be doubted whether an ordination took place in the last century without a free use of such drinks. This habit continued through about one quarter of this century, when a more excellent way was learned. When Mr. Starr built his house in 1786, which is still standing, a cupboard was provided for the keeping of liquors (as can now be seen). He lived, however, to see the time when that cupboard could be at liberty for other purposes, and to do very brave battle in the cause of temperance.

* Condensed from a historical address delivered at Warren, July 23, 1876, by Rev. William Elliott Bassett.

"Mr. Starr died July 17, 1829, aged eighty-five.

"He had lived to preach his half-century sermon, and to sustain the sacred office seven years after that. Fifty-two years its undivided responsibilities and labors rested upon him. He outlived every one of those who were members of the church when he came among them.

"Mr. Starr's first wife was Sarah Robbins, daughter of a clergyman in Branford, and sister of Mr. Robbins, fifty-two years pastor in Norfolk. Four of their children preceded him into the other world; five survived him and lived honored and useful lives. He was a member of the corporation of Yale College from 1813 to 1817. He made three missionary tours into Vermont in 1794 and '95, twice with Mr. Robbins, of Norfolk, and once Mr. Hooker, of Goshen, accompanied him. He married, for his second wife, the widow of Rev. John Stevens, of Massachusetts, daughter of Elijah Smith, of Vermont."

THE REVOLUTION.

"Early in the ministry of Mr. Starr the struggle of the Revolution came on. While no utterances of his have come down to us, that he gave to it his warm sympathy we need no other evidence than his own training and character. This town was largely represented in the activities of that holy strife. Eleazar Curtiss was a major in the service; Joseph Carter and Peleg Sturtevant were captains; Deacon Ebenezer Tanner, Samuel Carter, and Nathaniel Swift were lieutenants. Besides them, Augustine and Lysander Curtiss, Deacon Fowler, Philip and Eben Strong, George Batterson, William James (colored), Chauncey Dennison, and John Holloway are known to have been connected with the army, and there were doubtless others. Of the particulars of this service I have learned but little. Maj. Eleazar Curtiss was in the battle at Danbury, and caught Gen. Wooster as he fell from his horse in that battle. No one that knows to what hardships those fathers had accustomed themselves will doubt that they did good service in those days that 'tried men's souls.'

"The house of worship, which was pretty new when Mr. Starr first preached here, showed signs of age before he did. It became, in process of time, very much dilapidated, occasioning the remark of one that he 'had heard often of the Lord's *house*, but never before of the Lord's *barn!*' The aged pastor urged to a rebuilding. His text on one occasion was the one so often used in similar circumstances, Haggai i. 4: 'Is it time for you, O ye, to dwell in your ceiled houses, and this house lie waste?' As a result, in 1818 the present edifice was commenced, and was finished in 1820. It was patterned after the church in Norfolk, which had been recently built.

"While speaking of this new house, I will notice a very interesting memorial of that day which has come to us. The cushion and connections in that new church were furnished by the ladies, and they sewed up in the cushion, for the benefit of posterity, a paper, of which the following is a copy:

"'In the year of our Lord 1820, under the Presidency of Monroe, the Governorship of Oliver Wolcott, who was the first toleration Governor of Connecticut, and the 48th year of the ministry of Peter Starr, was built a new church in Warren, and this cushion made and placed in it on the first day of June, the day of dedication. When this cushion shall have turned into rags, then shall this paper be discovered, which is designed to excite in the hearts of the grandchildren and great-grandchildren of those who, to their laud be it spoken, unitedly subscribed $30, and purchased therewith this cushion and branches for the pulpit. Then, too, will it be known that this cushion was made by the hands of three young virgins, whose names will be had evermore in tender remembrance: P. and F. Talmadge, and S. Saunders.'

"The first two of these 'virgins' afterwards had husbands whose labors had to do with 'pulpit cushions,' one being the wife of Dr. John Marsh, the apostle of temperance. The third lived single. All are counted with the dead.

"The good spirit showed in 1820 was followed afterwards, and we find in our cushion another paper, written by one who is remembered as the lamented wife of Dr. White, of New Orleans, who died in 1863:

"'In the year of our Lord 1845, under the Presidency of James K. Polk, and the Governorship of Roger S. Baldwin, and in the second year of the pastorate of Rev. John R. Keep, the ladies of Warren observed that this pulpit cushion, under the influence of twenty-five years of sound orthodox preaching, had, in the language of our predecessors, 'turned to rags.' Subscriptions were accordingly made by the ladies, and a new cover purchased to conceal the ravages of time. On Thursday, the 7th of August, assembled, for the purpose of re-covering the cushion, Mrs. Jane Sackett Hine, Mrs. Emily Sackett Comstock, Misses Laura Taylor, Lucy C. Sackett, Marion B. Bradley, Evelyn Starr, Sarah Robbins Starr, Helen Talmadge, and Mr. Henry J. Taylor. Upon opening the cushion the paper of 1820 was, to our great gratification, discovered. Trusting that the design of that paper is answered in the renewed zeal with which it has animated us, we follow the example of those gratefully remembered ladies whose skillful needles preceded us, and deposit this paper, hoping that the generations who come after may be encouraged to like laudable efforts.

"'EVELYN STARR, *Scribe.*

"'WARREN, CONN., Aug. 7, 1845.'

"There is laid away in the cushion still another paper, of a later date:

"'In the year of our Lord 1859, under the Presidency of James Buchanan, the Governorship of Wm. A. Buckingham, and the first year of the ministry of Rev. Francis Lobdell, the members of the Ecclesiastical Society of Warren saw fit to remodel the church, which for forty years had served as a place of worship, and to give to it a modern style. After due deliberation, the work of repairing was commenced on the morning of August 1st. The ladies of the church, wishing to give expression to their generosity, met at the Town-House for consultation upon the best method of procuring funds for the purchase of carpets, cushion, and pulpit fixtures, Aug. 10th. After much deliberation, Mrs. Jane Carter Starr, Mrs. Maranda Curtiss Strong, Miss Huldah Everitt, and Miss Maria Gilbert were chosen solicitors to visit each family who are in the habit of attending our church, and ask of them a gift for the Lord's house. The work was entered upon, and to our great surprise the handsome sum of $120 was secured, every lady giving of her substance as she felt disposed, which by unanimous vote was appropriated to purposes aforesaid. The work progressed in all its parts till Saturday, October 1st, when it was pronounced complete, and ready for our assembling on the morning of Oct. 2d, for divine worship. Having completed our work in behalf of the house of God, we would follow the example of our beloved predecessors, and deposit a record of our doings, hoping that their example, with ours, may serve as a stimulus to greater effort on the part of those who come after. When these generous hearts and active hands that have contributed so liberally of their substance and their labor

are mouldering in the dust, may our words be held in grateful remembrance by those who are next called upon to rebuild the house of the Lord.

"'M. C. STRONG,

"'*In behalf of the Ladies of the Church and Society of Warren.*

"'Oct. 1st, '59.'

"At the time spoken of in the last paper, eight hundred dollars were raised by subscription for repairs upon the church. The pulpit and the pews were brought nearer to a level by putting the new pulpit lower, and also by raising the floor of the sanctuary. The house was new-seated.

"Other expenses to be spoken of are the purchase of the parsonage, in 1864, by a subscription of one thousand eight hundred dollars, and the organ, in 1872, for nearly one thousand three hundred dollars. 'Liberty' was given by the society 'to put up stoves' in 1833. Previous to that time people had kept warm as they could.

"The fund of the society was raised by subscription in 1790, amounting to three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars, from one hundred and two subscribers. Miss Miriam Buck left to the society, by will, one hundred and ten dollars and ninety cents, which was received July 15, 1840. Mr. John Eyles and Mr. Abner Welch added to the fund. In 1875 it amounted to four thousand six hundred and sixty-five dollars and seventy-nine cents.

"Nineteen persons have served here in the office of deacon, including those now in office. Of the two first, Deacons Smalley and Lee, I have been able to learn nothing except the date of their appointment. Deacons Abel Comstock and Jonathan Hitchcock probably removed to Vermont, as Mr. Starr spoke of visiting persons of those names there in one of his missionary tours. Deacon Salmon Sackett removed to Talmadge, Ohio, and Deacon Joseph A. Tanner to Waverly, Ill. Deacons Justus Sackett, Ebenezer Tanner, Amos Fowler, John Talmadge, Jonathan Reynolds, and Gustavus Rouse lived and died among us.

"Besides these deacons at home, Warren has raised up deacons for other churches not a few. I am able to name Deacons Ralph C. and Theodore Curtiss, Waverly, Ill.; Eldred, of Janesville, Wis.; Myron and Moses Sackett, Canfield; Ephraim M. Sturtevant, Cleveland; Benjamin Carter and Etheil Strong, Edinburgh; Bradford and Isaac Sturtevant, and Harvey Sackett, Ruggles; Clarke Sackett, Talmadge, Ohio; George Sackett, Cuyahoga Falls; Rufus C. Swift, Cooperstown, N. Y.; George Starr, LL.D., Middlebury, Vt.; and George Starr Humphrey, New Preston, Conn.; besides Elders Frederick Starr, Rochester; Myron P. Hopkins, Medina, N. Y.; and Wm. H. Swift, Vineland, N. J.

"This is also the mother-church of many clergymen, some of whom are as distinguished as any in the country. Their names are Revs. Josiah and Prince Hawes, Reuben Taylor, Nathaniel Swift, Urban Palmer, Charles G. Finney, D.D., Seth Sackett, Alanson Saunders, Julian M. Sturtevant, D.D., John S. Griffin, Lucius S. Rouse, Julius Reynolds, John L. Taylor, D.D., Myron N. Morris, and George Edward Stone. Two of these, in their positions as presidents of colleges and preachers of great power, have had influence second to very few of this day. It will ever be a marked thing in the history of this town that it was the birthplace of a Finney and a Sturtevant. This may well be a stimulus to the young.

"And here I am reminded of one thing of which this church and community have reason to be proud, and that is the *character* of the people raised up here. Whatever Warren has failed to do, it has not failed to give birth and training to *men* and *women*. Not to speak of those now among us, concurrent testimony assures us that the men of the last and former generations were, many of them, of marked excellence. The late Dr. McEwen, of New London, related the following incident in an address at Litchfield in 1852:

"'A Dr. Thompson, of New London, was traveling, and spent a Sabbath in Warren, at the public-house. He attended church, and, without making himself known, observed what occurred. A well-dressed, dignified person ascended the pulpit, and in good style performed the ordinary service of that place. Prayers, sermon, and psalms came forth as from a workman that needeth not to be ashamed. The stranger observed that prayer was offered for the aged pastor of the church in his absence for his health. In the afternoon the pulpit was occupied by another, who, like the former occupant of the desk, was happy in the performance of all the duties, he also remembering the absent pastor. Dr. Thompson, upon returning to his lodgings, remarked to his host, "You have an abundance of clergy in this town,—two present to-day and one absent." "Oh," was the reply, "those whom you have heard to-day are our two deacons."'

"An aged friend of mine remembers being specially interested in the remarks of the Warren delegate at a conference of churches held in another county nearly fifty years ago. If Deacon Talmadge was that delegate, as he doubtless was one of the deacons just referred to, no one who knew him will be surprised at the testimony. If it was not he, there were others who could meet the case."

The following is a list of the pastors from the organization of the church to the present time: Silvanus Osborn, installed June 29, 1757; died May 7, 1771. Peter Starr, installed March 18, 1772; died July 17, 1829. Hart Talcott, installed May 11, 1825; died March 27, 1836. Harley Goodwin, installed June 27, 1838; dismissed Dec. 12, 1843; died January, 1855. John R. Keep, installed June 12, 1844; dismissed Nov. 5, 1852. Montgomery M. Wakeman, installed Sept. 27, 1854; dismissed June 24, 1856. Francis Lobdell, installed Nov. 3, 1859; dismissed April 7, 1863. Wm. Elliott Bassett, installed Oct. 12, 1864; dismissed Nov. 15, 1875. Willis S. Colton, present pastor.

The list of deacons were as follows: Joseph Smalley, Daniel Lee, Abel Comstock, Justus Sackett, Jonathan Hitchcock, Ebenezer Tanner, Salmon Sackett, Amos Fowler, John Talmadge, Joseph A. Tanner, Jonathan Reynolds, Gustavus Rouse, John Taylor,

Clark S. Swift, William Hopkins, Benjamin E. Carter, Franklin A. Curtiss.

There is a Methodist church also in this town, but we have been unable to secure data for its history.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1786 TO 1881.

1786–87, Nathaniel Swift, Jr.; 1788, Samuel Carter; 1789–91, Nathaniel Swift, Jr.; 1792, Nathaniel Swift, Jr., Justus Sackett; 1793, Nathaniel Swift, John Talmadge; 1794, Nathaniel Swift, Ebenezer Tanner; 1795, John Talmadge; 1796, Nathaniel Swift; 1797, Samuel Carter; 1798, John Talmadge, Judah Eldred; 1799, Judah Eldred, Ebenezer Tanner; 1800, Ebenezer Tanner; 1801, Nathaniel Swift, Homer Sackett; 1802, John Talmadge; 1803, John Talmadge, Nathaniel Swift; 1804, John Talmadge; 1805, Nathaniel Swift, John Talmadge; 1806, John Talmadge, Ebenezer Tanner; 1807, John Talmadge, Benjamin Carter; 1808, Nathaniel Swift, Ebenezer Tanner; 1809, Ebenezer Tanner, Benjamin Carter; 1810, Nathaniel Swift, Orrin Sacket; 1811, Benjamin Carter; 1812, John Talmadge, Eben Tanner; 1813, Homer Sackett, Solomon Bronson; 1814, Benjamin Carter, Homer Sackett; 1815, Judah Eldred; 1816–17, Judah Eldred, Homer Sackett; 1818, Homer Sackett, Augustus Curtis; 1819, Judah Eldred; 1820, Benjamin Carter; 1821, Homer Sackett; 1822, Sherman Hartwell; 1823, George Starr; 1824, Sherman Hartwell; 1825, George Starr; 1826, Samuel Weston; 1827, Daniel Carter; 1828–29, George Starr; 1830, Elijah Hayes; 1831, Justus Sackett; 1832, William Battell, Daniel Carter; 1833–34, Elijah Hayes; 1835, Daniel Carter; 1836, Elijah Hayes; 1837–38, Rupell Carter; 1839, Elijah Hayes; 1840, Lamin Chapman; 1841, George P. Talmadge; 1842, Laurin Chapman; 1843–44, Henry W. Carter; 1845, Benajah Mallory; 1846, Charles Everett; 1847–48, Clark S. Swift; 1849, Benajah Mallory; 1850, Myron S. Hine; 1851, Jarvis C. Howard; 1852, George Hayes; 1853–54, E. M. Kellogg; 1855, Elijah Hayes; 1856–57, E. P. Moulthroup; 1858, G. P. Talmadge; 1859–60, T. L. Jennings; 1861–62, Augustine T. Peck; 1863, Elijah Hayes; 1864, George W. Grannis; 1865, Noble B. Strong; 1866, Elijah Hayes; 1867, Josiah Jennings; 1868, John E. Grannis; 1869, Augustine T. Peck; 1870, Beecher Perkins; 1871, C. E. Beeman; 1872–73, M. B. Strong; 1874, Edwin R. Beeman; 1875, George Wells; 1876, Austin R. Humphrey; 1877, Miner A. Strong; 1878, Erastus Bates; 1879, Henry E. Shove; 1880, Buel Carter; 1881, William F. Curtiss.

MILITARY RECORD.*

Charles N. Beeman, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Nov. 16, 1862.
B. G. Page, 8th Regt.; enl. Sept. 25, 1864; disch. May 31, 1865.
George Brown, 8th Regt.; enl. Aug. 10, 1864; disch. July 16, 1865.
E. F. Prague, 10th Regt.; enl. Oct. 1, 1861; disch. Feb. 7, 1863.
W. D. Collins, 11th Regt.; enl. Dec. 9, 1864; disch. Dec. 21, 1865.
J. N. Lyman, 13th Regt., second lieutenant; com. Nov. 27, 1861; disch. June 6, 1865.
William Beeman, 13th Regt.; enl. Dec. 30, 1861; disch. Nov. 20, 1865.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH.

DEACON WILLIAM HOPKINS.

William Hopkins was born Sept. 10, 1803. His father, Anthony P. Hopkins, was a victim of the terrible epidemic of 1813, leaving William, at the age of ten years, the oldest son of a family of five children. From his earliest years his Christian mother instilled into his heart steadily, constantly, and successfully the principles of fidelity to right and of a broad Christian charity. She lived to see the germ she had planted come to perfection and its fullest growth, and had the satisfaction of knowing that he was known and honored by his townsmen for his tender sympathy for the suffering, benevolence towards all worthy objects, and his sterling Christian integrity. In the fullness of years, like a shock of corn fully ripe, she passed away to the better land, April 18, 1865, aged ninety-seven years.

Mr. Hopkins early joined the Congregational Church, and while yet a young man was appointed deacon, and for over half a century he walked among the people of Warren, and malice and suspicion never dared whisper aught against his honor or his Christian character. By the death of his father he was, while yet a child, withdrawn from the advantages of school, and this loss he always deplored. It may have been a valuable discipline for him to have thrown upon him so early the headship of the family, for if it was his lot to pass but a very few years in school buildings, he was always a student, never idle. He read much and thought more, and as he grew in years, and the circle of his acquaintance became larger, his mind became more and more enriched by his close association with many cultivated people, and as he received it he assimilated the knowledge by the very act of imparting it to others. He used what he had, and more was given him. The richness of his instructions to his Bible-class never tired of listening, his conversations on any and all subjects, and the easy illustrations to point a moral, testified to a well-furnished mind unusually acute and vigorous. He was never an idler. Possessed of a healthy and vigorous physical nature through youth and middle life, he enjoyed labor, and could and did begin his work before the sun appeared in the morning, and yet, untired, be busy long after it had sunk behind the western hills. Rev. Mr. Bassett, in his memorial sermon, preached June 15, 1879, says, "Nor can I leave this part of my subject without saying a word as to the beauty of Deacon Hopkins' physique. I know not how it was with him in the early period of life, but he had a charming beauty in his old age,—his abundant silvery hair, lying in graceful curls; his large forehead, overhanging his bright, sparkling eyes, which could not have been brighter when the fires of youth shone through them; a mouth holding the impress of the kind words it had uttered; his whole countenance lighted up with kindliness and cheer, radiated very frequently by intelligent smiles, preceding and following the sharp witticisms which were as natural to him as his very breath. Altogether, he presented a look that charmed us all. Such was he among us physically." He was an earnest and a willing worker. On the farm, in society, or the church, where anything reasonable and right was to be done, there was no fear of his failing to respond. Social gatherings of a benevolent character were sure to be enlivened by his presence. A subscription-paper for a good object would always bear his name with a generous sum affixed. If work was to be done about the grounds of the church, he would be among the first to come, and stayed until the last. He was in the world for work,

* For list of Nineteenth Regiment, see Chapter V.



John Hopkins



LOOKING TO THE SOUTH EAST.



LOOKING TO THE SOUTH WEST.

"LAKE SIDE."

RESIDENCE OF **GEO. C. HOPKINS** WARREN CONN.

and that he did nobly and well all through the years of his life of seventy-five years, until his death at his life-long home, "Lakeside," March 17, 1879. We can no better conclude this sketch than to take the following from the discourse already alluded to: "Deacon Hopkins was what he was because of his connection with Christ. His 'life was hid with Christ in God.' It was in connection with this that he had his grandest thoughts, his noblest impulses, his most manly purposes and achievements. Not only did his life blossom in his religion, it was rooted in his religion. So he lived and so he died: a man among us. Nature was liberal in her outfit of him, equipping him well for a manly career; and by grace he was led to a manly use of his powers in a life characterized by honesty, helpfulness, self-control, fortitude, willing to bear a man's part in life's burdens, and in the service and love of God. As such we knew him, as such we loved him, as such we will cherish and honor his memory."

CHAPTER LXV.

WASHINGTON.

Geographical—Topographical—Judea and New Preston Societies—The First Settlements—Names of Pioneers—Organization of Judea Society—Ecclesiastical History—The Congregational Church, Washington—Congregational Church, New Preston—Congregational Church, New Preston Hill—St. John's Church—St. Andrew's Church—Rising Sun Lodge, No. 27, F. and A. M.—Physicians—Revolutionary Incident—Gunn's Seminary—The Shepaug Railroad—Lake Weroamaug—Civil and Military History—Organization of the Town—The First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Documentary History—List of Selectmen from 1786 to 1881—List of Representatives—Probate Judges—Military Record.

THE town of Washington is located south of the centre of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Kent, Warren, and Litchfield, on the east by Morris and Bethlehem, on the south by Woodbury and Roxbury, and on the west by New Milford and Kent. Its surface is rolling and soil fertile.

The town consists of two ecclesiastical societies, Judea and New Preston. The former embraces the territory taken from Woodbury and Litchfield, and the latter that from Kent and New Milford.

The first settlement in the town was made in Judea society, by Joseph Hurlbut, in 1736. Among the other early settlers were Increase Moseley, Nathaniel Durkee, John Barker, Friend Weeks, Joseph Gillett, and Samuel Titcher.

ORGANIZATION OF JUDEA SOCIETY.

The little settlement increased in numbers, and five years later twenty persons presented a petition to the General Assembly for "winter privileges,"—that is, the privilege of supporting a minister of their own distinct from the old society. They also asked that they might be relieved "from paying taxes for a new school-house just built in the First society, and also from parish taxes, that they may build a school-house of their own." The petition was granted, to continue two years, and they were released from one-half of the parish taxes, and from taxes to build a new meeting-house, provided they were "in no ways Active in the Affairs of Building a new Meeting-House in said first Society."

In October, 1741, a petition was presented, signed by twenty-six persons, praying to be organized into an ecclesiastical society, and appointed "Our Trusty and well-beloved friend, Friend Weeks, agent and attorney to prosecute our petition." The signers of this petition were Nathaniel Durkee, John Baker, Joseph Gillett, Joseph Chittenden, Elisha Stone, Samuel Pitcher, Jr., James Pitcher, Increase Moseley, Lemuel Barker, Daniel Castle, Samuel Branton, Ezra Tyrrill, Jr., Ebenezer Allen, Zadock Clark, Elijah Hurd, Joseph Hurd, Joseph Hurlbut, Benjamin Ingrahams, John Royce, John Hurd, Jr., Jedediah Hurd, and Benjamin Hinman.

The petition was granted in October, 1741, and the society erected with the following boundaries:

"Beginning att Col^{a} Johnson's line at New Milford bounds, and from thence Running Eastward in s^{d} line untill it Comes to the line Dividing Between Bethlehem and the West part of the North Purchase, and thence to Extend North to the north line of s^{d} purchase, and thence Westward to New Milford Line, and thence Southward to the first-mentioned place, at the End of Coll. Johnson's line at New Milford bounds."

At the same session twenty-four persons petitioned for a land-tax of thirty shillings per lot, which was granted for four years.

The matter of the church was immediately proceeded with, and in May, 1742, twenty-six petitioners stated that they had "Unanymously and Lovingly Agreed upon A Place for to *set* a Meeting-House." It was built during the same year.

WEROAMAUG.

The reservation of Weroamaug, or Raumaug, was in the parish of New Preston, adjacent to the reservation of the Bantam Indians, over whom his jurisdiction extended. He was a true friend of the whites, and in his last years professed to have become a convert to Christianity. The Rev. Daniel Boardman, who was ordained as the minister at New Milford in 1716, became much interested in him. In a letter to a friend he calls him "that distinguished sachem, whose great abilities and eminent virtues, joined with his extensive dominion, rendered him the most potent prince of that or any other day in this colony; and his name ought to be remembered by the faithful historian as much as that of any crowned head since his was laid in the dust." During Raumaug's last illness Mr. Boardman constantly attended him, and endeavored to confirm his mind in the vital truths of the Christian faith. It was a sad place for the dying chieftain, for a majority of his people, and even his wife, were bitter opponents of the white man's religion, and used all their influence against it. One day,

when the good pastor was standing by the sachem's bedside, the latter asked him to pray, to which he assented. It happened that there was a sick child in the village, and a pow-wow was in attendance, who had undertaken to cure it with his superstitious rites. As soon as the clergyman commenced his prayer, Raumaug's wife sent for the medicine-man, and ordered him to commence his exercises at the door of the lodge. The pow-wow at once set up a hideous shouting and howling, and Mr. Boardman prayed louder, so that the sick man might hear him above the uproar. Each raised his voice louder and louder as he went on, while the Indians gathered around, solicitous for the success of their prophet. The pow-wow was determined to tire out the minister; and he, on the other hand, was quite as fully resolved not to be put to silence in the discharge of his duty by the blind worshiper of Satan. The invincible minister afterwards gave it as his belief that he prayed full three hours before he was permitted to come off conqueror. The pow-wow having completely exhausted himself with his efforts, gave one unearthly yell, and then, taking to his heels, never stopped till he was cooling himself up to his neck in the Housatonic. Raumaug died about the year 1735, or some fifteen years after the first settlement of Litchfield.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The history of the Congregational Church is really the continuation of that of the parish or society as related above. The church was organized Sept. 1, 1742, with the following members: Rev. Reuben Judd, Joseph Gillett, Benjamin Hurd, Deacon Increase Moseley, Allen Curtis, Timothy Hurd, Deacon Joseph Hurd, Joseph Chittenden, John Royce, John Baker, Elijah Hurd, and Samuel Bell. On the 5th of the following September the following females were received into the new church: Deborah Moseley, Ann Hurd, Rachel Weeks, Jerusha Baker, Abigail Hurd, Mary Hurd, Tabitha Hurd, Dorcas Royce, Mary Durkee, and Esther Durkee.

The following is a list of the pastors of this church from its organization to the present time: Rev. Reuben Judd, a graduate of Yale, was ordained the same day the church was organized, and the ceremonies took place in a grove near the residence of the late Daniel N. Brinsmade. He was dismissed May 6, 1747. Rev. Daniel Brinsmade, a graduate of Yale, was ordained March 9, 1749. He died April 23, 1793. Rev. Noah Merwin was installed as colleague with Rev. Mr. Brinsmade in March, 1785. He died April 12, 1795. For a number of months after the death of Mr. Merwin the church was supplied by the neighboring ministers, and by Mr. Platt Bassett and Amasa Porter, candidates for settlement. Rev. Ebenezer Porter began preaching in 1795, and in the following year was ordained. He was dismissed Dec. 18, 1811, having been elected professor of Andover Theological Seminary. He died in 1834. Rev. Cyrus W. Gray was installed in April, 1813, and dismissed Aug. 18, 1815. He was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Mason, who was installed in February, 1818, and was dismissed Dec. 17, 1823. Rev. Gordon Hayes served from Oct. 28, 1829, to June 1, 1852. He was followed by Rev. Ephraim Lyman, who was installed June 30, 1852, and was dismissed June 3, 1863. Rev. Willis S. Colton was installed Aug. 21, 1866, and was dismissed in 1876, since which time Rev. George L. Thrall has been its minister.

During the interval between the pastorates of Revs. Lyman and Colton, Rev. William H. H. Murray for some time supplied the pulpit.

THE FIRST CHURCH IN NEW PRESTON.

In October, 1748, twenty persons obtained leave of the General Assembly to hire a minister for six months in the year, on the ground of their living from seven to ten miles from their places of worship in Kent and New Milford. In May, 1752, the following persons petitioned the General Assembly for a new ecclesiastical society: Samuel Averill, Caleb Rude, Samuel Lake, Moses Averill, Henry Davis, Jehial Murray, Isaac Averill, Joseph Carey, John Guthrie, Daniel Averill, Zebulon Palmer, Jacob Rinney, Samuel Cogswell, Thomas Hodgship, Thos. Morse, Benj. Darling, Samuel Waller, Nathaniel Dewine, Enoch Whittlesey, Jolmjah Jons, Stephen Bosworth, Thos. Beeman, John Benedict, Stephen Noble, Gillead Sperry, Elnathan Curtis, John Bostwick, Benajah Bostwick, Nathan Beale, John Cogswell, Zepheniah Branch, Edward Cogswell, Josiah Cogswell, James Terrill, Jos. Miles, Nathan Hawley, Samuel Cogswell, John Cobb, and Benjamin Capuen. The societies of East Greewich (now Warren), Kent, and New Milford opposed the application mentioned above, and it failed, but was granted in October. In December, 1753, it was voted to lay a tax of twelvepence on the pound to hire a minister for a season, and to build two school-houses by subscription for the use of the society. November, 1754, it was voted to build a meeting-house, thirty-six by twenty-six feet, with five windows of twelve lights each, one hundred rods west of the present stone meeting-house. December, 1766, it was voted to build another meeting-house, fifty by forty feet. This house was inclosed three years later, but was not entirely finished until 1798. In 1806 a permanent fund of five thousand dollars was raised. In 1824 a third meeting-house was built of stone, fifty-four by forty-four feet. In 1853 a majority of the church, with a minority of the society, upon their own responsibility, built a fourth meeting-house in the village of Waramaug, sixty by thirty-nine feet, at an expense of about six thousand dollars, and the church, by a majority vote, on the 27th of January, 1854, voted to remove their place of worship to this house.

The pastors of the church have been as follows: Noah Wadhams, 1757–68; Jeremiah Day, 1770, died in 1806; Samuel Whitlesey, 1807–17; Chas. A. Board-

man, 1818–30; Robt. B. Campfield, 1831–34; Columbus Shumway, 1834–35; Merit S. Platt, 1836–37; Benj. B. Parsons, 1839–42; Hollis Read, 1845–51; Samuel F. Bacon, 1851–53; Chas. S. Smith, 1853–55; Jacob H. Strong. The only installed pastor since Mr. Strong was the Rev. H. Upson. Rev. D. Moses supplied the church one year, and Rev. Henry Lancashire has been acting pastor since 1877.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH AT NEW PRESTON HILL.

An unhappy division arose in New Preston in 1853–54, on account of a disagreement about the place of worship. The majority of the society and the minority of the church claim the original organization, though the Consociation decided that the majority of the church, who removed, are to be considered the original church, while the minority retain the records and communion service, and the society with them have the funds for the support of the gospel. The old house has since been extensively repaired.

The pastors have been as follows: Levi S. Beebe, John A. Hempstead, Noah Coe, Williams H. Whittlemore, George Tomlinson, Leonard Bacon, Lewis R. Williams, J. A. Woodhull, Henry Upson, and Rev. A. Isham, the present pastor.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

In about the year 1762 a few families of the Episcopal order resided in this vicinity, and services were occasionally held in private dwellings by the Rev. Thomas Davies, A.M., rector of St. Michael's parish, Litchfield. After the separation of what was known as Davies' Hollow from Litchfield, the Davies family, one of influence, and zealously attached to the church, withdrew from its Litchfield parish and erected a church edifice in Davies' Hollow. The land upon which the church was built was deeded by Mr. John Davies, father of Rev. Thomas Davies, to the new parish, and a condition of the deed required the payment of one *peppercorn* annually on the feast of St. Michael, if demanded. The church building was erected principally at the expense of the honored churchman John Davies, and it is related of him that, aged and infirm, seated in an arm-chair in the door of his house, he witnessed the raising of the structure. He survived about three years, and died at the age of eighty-six years. The church edifice was removed to its present site in 1813, and received the name of St. John. In consequence of the defective state of the records, it is impossible to give a complete list of the rectors.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, NEW PRESTON.

The first services according to the rites of the Episcopal Church in New Preston were held by Rev. Thomas Davies, A.M., in 1764. The church edifice was erected prior to the Revolution, but during that period was rarely used, and was finally abandoned.

In 1796 the churchmen in the vicinity purchased the building formerly occupied by Jemima Wilkinson, the Friend, and her followers, in New Milford, in which structure they worshiped until 1822, when the present edifice in Marbledale was erected.

Among the rectors who have officiated for St. Andrew's are mentioned the names of Clark, Baldwin, Bersham, Marsh, Jones, Andrews, Kellogg, Lucas, Atwater, Huntington, Gordon, Hitchcock, Sherman, Long, Scott. James L. Scott resigned the charge on the 8th of December, 1867. The Rev. Henry C. Randall became rector on the 2d of August, 1868, and resigned on the 17th of November, 1869. He was succeeded some time in 1870 by the Rev. Charles Husband, who died while rector, on the 20th of December, 1871. He was succeeded, in 1872, by Rev. John N. Marvin, who died in charge, on the 17th of May, 1874. Rev. William L. Peck became rector June 28, 1874, and is the present incumbent.

RISING SUN LODGE, F. AND A. M., No. 27.*

The history of Masonry in Washington must necessarily be divided into two periods, the first extending from the establishment of Rising Sun Lodge, No. 27, to the rise of that great persecution and humbug, Anti-Masonry; the second period embracing the time from the restoration of Rising Sun Lodge to the present time. During the long interval between the suspension of the lodge and restoration of its charter, two full volumes of records were lost, and its jewels were purloined, so that all that remained to us who were active in its restoration were its third volume of records, of six years' use, and some six old brethren, who, though over threescore years and ten, joyfully assisted us in its restoration. A portion of the Grand Lodge records have also been unfortunately lost, and we are left without any certain evidence when and by whom the lodge was chartered. I was told by one of our old brethren that it was instituted near the close of the war of the Revolution.

In the long past Washington was a centre of Masonic importance, for, in addition to Rising Sun Lodge, No. 27, there were also located here Fidelity Chapter, R. A. M., Tyrian Council, No. 13, R. and S. M., and Clinton Encampment, No. 3, K. T.; and at the head of these several Masonic bodies stood that Masonic veteran, Daniel B. Brinsmade, also Grand Master of Connecticut. Clinton Encampment was removed to South Norwalk, the Rising Sun Lodge was restored, while the Chapter and Council have ceased to exist.

From both records and tradition, the old lodge was rich in members, both as regards numbers and character. The Worshipful Masters of it from 1823 to 1829, when its records close, were Daniel B. Brinsmade, Daniel A. Ryon, John Goodyear, and William Moody. Its last record was made June 15, 1829.

In November, 1864, upon the petition of Guy C. Ford, Henry J. Church, R. W. Ford, of St. Paul's

* Contributed by Geo. C. Ford.

Lodge, No. 11, Litchfield, Robert Black, G. H. Black, of King Solomon's Lodge, No. 7, Woodbury, and R. M. Fowler, Leverett Allen, Joel Bishop, and John Goodyear, members of the old lodge, M. W. David E. Bostwick, Grand Master of Connecticut, issued a dispensation to the aforesaid brethren to resume labor as Rising Sun Lodge, No. 27, restored, appointing Guy C. Ford Worthy Master, H. J. Church Senior Warden, and R. W. Ford Junior Warden, which dispensation was confirmed by a restoration of the charter by the Grand Lodge the following May. The lodge since its restoration has been in a uniformly prosperous condition, and although death has sadly decimated our ranks, and severed many a link from our golden fraternal chain, while many from force of circumstances have been led to affiliate with other lodges, still we number eighty members,—a goodly number for a rural lodge.

Its Worshipful Masters since the restoration have been Guy C. Ford, Samuel H. Clark, Charles H. Mason, Albert L. Hodge, Frederick N. Galpin, and William J. Ford, present incumbent.

Its first officers were Guy C. Ford, W. M.; Henry J. Church, S. W.; R. W. Ford, J. W.; Leverett Allen, Treas.; Orestes Hickox, Sec.; A. M. Steele, S. D.; Robert Black, J. D.; J. N. Frost, S. S.; E. N. Moore, J. S.; James Black, Tyler.

Its present officers are William J. Ford, W. M.; George B. Calhoun, S. W.; Simon D. Platt, J. W.; A. G. Baker, Treas.; P. M. Guy C. Ford, Sec.; P. M. Samuel H. Clark, S. D.; William Mayhew, J. D.; Earl Abbott, S. S.; N. W. Hull, J. S.; John Roraback, Tyler; P. M. A. L. Hodge, Marshal, P. M. G. C. Ford, Chaplain.

PHYSICIANS.

Among the physicians who have practiced in Washington are mentioned the names of Drs. John Calhoun, Warren R. and Remus M. Fowler.

Dr. Calhoun, in addition to his practice, was also much engaged in the public business of the town.

Dr. Warren R. Fowler studied his profession with Dr. Sheldon, and commenced practice in Judea society about the year 1810, and continued until his death, in 1826. In 1816 he received from Yale College the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

Remus M. Fowler studied medicine with his brother, Warren R., and commenced the practice of his profession here, where he continued it until his death. In 1834, Yale conferred upon him the degree of M.D. Dr. Orlando Brown has been the resident physician since Dr. Fowler.

REVOLUTIONARY INCIDENT.

During the Revolution a few persons opposed to the war were assembled at Davies' Hollow, and the Whigs in the town, desiring to dislodge them, had assembled at the house of John Logan. While they were in council, young Logan went to a neighbor's and returned with a musket. His sister, seeing him in a warlike mood, asked him what he was going to do with it. He replied, "Shoot Tories." "You shoot Tories!" she replied; "you haven't pluck enough to fire the gun." He said he had, when she playfully remarked, "Then shoot me," whereupon he fired, killing her instantly.

Gunn's Seminary and Boarding-School for Boys has done much to promote the material prosperity of the town, and is one of the celebrated institutions of its kind in New England. The sons of many of the leading men of our age have attended school at this place, among whom may be mentioned those of Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stowe, John C. Fremont, Senator Carpenter, etc.

The Shepaug Railroad passes through the town, having stations at Romford, New Preston, and Washington.

Lake Waramaug, located in Washington, Warren, and Kent, is celebrated as a place of resort, and is one of the most picturesque bodies of water in New England. It takes its name from an Indian chief.

CIVIL HISTORY.

The town of Washington was organized from portions of New Milford, Woodbury, Litchfield, and Kent, "at a general assembly of the Governor and Company of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, by adjournment, on the seventh day of January, A.D. 1779."

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held Feb. 11, 1779, with William Cogswell as moderator. The following officers were chosen: Selectmen, Enos Mitchel, Nathan Hickox, William Cogswell, Joseph Guthrie, and Thomas Parmelee, Jr.; Register, Daniel N. Brinsmade; Treasurer, Jonathan Farrand; Constables, Ebenezer Couch, John Whittlesey, Abner Moseley, and Nathan Hickox, Jr.; Surveyor of Highways, Amasa Dutton, David Royce, Elizur Curtis, Solomon Hurd, Thomas Canfield, Nathan Leavenworth, Enos Baldwin, Elijah Hicok, Joseph Hulbut, Ebenezer Burgess, Ephraim Guthrie, Isaac Camp, Perry Averill, Gideon Morgan, Pearle Kinnie, and Mason Cogswell; Fence-Viewers, David Calhoun and Michael Bryan; Listers, Gideon Hollister, George Calhoun, Ebenezer Clark, Jr., M. Whittlesey, Ebenezer Couch, Thomas Parmelee, Jr., and Moses Averill; Leather-Sealers, Amasa Dutton and Jared Bassett; Grand Jurors, William Hopson, Silas Beardsley, J. Clark, and J. Durkee; Tithingmen, Pearle Kinnie, Joseph Calhoun, and Seth Hastings; Packer, Jonathan Hine; Branders, Charles Bailey and William Cogswell; Pound-keeper, Thomas Parker, William Cogswell, Thomas Parmelee, Jr., and Nathan Hicok; Committee to Provide for Soldiers' Families, Matthew Logan, Brinsmade Gibson, and William Guthrie; Committee for Providing Clothing for the Soldiers, Ebenezer Clark, Jr., Perry Averill, O. Titus, David Whittlesey, and Amasa Parker.

The meeting closed with the following vote:

"*Voted*, That the Town-meeting be adjourned till the freeman's meeting in April next, at Two of the Clock in the afternoon.

"Recorded the 11th day of February, 1779.

"Pr. DANL. N. BRINSMADE, *Register*."

OATHS OF ALLEGIANCE.

"March 17th, 1779.—These certify that Thos. Armstrong, Jr., Simeon Mitchell, Jr., Nathan Hicok, Jr., Henry Cramer, & Aaron Smith took the Oath of Allegiance to the States of America before me.

"I. MOSELEY, JR.

"Received & recorded the 17 Day of March, 1779.

"Pr. DANIEL N. BRINSMADE, *Register*.

"The Oath of Allegiance was given to the Rev. Daniel Brinsmade, and to Daniel N. Brinsmade, by I. Moseley, Jr., March 3, 1779.

"Recorded March 3, 1779.

"Pr. DANIEL N. BRINSMADE, *Register*.

"April the 12th, 1779.—The following Persons took the oath of Allegiance to the States in Open Freemen's meeting, viz.:

"Samuel Averill, Jr., Nathan Bryan, Rich. Bryan, Samuel Bryan, Enos Baldwin, Judah Baldwin, Samuel Bell, Ephraim Baker, Jr., Daniel S. Brinsmade, Chas. Bailey, Jos. Calhoun, James Calhoun, David Calhoun, Jno. Calhoun, Ebezr Calhoun, George Calhoun, E. Baker, E. Couch, Gideon Camp, Ebezr Clark, Ebezr Clark, Jr., Jed'h Clark, D. Crampton, Elizur Curtis, Joshua Curtis, Thos. Canfield, Amasa Dutton, Thos. Dutton, Nath'l Dutton, Benj. Durkee, Jonathan Farrand, Jos. Ferry, Ebezr. Ferry, Benj. Galpin, Timothy Goodsell, Wm. Gibson, B. Griffin, Nathn. Hicok, Nathn. Hicok, Jr., Elijah Hicok, Thaddeus Hicok, Jr., Seth Hastings, Samuel Hurlbut, Gideon Hollister, David Judson, David Lacy, Prince Moseley, E. Mitchel, James Pitcher, Thos. Parke, Jr., Amasa Parke, David Royce, Mark Royce, O. Titus, Saml. Durand, John Woodruff, Jr., Noah Woodward, J. Weeks, Jno. Whittlesey, Martin Whittlesey, Thos. Knaping, J. Warner, Mason Cogswell, Samuel Barnes, Seth Kent, Benj. Adams, Thos. Avery, E. Guthrie, E. Finney, Stinson Mitchel, Andrew Hine, Samuel Copely, Solomon Murry, Thos. Goodsell, Thos. Parmelle, Jr., Reuben Hicok, Thadd. Hicok, Jonathan Hine, Jos. Hurlbut, Wm. Hopson, Samuel Hull, Solomon Hurd, Matthew Logan, E. Lacey, I. Moseley, Abner Moseley, Enos Mitchel, David Mitchel, Thos. Parker, Abel Parker, David Royce, Jno. Royce, Jno. Smith, D. Sheldon, E. Hazzen, Jno. Frary, Jos. Warner, Jno. Woodruff, Jr., Jos. Woodruff, A. Woodward, Saml. Meeker, Noah Titus, E. Whittlesey, D. Whittlesey, Benj. Fowler, Wm. Parker, Jos. Clark, Wm. Cogswell, J. Durkee, Isaac Camp, Jonah Camp, M. Averill, P. Kinney, Jacob Stanton, Perry Averill, Jos. Guthrie, Gidn. Morgan, Geo. Baldwin, Caleb Curtis, Aaron Foot, Caleb Hitchcok, Oliver Olds, Lyman Kinne, Stiles Beardsley, Samuel Prindle, Thos. Parmele, Isaac Plumb, David Howes, Daniel Smith, and Abel Mott."

LIST OF SELECTMEN.

The following is a list of selectmen from 1775 to 1881:

John Whittlesey, Joseph Clark, Joseph Guthrie, Richard Bryan, 1786–87; Jabez Whittlesey, 1787; Jonathan Farrand, Matthew Logan, 1788; Daniel N. Brinsmade, 1786–87, 1790, 1792–1802, 1805, 1807–16; David Judson, Nathaniel Bosworth, Jr., 1790, 1792–93; Elijah Hazen, 1786–87, 1790, 1792–94, 1799–1801, 1803–5, 1807–14; Isaac Swift, Samuel Wadsworth, John Sedgewick, 1791; Martin Whittlesey, 1788, 1794–95, 1798–1800; Simeon Mitchel, 1775, 1778–79, 1782–84; Peter Sherman, Wm. Coggswell, 1776–77; Jno. Smith (2d), 1777; Joseph Whittlesey, 1801–2, 1810–14; David Whittlesey, 1803–5; A. Baldwin, 1807–8, 1818; Orange Wheaton, 1809, 1815–17; Daniel Calhoun, 1815–16, 1819; Johnson Logan, 1817; Samuel Frisbee, 1817–18; Johnson Logan, 1818, 1826–27; Perry Averill, 1818; Philo Clark, 1819; Nathan Newton, 1820–24; E. Moody, 1820–21, 1826–27; Herman Hine, 1820–25; John N. Gunn, 1822–25, 1831; Elijah Meeker, 1826–28; Gershom Fenn, 1828–30; Matthew Logan, 1828; Chester Ackley, 1829–31; David W. Norton, 1829–32; Geo. Lewis, 1832; Wm. Moody, 1832–34; Samuel Leavitt, 1833–40; David C. Whittlesey, Herman Baldwin, 1833, 1835; Nathan Brown, 1834; Charles Lemmon, 1836; Norman Hazen, 1836–37; Samuel Averill, 1837; Wm. Pool, 1838–39; Joseph Titus, Jr., 1838–40; Rufus Smith, 1840; I. Hickox, 1841–43; Nathan Newton, 1841–45; Edward J. Pond, 1841–47; John W. Titus, 1844–45; David Whittlesey, 1846–48; Samuel A. Baker, 1846–48, 1857; Gregory Seeley, 1848–50; Samuel J. Averill, 1849–50; John B. Newton, 1849–55; A. C. Lemmon, 1851–56; Nelson Ford, 1851–53, 1857; Powell Hickox, 1854–56; R. A. Bryan, 1856; Geo. C. Hitchcock, 1857–58; Seth S. Logan, Byron Hickox, 1858; B. G. Fenn, Rufus Smith, Charles L. Ford, 1859–60; Orestes Hickox, 1861–64, 1871–74; James D. Barton, 1861–64; Garry Newton, 1861–62; Henry H. Morehouse, 1863–66; Frederick Beardsley, 1865; William Odell, 1865–67; Ralph Buckingham, 1866–70; Nelson Ford, 1868–70; Franklin S. Titus, 1868–70; Samuel H. Clark, 1871–74; George K. Logan, 1872; Henry S. Wheaton, 1873; Orestes Hickox, 1874–79; Henry A. Wheaton, 1875–76; Samuel H. Clark, 1874–75; George C. Cogswell, 1874; Samuel T. Hollister, 1877; James D. Barton, 1877–79; George W. Cogswell, 1877; Charles S. Mason, 1878–79.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1779 TO 1881.

1779.—Capt. Increase Moseley, Capt. Wm. Cogswell, Capt. Eben'r Clarke.
1780.—Capt. William Cogswell, Capt. Ebenezer Clarke, Capt. Gideon Hollister.
1781.—Capt. William Cogswell, Capt. Gideon Hollister, Capt. Nathan Hicock, John Whittlesey.
1782.—Capt. Nathan Hicock, John Whittlesey, Maj. Wm. Cogswell, John Calhoun.
1783.—John Whittlesey, Capt. Nathan Hicock.
1784.—John Whittlesey, Capt. Nathan Hicock, Daniel N. Brinsmade.
1785.—John Whittlesey, Matthew Logan, Capt. Jonathan Farrand.
1786.—John Whittlesey, Capt. Jonathan Farrand, Capt. Nathan Hicock.
1787.—John Whittlesey, Rev. Daniel Brinsmade, Capt. Nathan Hicock.
1788.—John Whittlesey, Capt. Jonathan Farrand, Peter Sherman.
1789.—Capt. Jonathan Farrand, Peter Sherman, John Whittlesey, Capt. David Judson.
1790.—John Whittlesey, David Judson, Jonathan Farrand.
1791.—David Judson, John Whittlesey, Simeon Mitchell.
1792.—Peter Sherman, David Judson, Daniel N. Brinsmade.
1793.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, David Whittlesey.
1794.—David Judson, Peter Sherman, Daniel N. Brinsmade.
1795.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, Peter Sherman, David Whittlesey.
1796.—Daniel Brinsmade, David Whittlesey.
1797.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, Elijah Hazen, William Cogswell.
1798.—Daniel Brinsmade, Elijah Hazen.
1799.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, William Cogswell, Elijah Hazen.
1800.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, Elijah Hazen.
1801–2.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, William Cogswell, Simeon Mitchell.
1803.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, Elijah Hazen, William Cogswell.
1804.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, Elijah Hazen, David Whittlesey.
1805–6.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, David Whittlesey.
1807.—Elijah Hazen, David Whittlesey, Daniel N. Brinsmade.
1808.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, Elijah Hazen, William Cogswell.
1809.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, Noble Day, Joseph Whittlesey.
1810.—Warren R. Fowler, Noble Day, Daniel N. Brinsmade, David Whittlesey.
1811.—Evetts Moody, Noble Day, Daniel N. Brinsmade, John Newton.
1812–14.—Daniel N. Brinsmade, John N. Gunn, Joseph Whittlesey.
1815.—Samuel Leavitt, Noble Day.
1816.—Samuel Leavitt, Daniel B. Brinsmade.
1817.—Daniel B. Brinsmade, William Cogswell, Constantine McMahon.
1818.—Daniel B. Brinsmade, Joseph Whittlesey, John N. Gunn, Noble Day.
1819.—Samuel Leavitt, Joseph Whittlesey.
1820.—Daniel B. Brinsmade, Joseph Whittlesey.
1821.—Curtis Hicox, Ensign Bushnell.
1822.—Timothy Mitchell, Philo Clark.
1823.—Evetts Moody, William Cogswell.
1824.—Constantine McMahon, Abijah Tomlinson.
1825.—No choice.
1826.—Samuel Leavitt, Jr., Nathan Newton.
1827.—Constantine McMahon, Samuel Leavitt, Jr.
1828.—Daniel B. Brinsmade, Abijah Tomlinson.
1829.—John Newton, Chester Ackley.
1830.—Samuel Leavitt, Jr., Daniel B. Brinsmade.
1831.—Johnson C. Hatch, Joseph Titus, Jr.
1832.—Youngs Elliot, David C. Whittlesey.
1833.—David C. Whittlesey, Youngs Elliot.
1834.—Samuel Frisbie, George Lewis.
1835.—Samuel Leavitt, Daniel Wheaton.
1836.—Joseph Titus, Jr., Charles Lemon.
1837.—Daniel B. Brinsmade, Charles Vail.

1838.—John Newton, Truman Baldwin.
1839.—John N. Ford, William Pond.
1840.—Chester Ackley.
1841.—No choice.
1842.—Frederick Chittenden, Daniel Frisbie.
1843.—George Steele.
1844-45.—No choice.
1846.—Ithiel Hicox, David Whittlesey.
1847.—Platt Bryan, Nathaniel H. Carey.
1848.—Daniel B. Brinsmade, Abijah Tomlinson.
1849.—Sheldon H. Calhoun, Daniel Burnham.
1850.—Abiel C. Lemon, Johnson L. Tomlinson.
1851.—Arvin Burnham, Moseley V. Bronson.
1852.—Russell W. Frisbie, Leander Odell.
1853.—Sheldon W. Meeker, Frederick Newton.
1854.—Cyrus E. Sterling, Rufus Smith.
1855.—Guy C. Ford, Joel Morehouse.
1856.—Powell Hickox, Samuel J. Averill.
1857.—George W. Cogswell, Powell Hickox.
1858.—Garry Newton, George C. Hitchcock.
1859.—Joseph E. Hatch, George K. Logan.
1860.—Isaac D. Patterson, Robert B. Limburner.
1861.—Orestes Hickox, Sidney H. Lyman.
1862.—Joseph Watson, Nelson Ford.
1863.—Seth S. Logan, Charles C. Lemon.
1864.—Seth S. Logan, Willington Watson.
1865.—Romulus W. Ford, Abel Bristol.
1866.—Henry J. Church, Levi Morehouse.
1867.—Wm. Beardsley, B. P. Beach.
1868.—William Odell, James D. Barton.
1869.—John B. Newton, Henry S. Wharton.
1870.—S. H. Welton, Samuel H. Clark.
1871.—Joseph N. Frost, George S. Humphrey.
1872.—George S. Cogswell, Sherman Platt.
1873.—S. F. Hollister, John M. Ford.
1874.—George S. Cogswell, Samuel F. Hollister.
1875.—George S. Cogswell, Samuel Frisbie.
1876.—Ezra B. Beebe, James D. Barton.
1877.—John M. Ford, Franklin S. Titus.
1878.—John M. Ford, Charles H. Mason.
1879.—Edward P. Lyman, Walter A. Newton.
1880.—Curtis A. Titus, Sheldon J. Logan.
1881.—Seymour H. Welton, Earl Buckingham.

MILITARY RECORD.

This town responded nobly to the call for men and money to put down the late Rebellion, and expended twenty thousand and forty dollars, and sent the following soldiers:

John Ames, Wm. Allen, George H. Aberton, Henry Armstrong, John Bailey, John Benedict, Wm. Black, G. H. Black, R. T. Barnum, Edward F. Ryan, Henry A. Barton, B. N. Brice, Robert Bennett, James Blauvelt, Charles Bashley, Wm. C. Barney, John Bemus, Watson, John J., and Robert Cogswell, Henry A., Simeon H., and E. W. Calhoun, Matthew Crow, Jeremiah Collins, Wm. Culler, Alfred Colle, Sheldon Clark, Wm. H. Cone, David Churchill, J. W. Crane, Charles Dickerhoff, John Darzin, Richard and Wm. H. Davis, Charles Duskey, John Dewey, Charles Duggan, Wm. Ellis, Christian Eiche, J. Flesor, J. A. Ferris, Lucius Fox, Sheldon Fox, Wm. P. Fearn, Jos. Francis, Michael and James Flynn, John Farley, John Foster, P. Fitzgerald, Remus F. Ford, Charles Goodyear, Charles E. Galpin, J. A. Glover, Calvin B. Hatch, Edward Hull, John G. and Thomas Hall, Alex. Holyendorf, Oloff Hawser, Dwight, Fitz G., and Lewis Hollister, Levi A., Platt A., John M., Lewis, and Lewis G. Hamlin, John Jones, Peter Johnson, J. P. Knowles, Emon C. and Nixon E. Kenney, Frank Libunr, J. S. Lewis, R. C. Loveridge, John H. Logan, Truman, Mallory, Charles, and John Morse, Wm. McNally, Robert McCarty, Daniel McMahon, Wm. Marks, J. W. Maramble, James Man, C. Muller, A. W. Mitchell, Wm. E. Mallon, Charles Noble, J. T. Nettleton, John Nizzer, Franklin Nichols, Harley Perkins, Jesse Purdon, John T. Reno, August Ross, John Riley, Edmund and James Smith, Jerry Sullivan, Jerome Titus, James Thompson, George E. Taylor, Burr, Charles, John (2d), and Philip Williams, H. G. Worden, T. J. Weston, Timothy and Alfred N. Whittlesey, C. L. Warner, Frank Warner, Jr., D. B. Wright, Wm. J. Watrous, George Ward, and John B. Whitehead.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

HON. DANIEL N. BRINSMADE.

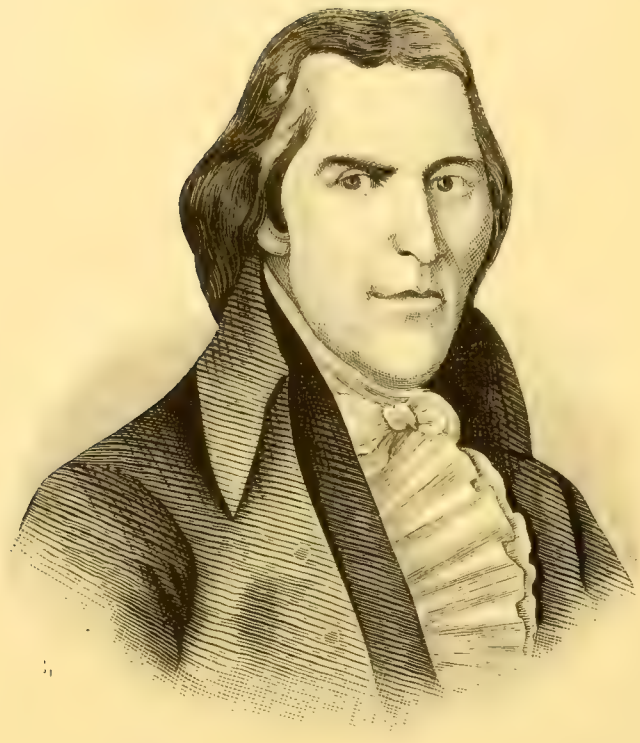
Hon. Daniel N. Brinsmade, of Washington, the son of Rev. Daniel Brinsmade, second pastor of the Congregational Church in Washington, was born in 1750, graduated at Yale College in 1772, read law in Sharon, and practiced his profession in his native place until his death, in 1826. In 1787 he was a delegate to the convention at Hartford which ratified the Constitution of the United States. He was justice of the quorum, and assistant judge of the County Court for sixteen years, ten of which he sat on the bench. He represented his town in the Legislature during forty-three sessions, and was at one time clerk of the House of Representatives.

DANIEL B. BRINSMADE.

Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade, son of Hon. Daniel N. Brinsmade, was born in Washington, Conn., Oct. 15, 1782. He was twice married,—first to Irene Merwin, by whom he had one son. His second wife was Mary W. Gold, of Cornwall, Conn. Their family consisted of four children,—two sons and two daughters,—Thomas F., William B., Abigail Irene, and Mary M. Thomas F. married for his first wife Silence, daughter of Samuel Leavitt, and for his second Elizabeth Leavitt, sister of Silence. William B. married Charlotte Chapin, of Springfield, Mass., who is still living in Washington. Abigail Irene married F. W. Gunn, of Washington, where they reside; and Mary M. married George L. Brown, and resides in the city of Brooklyn.

Gen. Brinsmade was one of the leading spirits of his day. He succeeded his father, Daniel N., as town clerk, and officiated in that capacity over forty years. He also represented the town in the General Assembly for the years 1816, 1817, 1828, 1837, and 1848, and was a faithful and efficient official. He manifested an interest in military matters, and in 1817 was made colonel of the Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Cavalry, and subsequently promoted to be general in the State cavalry. He was president of the day at the Litchfield centennial, held at Litchfield, Aug. 13 and 14, 1851, on which occasion he exhibited the epaulets and scarf which were worn by Gen. La Fayette during the war of the Revolution. These historic souvenirs of the gallant Frenchman, who risked his life in the defense of American liberty, are heirlooms in the possession of the Brinsmade family.

Gen. Brinsmade was a man of sterling integrity and sound judgment, and was a recognized power in the councils of the town, county, and State. He died Nov. 3, 1862.



DANIEL N. BRINSMADE.



DANIEL B. BRINSMADE.



L. W. Gunn.



Henry Wilson



UPSON SEMINARY NEW PRESTON, CONN.

F. W. GUNN.

F. W. Gunn, youngest son and child of Capt. John Gunn and Polly Ford, was born in the town of Washington, Litchfield Co., Conn., Oct. 4, 1816.

His father was a native of Washington, Conn., and was a farmer by occupation. He was deputy sheriff of Litchfield County for many years, during the time the laws of the State imprisoned for debt, serving with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents.

He married Polly Ford, and had eight children,—three sons and five daughters,—and all but two are now (1880) living.

F. W. Gunn worked on his father's farm summers, receiving such advantages for an education as the schools of his own town and those of neighboring towns afforded. At seventeen years of age (in 1833) he entered Yale College, from which he graduated in 1837.

Among the most distinguished members of his class are Chief Justice Waite, Wm. M. Evarts, Profs. Lyman and Silliman, and Edwards Pierrepont. We quote the following from the pen of a personal friend:

"Mr. Gunn's long career and marked success as a teacher are deserving of something more than a mere passing notice. Shortly after his graduation from college he started an academy school at his native place, in 1839, which, with a few years' interval, he has kept up ever since. Of the character of so old and well-established an institution it is hardly necessary to speak. Mr. Gunn is a born teacher. With that remarkable faculty for interesting pupils in study, which normal schools may improve but cannot give, he has excellent methods of play, as well as study for young folks, and early recognized a fact now becoming generally understood, that the development of boys' bodies is as much a part of the teacher's duty as the development of their minds, taking into consideration also the most important fact that with him the boy finds a home as well as a school. We are not surprised at the evidence of increasing prosperity that strikes us at each return to the old institution. One fact we can hardly pass by without due reference. From the outset Mr. Gunn was an outspoken Abolitionist. At that time the Abolitionist was distrusted and disliked, if not persecuted, as a disturber of the peace. The effect on the school was for a time disastrous. The number of pupils diminished, and for a year or two Mr. Gunn taught at Towanda, Pa. On his return from Towanda he started a boarding-school in Washington, which for the past ten or fifteen years has been well known as the 'Gunnery.' Dr. J. G. Holland has introduced it as the 'Birds' Nest' into his novel 'Arthur Bonnycastle,' while it appears as the 'Snuggery' in 'Pastoral Days,' a book written and illustrated by Mr. W. Hamilton Gibson, an old scholar of Mr. Gunn's."

Some of Mr. Gunn's characteristics are untiring energy, devotion to his professional duties, liberal with his means, charitable towards those who differ from him in politics or religion, and first and foremost in his town in all enterprises having for their object the best interest of society.

He married Abigail Irene, daughter of Gen. Daniel B. Brinsmade, of Washington, Conn. She is a lady of culture and refinement, and universally respected.

They have one daughter, who married John C. Brinsmade, a graduate of Harvard College. They are associated with Mr. Gunn in the school.

REV. HENRY UPSON.

Rev. Henry Upson was born in Wolcott, Conn., May 21, 1831; was twin brother to Arabella Harriet Frances Upson, and the youngest of the thirteen children of Thomas and Jerusha (Upson) Upson, a grandson of "Esquire" Charles Upson, whose mother was a sister of the famous Dr. Samuel Hopkins, of Newport, R. I. His early school-days were spent in the Centre district school of Wolcott, of which he gave some reminiscences at the centenary meeting there in 1873. In 1837 the family moved to Berlin (Kensington parish), where was his home till his majority. Here he was "a farmer's son," fond of all domestic animals, his favorite then, as ever since, being the horse. With such education as the common school afforded, in his teens he became a teacher, and exercised his gifts first in the South District in his native town, near the place that had been the home of his grandfather, Isaac Upson. He afterwards taught in Southington, and received kind words of praise from his friend Isaac Burritt, brother of the learned blacksmith. During these years he was occasionally engaged as clerk in the store of his uncle Lucas and brother Samuel Upson, and later, in the store of his brothers Samuel and John Upson, in Southington.

Here, in March, 1850, he became a member of the Congregational Church, under the preaching of Rev. E. C. Jones, for whom he had the highest respect, and to whom he has ever felt himself greatly indebted for good counsel and timely encouragement. Becoming a member of the church involved in the mind of the subject of this sketch another important step, viz., a liberal education in preparation for the work of the gospel ministry.

Filial duties to his mother, however, who became a widow in 1848, led him to spend most of the two succeeding years on the farm in Kensington. Released from these labors on his twenty-first birthday, he became a member of Lewis Academy in Southington, and learned his first Latin lesson the next day. He began his warfare at his own charges and without money. By hard work and economy he entered Yale College in 1855, with a small sum of money at command. College-life was congenial and delightful. In Freshman year he was chosen deacon, and at the meeting there were no more votes cast than were persons present, which, it has been said, has not al-

ways been the case in electing such officers. He was often called the "jolly deacon."

Though diverted from study by teaching in term-time, and by other employments in vacations for filthy lucre's sake, he stood well as a student, never got a tardy mark, and graduated with honor in 1859. In the autumn of that year he became a member of Andover Theological Seminary. A part of the next year he spent there, and then joined the Yale Theological Seminary. Here, June 16, 1862, from Governor William A. Buckingham he received a commission as chaplain of the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. He was ordained June 22d, and subsequently joined the regiment in New Orleans.

Col. Homer B. Sprague, in his history of the regiment, speaks of him as an earnest and eloquent preacher, but one who in his care for the soul did not forget the body, as many a load of chickens, turkeys, pigs, sweet potatoes, and the like brought into camp and distributed by him to the half-starved soldiers testified. He says, also, in time of battle "he displayed great courage, and rendered invaluable service in communicating orders and dispensing refreshments and consolation to the wounded." He adds further that "the chaplain had a vein of fun in his composition," and others have thought of the same thing before and since. He stood by the regiment in every march and battle and siege till Port Hudson fell. Then he resigned his commission, and on Aug. 7, 1863, left the service of his country to return to Connecticut and become pastor of the Congregational Church of New Preston, from which he had received a unanimous call before he went to war. He was installed Sept. 23, 1863. Oct. 13, 1863, he was married to Abbie A. Platt, daughter of Professor Meritt and Abbie A. (Merwin) Platt, of Milford. They have had no children. For several years after his settlement he was almost constantly chosen moderator of ecclesiastical meetings on account of his unusual knowledge and tact in parliamentary usages. He continued in this pastorate longer than any one else since 1830. He preached here till Nov. 23, 1872. From Jan. 1, 1873, he supplied the pulpit of the old church on the hill for five years. In 1869 he first received some students into his family for special instruction and training. His success in eradicating bad tendencies and instilling good principles was so marked that applications increased, till, in 1878, he gave up preaching regularly and devoted his whole time to his school, which then had become widely known as "Upson Seminary." Having, in 1865, assisted in purchasing the old Eliphalet Tomlinson place for a parsonage, when he gave up preaching in the village those who owned a majority of the stock were willing to sell it to him that he might remain and continue his school in the parish. So the place came into his possession, and the house, in 1877, he greatly enlarged and improved, making it both convenient and pleasant for a family school. His school has been a great pecuniary and social blessing to the place. From the first it has had the patronage of persons of national fame and great wealth. Hon. J. D. Cameron and Maj.-Gen. H. W. Birge were among its early patrons. A son of Rear-Admiral A. H. Foote was there, and from Chili a lineal descendant of Governor Jonathan Trumbull. Some Japanese students have been in the school, who have since occupied with honor high stations in the educational institutions and governmental offices of Japan. Among his later patrons have been Gen. Thomas J. Brady and Rev. Dr. T. L. Cuyler. For one so small in numbers the school has been remarkably cosmopolitan in character. Students have come from the East and the West in our own country, and from Porto Rico, Chili, Japan, and Germany.

Upson Seminary is peculiar in having no vacations. Boys make it their home, those going away at the request of friends for occasional visits. The range of studies has been wide enough to fit for Yale College or scientific school, for West Point Academy, or for business.

The school, from the first day until now, has steadily grown in popularity, prosperity, and usefulness.

GREGORY SEELEY.

Three brothers by the name of Seeley emigrated from Wales—in what year perhaps no record can be found—and settled in Fairfield Co., Conn., near Long Island Sound, one in Stamford, one in Newfield (now Bridgeport), and the other in West Stratford. Samuel Seeley, a descendant, lived in Stratfield parish, and had a family of about twelve children, one of whom, Ezra, lived in Fairfield, Stratfield parish, and married Mary Sherwood. They had six children, viz.: Anna, Elijah, Aaron, Ezra, Eunice, and Sherwood. Their son Elijah, born Nov. 27, 1769, and Patience Gregory, born March 17, 1774, were married March 3, 1793. He died at his home in Easton, Fairfield Co., March 9, 1851. His wife died at the same place, Feb. 2, 1863. Their children were Paulina, born Dec. 18, 1794 (now deceased, and was the wife of Benjamin Nichols, of Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y.); Eunice, born Jan. 8, 1797, died May 9, 1861; Gregory (who is the subject of this sketch, and whose portrait may here be seen) was born in the town of Easton, Fairfield Co., May 14, 1799, and died in the town of Washington, Litchfield Co., Jan. 28, 1867; Elijah, Jr., born Jan. 27, 1803, died Oct. 5, 1815; Calvin, born Jan. 13, 1806, and now living in Sandy Creek, Oswego Co., N. Y.; Harriet (wife of Titus A. Bryan, of Washington), born Oct. 19, 1814, died Feb. 19, 1836.

Gregory Seeley, born as above stated, and Polly Sherwood, born Dec. 24, 1803 (daughter of Walker Sherwood, Esq., of Easton), were married Nov. 28, 1820. In the spring of 1821 they commenced housekeeping in their native town, where their eldest son,



Gregory Seeley



Samuel J. Averill

Walker Sherwood, was born, Aug. 27, 1821 (now a farmer residing in Woodbury, Conn.).

In the spring of 1822, Mr. Seeley, with his family, removed to a farm which he had purchased in the town of Southeast, Putnam Co., N. Y. Here they lived for thirteen years, during which time five of their children were born, viz.: Jane Ann, born April 22, 1823, died Oct. 8, 1860 (wife of Daniel S. Baker, of Washington); Calvin, born Sept. 15, 1825, died Dec. 15, 1842; Marriette, born May 31, 1828, died March 12, 1878 (wife of Ethiel S. Green, of New Milford); Henry Warner, born Feb. 13, 1830, now a farmer, living in the town of Washington; Sarah Elizabeth, born Feb. 3, 1833 (wife of Richard A. Bryan, of Washington).

During the thirteen years that Mr. Seeley had lived in Southeast with his family he had been engaged, more or less, in the droving business, and had frequently gone into the southwestern portion of Litchfield Co., Conn., to purchase stock, where the cheapness of the land and its adaptation to grazing purposes led him to believe that he could better his lot by selling his farm in New York and buying in Connecticut. This he accordingly did, moving his family in the spring of 1835 to Washington, locating on a farm of nearly four hundred acres which he had purchased.

Here he commenced a system of farming altogether new in this section of country, and pursued it till his death. He devoted his farm especially to grazing purposes, and discovering that plaster was exactly suited to the soil he used it plentifully, and was bountifully rewarded.

As an omen of success, in the fall of 1835 (November 1st) there was added to the family a pair of twin boys, named Edwin Gregory and Edson Elijah,—the former, a farmer, now living in Roxbury, Conn.; the latter, a farmer, living in Washington. Benjamin Nichols, the youngest son, was born April 24, 1839, and now owns and occupies the farm first purchased by his father in Washington. Harriet Bryan, the tenth and youngest child, was born Jan. 13, 1845, and is the wife of Andrew G. Barnes, of New Milford.

As a man, Gregory Seeley was highly respected, being social and genial in his nature, and noted for his hospitality, his "latch-string being always out."

As a farmer, he was energetic, persevering, and practical, consequently successful. He believed that to be a good farmer was as much of a trade or profession as any other, and required as good judgment and close application. Often told his boys that "the theologian, physician, and lawyer could consult their books, the mechanic his square and compass, but the farmer must weigh and measure with his eye."

His sons all became farmers, and his daughters all became farmers' wives. Soon after his removal to Washington he purchased a small farm adjoining his land, and lying on the main road from Washington to Woodbury, repaired the buildings, and made it his home while he lived. His widow owns and occupies the old homestead, and around the old hearthstone a large and happy group of children and grandchildren meet from time to time as the years roll by.

SAMUEL J. AVERILL.

The exact date of the Averills coming to this country is not known, but a record in the town of Ipswich, Mass., in 1648, recognizes their presence. Isaac and his son Samuel (2), who was born in Preston, Conn., in 1715, and settled in New Preston in 1748, locating upon a portion of the Weraumaug Reserve. Samuel Averill bought the Indian title of Chief Weraumaug in 1749. The Averills continue to own and live upon the same to the present time, December, 1880. Perry (3), born 1754, upon the Averill homestead, was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, attached to Gen. Washington's army in New York City, and afterwards a colonel in the Connecticut militia. Samuel (4), born 1787, a farmer upon the homestead, where he built a substantial stone house, now occupied by his son, Samuel J., and his family. The widow, Betsey Averill, survives him, and was ninety-three years of age May 5, 1880, hale and vigorous in body, mind, and spirit. Samuel Averill was a zealous temperance and Christian worker, and performed a great amount of labor on the homestead, gathering out the stones, making walls, and smoothing it for permanent use, especially for mowing. Samuel J. (5), born Feb. 25, 1819, married Laura P. Platt, of South Britain, Dec. 4, 1844. Their children are Ellen M., Heman O., and Julia. They are the sixth generation living upon the Averill homestead. Samuel J., the subject of our sketch, was a diligent student and a good scholar in the school and academies of his youth, and taught school one winter. He has continued his practical education by reading not only the current news of the day, but also in the line of moral, religious, and scientific subjects, with a good degree of interest and intelligence. He brought a mowing-machine upon the farm Aug. 4, 1853,—probably the first thoroughly successful one in the county,—and many more rocks and stones were removed for its free use and for other purposes upon the farm. The capacity of the farm to produce grass has been thoroughly developed in connection with fattening cattle. He has learned how to make two spears of grass grow instead of one, and how to use that grass for practical purpose. The Averill homestead is a practical proof of the great capacity of the Litchfield County hills to produce grass and hay. He was one of the representatives of the town of Washington in the State Legislature in 1856. He is a deacon in the New Preston Congregational Church, and is known as an active Christian and temperance worker in the vicinity. He has the courage of holding his

own convictions, and while he holds strict allegiance to mere human creed and dogmas, considers it the duty of every one to execute loving obedience to all true law, and fulfill the deeper obligations towards God and man. In politics he is a Republican.

CHAPTER LXVI.

WATERTOWN.

Geographical—Topographical—The First Settlements—The Pioneers—Organization of the Parish of Westbury—Incidents—Reminiscences of Hon. F. J. Kingsbury—Physicians—Men of Prominence—Lawyers—War of 1812—Votes—Evergreen Cemetery—Mortality List—Agricultural—Summer Resort—Railroad—Reminiscences of Mrs. Rev. Frederick Holcomb.

WATERTOWN is located in the southeastern part of the county, and is bounded as follows: on the north by Morris and Thomaston, on the east by Thomaston and New Haven County, on the south by New Haven County, and on the west by Woodbury and Bethlehem. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENTS.

The first permanent settlements within the bounds of the present town of Watertown were made in about 1721, by Jonathan Scott, Sr., and Ebenezer Richason, son of Thomas Richason, one of the pioneers of Waterbury. The former located on Scott's Mountain, and the latter on the road leading to the mountain and near Steel's Brook.

John Warner, the first physician in the town, located in about 1723 near Steel's Brook, on the road leading to Scott's Mountain and Wooster's Swamp. Two years later, Isaac Castle and Samuel Thomas, son-in-law of Dr. John Warner, and Joseph Hurlbut, son-in-law of Jonathan Scott, Sr., joined the settlement, locating at Wooster Swamp. Jonathan Kelsey also settled during this year.

The beauty of location and fertility of the soil soon attracted others, and not many years elapsed ere this became one of the flourishing settlements in this part of the State.

Among other pioneers, besides those mentioned above, were Jonathan Scott, Jr., Gersham Scott, Ebenezer Warner, Joseph Nichols, Abraham Utter, John Sutliff, Henry Cook, David Scott, Obadiah Scott, Samuel, James, and Elam Brown, Lieut. J. Fulford, Capt. N. Arnold, Stephen Judd, Thos. Hammond, James Doolittle, Thomas Judd, Dr. Thos. Foot, Thos., Capt. Samuel, and Amos Hickox, George and James Welton, Thomas Matthews, Jonathan Gurnsey, Israel Woodward, Joseph Gurnsey, William Andrews, William Scovill, Samuel Frost, David Strickland, Thos. Dutton, Jonathan Prindle, Jeremiah Peck, Samuel Reynolds, Nathaniel Merrills, Abraham Andrews, John Judd, John Scovill, Edmund Scott, Joseph Hickox, John Welton, Obadiah Richards, and Daniel Porter.

The pioneers were industrious and enterprising, and as early as 1727 a road was laid out through the town.

ORGANIZATION OF THE PARISH OF WESTBURY.

The population increased rapidly, and in 1732 they presented a petition to the General Assembly for "winter priviledges." "Winter priviledges" meant the privilege of hiring a minister for themselves during the winter months, and being exempt during the time from the old parish rates. This petition was signed by thirty-two persons. The town appointed a committee to appear before the Assembly and oppose the petition; but, notwithstanding, the privilege was granted for four years.

In 1733 the "northwest inhabitants" presented a memorial to the General Assembly, asking to be set off as a distinct society, but it was not granted. The question of the new society came before the Legislature in 1734, and again the town resisted the movement. In 1736 another petition was presented, praying to be set off as a distinct society, representing that the settlement numbered forty-five families. This prayer of the petitioners was also refused, but five months' "winter priviledges" were granted for two years. Another attempt was made in May, 1737, but was alike unsuccessful. In the following October, however, a vote was passed by the town signifying a willingness that a Legislative committee should "come to view all the circumstances of the town."

A committee, consisting of Capt. John Riggs, Capt. Isaac Dickerman, and John Fowler, was sent by the Assembly, who reported, in May, 1738, in favor of the petition, and recommended a division line. The society at that time contained two hundred and thirty-five inhabitants. The report of the committee was adopted at the October session of the General Assembly, and the society incorporated by the name of Westbury.

The following reference to the early settlement of the town is taken from the Connecticut Historical Collection:

"The first settlement within the limits of Watertown was made about the year 1729, by a family of the name of Garnsey, from Milford, on what is now the farm owned by Andrew Darrow. It was considered such an undertaking at that period that prayers were offered for their safe arrival, etc. This town has been noted for the size of its forest-trees. It is said that one of the first settlers, having no shelter for the night, peeled off the bark of one of the trees which he had felled, and laid down upon the inside. In the morning, when he awoke, he found the bark rolled up so closely that it was with some difficulty he could extricate himself. It is also related that one of the first settlers, by the name of Brown, was so straitened in his circumstances that he sold one of his children (a son) to one of his neighbors for a barrel of pork, in order to obtain something for the rest of his children to subsist on."

Bronson, in his "History of Waterbury," says,—

"The first house which was erected in the northwest section of the town appears to have been built near what was afterwards called 'the village,' about 1701, by John and Obadiah Richards, son of Obadiah. The Indian disturbances at that period probably prevented its permanent occupation. Richards' house and buildings are occasionally referred to in the laying-out and conveying of land. In April, 1704, Abraham Andruss sold two acres on a hill westerly from Richards' land,

where their house and barn is, west of Wooster Swamp. The house is again mentioned in 1709.

"The 'village' (so called) mentioned in the last paragraph was a tract of land in the northwest corner of the town, bordering on Woodbury and Litchfield, the fertility of which had been discovered at an early period, and which at an unknown date had been sequestered to prevent its being taken up in the ordinary land divisions. In November, 1722, the proprietors agreed to have a division of this sequestered land. At the same time land was reserved for roads and provision made for a village."

The following is an extract from the records:

"It was agreed by vote, that in dividing of the sequestered land at the North West corner, there shall be three tears of Lotts,—viz., a highway next Woodbury of Two Rods wide, and then half a mile wide of Land to be paid out in lotts, and then a highway of eight rods to run north and south, and then a nother tear of lotts a half mile, and then a highway on the east side of eight rods (&c.), and the committee in laying out the lotts to leave a four- or six-rod highway every half mile or there abouts through the tears,—no lott to be divided.

"Several divisions were afterwards made of the village lands, but no settlement seems to have been begun there for some time. They were regarded as so much more valuable than the other undivided lands that, in some of the divisions, one acre was equal to five acres (or at a later period, to two and a half acres) in the other parts of the town. The 'village' is now called Gernseytown, from the name of its early settlers, Jonathan Gernsey and his sons and John Gernsey."

REMINISCENCES.

The following reminiscences of the town are taken from an address delivered by the Hon. F. J. Kingsbury at the centennial celebration at Watertown, June 17, 1880:

"By about 1810 the new town might fairly be said to have outstripped the old (Waterbury). Several enterprising merchants had established themselves here. Mr. Wait Smith, who was succeeded by his son, Gen. Genit Smith, Mr. Younglove Cutler, and the brothers John and Benjamin De Forest, were among the leading merchants whose enterprise materially aided in building up the young town. They received the produce of the farmers, and thereby stimulated production and introduced various new branches of industry. Cheese-and butter-making were largely entered into; the raising of stock also, and the packing of beef and pork. From 1810 to 1830, Watertown as a commercial centre was a place of more importance than Waterbury, and there are many people still living who well remember when Waterbury people came to Watertown to do their shopping, much as Watertown goes to Waterbury now.

"Early in the century Gen. David Humphreys, a native of Derby, a man of genius, a soldier of the Revolution, who had been an aide of Washington, became the representative of this government at the Court of Spain. He there conceived the idea of importing into this country the fine-wooled Spanish merino sheep. He embarked his own fortune in the enterprise. To forward his plans he built a factory for the manufacture of fine wool goods at Rimmon Falls, afterwards known as Humphreysville, and now Seymour, but which should have retained the name of its founder. He was not pecuniarily successful; nevertheless the country owes him a debt of gratitude, and the enterprising business men and farmers of Watertown were among the first to engage enthusiastically in his plans. The merino sheep were brought and bred here, and to this day the name of Watertown and the flock of Stephen Atwood is celebrated wherever merino sheep are known.

"A gentleman who has made agriculture and fine cattle a study, and who has traveled all over the world, once told me that he had seen more fine teams of working oxen in the streets of Watertown than he had ever seen in any other place in all his travels. These, of course, were the famous 'Connecticut Reds,' of which Watertown may be said to have been the birthplace, and in the breeding of which Mr. Jacob Blakeslee and others have borne a conspicuous part.

"I have been anxious to present some personal sketches of the men who were most active during this period in building up the young town. I have only been able to get two or three, but perhaps others may be added later. Among the business men of the town, Younglove Cutler was one of the first to open a store in the settlement. Whether he preceded Wait Smith or no, I am unable to say, but they are the two pioneers in the business of merchandising. Mr. Cutler was born in Killingly, Conn., in 1750. Having a stepmother, he was induced at the age of ten years to pack all his possessions in a handkerchief, and, without one cent in his pocket, to strike out and seek his fortune, adopting as his motto, 'Go West, young man,' selecting Westbury as his future home. He worked about for the farmers for a while as he could find employment, but I soon hear of him trading in a small way as a peddler. Next opening a small store in the south part of the house now owned by Dr. John De Forest, where he traded evenings and worked out through the day, which house must have been built not far from 1783, since that is the year in which he bought the land on which the house stands. The large show windows can now be seen under the verandah. Afterwards he built a wood store, where he traded for many years. The building was afterwards removed and the brick store built on its site by Mr. Benjamin De Forest, now occupied by Mr. McNeil. He was successful in business, being, as I understand, industrious, energetic, temperate, frugal, and acquired, for those days, a handsome estate, a considerable part of which was lost toward the close of his life by indorsing. He became a large landowner and stock-breeder, and was particularly interested in the Spanish merino sheep, procuring his flock from Gen. Humphreys, whose importations date 1802. Mr. Cutler sold one ewe for one thousand dollars, and her unborn lamb for five hundred dollars more. To his great chagrin the ewe dropped twins, thus involving to him a loss of five hundred dollars as he always claimed. From his flock it is said sprung the 'Stephen Atwood sheep,' now so celebrated through the country. He died in 1816.

"John H. and Benjamin De Forest, brothers and natives of Huntington, Conn., came to Watertown and entered into mercantile business in 1803, first in

a small way in the northeast corner room of the house now occupied by Mr. Lewis, but soon moved to the store owned and formerly occupied by Mr. Cutler, which stood on the ground where the brick store now stands, occupied by Mr. McNeil. There they successfully pursued the business of country merchants till 1817, when the partnership was dissolved. The business in those days was principally a barter trade; but little money was in circulation. No cash was paid out directly for produce; contracts were made with a few of the larger farmers to bring in their pork, butter, cheese, and grain, which were the principal products of the farm, and receive on the 1st day of April in each year one-quarter to one-third cash, the remainder to be taken in 'store pay.' The pork, butter, cheese, and grain were all sent by teams to New Haven. No Waterbury market in those days.

"During the time of their partnership the older brother, John, went several voyages to sea as supercargo and part owner. On one of these voyages he visited Spain and brought away a lot of merino sheep, among the earliest of the kind ever introduced into this country, which proved both profitable to the owners, and of immense value to the farming interests of the United States. A while after the introduction of these sheep the speculation in them ran so high that single merino bucks and ewes were sold for fifteen hundred dollars and sixteen hundred dollars each. On another voyage, during the war of 1812, and while England and France were also at war, he sailed for France with a cargo of codfish. Had they arrived safely the vessel would have netted a large profit to her owners, but just as they sighted port the vessel was cut out by a British privateer, the vessel and cargo confiscated, and the crew thrust into the celebrated Dartmoor prison, where they were confined several months. After a while Mr. De Forest, who was noted as an adept with the pen, wrote a very plausible letter to the British admiralty, and so 'pulled the wool' over the eyes of the officers as to his intentions and destination that they liberated him and the crew.

"During his residence in Watertown, John H. was much interested in politics and civil affairs. He was the principal trying justice for many years, and represented the town in the State Legislature for five sessions, from 1809 to 1815. About the year 1819, John H. went to Humphreysville (now Seymour) and purchased the principal water-privilege there, and the old mill foundry built and occupied by George Humphrey as a woolen-factory, converted it into a cotton-mill, where he successfully pursued the business of cotton manufacture till his death, in 1839.

"After the dissolution of partnership in 1817, Benjamin continued the business till 1825, when he gave it up to Eli Curtiss, who had been his clerk. During this time, while on a trip to New York to purchase goods (there being no drummers in those days), he saw a bundle of palm-leaf lying on the wharf. The thought occurred to him that a hat might be made of it similar to the Panama. He purchased a bundle of palm-leaf, and also a Panama hat, and brought them home. He offered a prize of fifty dollars to any one who would find out how to braid them. Mr. Anson Beebe, of Northfield, and lately of Westville, took the prize. He came to Mr. De Forest's, and for weeks instructed large numbers of women and girls in the art of braiding. The manufacture progressed slowly for want of material. So difficult was it to obtain the plant in New York that an agent was finally sent to the West Indies to procure it and to arrange for a future supply. The manufacture became a success, and large numbers of women and girls in this and the neighboring towns made it their principal business, much to their profit. This branch of manufacture, begun here in Watertown in this small way, is now extensively prosecuted by machinery in various parts of the country, and a hat that once cost two dollars or three dollars is now sold for fifty or sixty cents.

"A short time before Mr. De Forest left the mercantile business he united with Aaron Benedict and others in forming a company for the manufacture of gilt buttons, with a capital of six thousand five hundred dollars, which was the commencement of the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company of Waterbury. Mr. De Forest became salesman of the new company, principally in New York and Boston, till 1837, when he retired in consequence of ill health, and died in 1859.

"During the period covered by the sketches just given the town had grown in wealth and refinement. Elegance, and even luxury, as luxury was then counted, was found among its inhabitants. The people were able to give their sons and daughters all the advantages of education which the country afforded, and many young men went forth from the old town who made names for themselves in all parts of the country.

"So long as agriculture was the principal interest of the State the young town steadily gained on the old one in wealth, enterprise, and importance. For some reason which I have not had time to investigate, the old town seems to have held its own in population somewhat remarkably,—perhaps it had that prolific gift for which poverty is proverbial.

"During the twenty years from 1815 to 1835, Connecticut passed from an agricultural to a manufacturing State. The opening of the wheat-lands of the West, and a variety of other causes which I have not time to enumerate, wrought this change; and the inhabitants of the old town of Waterbury, who had been compelled by the poverty of their soil to exercise their wits in order to live, now found use for them in a profitable direction. Very soon the tide was turned, and the ambitious young men of Watertown began to look to the lower valley as a place to exercise their gifts. The current of emigration was reversed, and the De Forests, Eltons, Buckinghams, Merrimans, and many others now brought their cap-

ital and enterprise back to the older town. There the farmers soon began to find a market for their produce, and a place of investment for their surplus gains. There their sons became captains of industry; and where the sons went there went the daughters also."

PHYSICIANS.

The first physician in this town was Dr. John Warner, one of the earliest settlers. Others have been as follows: Thomas Foot, Benjamin Hull, James Elton, John Elton, Samuel Elton, Reuben S. Woodward, Norman Bull, John De Forest, Garwood H. Atwood, Allyn M. Hungerford, Samuel Catlin, Jr., Henry H. Hart, Walter S. Munger, and Rev. F. B. Woodman.*

MEN OF PROMINENCE, ETC.

The following persons, born in Watertown, have distinguished themselves as men of talent:

John Trumbull, poet; died in Detroit, Mich.

Ebenezer Foote, attorney; died in Albany, N. Y.

Samuel A. Foote, attorney, Geneva, N. Y.

Samuel W. Southmayd, attorney, Watertown; died in Watertown, 1813.

Matthew R. Dutton, professor of mathematics, Yale College; died in New Haven, July 17, 1825.

Henry Dutton, attorney, New Haven, and Governor of Connecticut in 1854.

William E. Curtis, attorney, New York City.

The oldest person who has ever lived in Watertown as a permanent resident was Mrs. Rebecca Prindle, widow of Mr. Noah Judd, and granddaughter of Jonathan Prindle, one of the first settlers. She was baptized by the Rev. John Trumbull a few days after his ordination, being the first child baptized in the place. She died March 19, 1838, aged ninety-nine years.

In the winter of 1800 a Mrs. Clark, who for a time had lived with her friends in this place, was carried to Cornwall, Vt., in a sleigh, being then one hundred years of age. She was known to have lived three or four years after.

The first male child born in Watertown was Mr. James Welton, who died May 18, 1812, aged eighty-nine.

Thomas Matthews, Esq., who died Sept. 6, 1798, aged ninety-eight, was the person who trimmed with a pocket-knife the tree known as "The Large Elm."

The first one-horse wagon ever owned in Watertown was purchased by Rev. Chauncey Prindle, in or about 1805.

The oldest house in this town is the one owned and occupied by Mr. Andrew Darrow, supposed to have been built between 1730 and 1735. The next is the one known as the "Trumbull House," in which John Trumbull, the celebrated author of "McFingal," was born, April 24, 1750.

LAWYERS.

The following sketch of the lawyers of Watertown is taken from an address delivered by the late Hon. William E. Curtis, of New York, at the Watertown centennial celebration, June 17, 1880:

"Eli Curtis, who graduated in the class of 1777 at Yale College, and who lost an arm in the war of the Revolution, was the first member of the legal profession that settled in Watertown. Tradition speaks favorably of his courage and services as an officer of the Revolutionary army, of his merits as a lawyer, and the public positions which he held indicate his appreciation by his fellow-citizens. In the brief list of subscribers to Kirby's 'Law Reports,' published at Litchfield in 1789, the first, or among the first, published in America, his name appears; also that of Samuel Southmayd, the father of Samuel W. Southmayd, the lawyer; also the name of Thomas Fenn, Esq., the ancestor of Amasa J. Parker, and other lawyers of eminence and sterling merit; and also the names of Daniel Potter, Esq., and David Smith, Esq. This subscription-list, both here and over the country, is worthily represented to-day in the third and fourth generations of the subscribers. Hon. Eli Curtis removed from Watertown, and died in 1821. Samuel W. Southmayd was born in this town in September, 1773. He was the great-grandson of the Rev. John Southmayd, of Waterbury, who himself was the great-grandson of Sir William Southmayd, of the county of Kent, England. He studied law at Litchfield, and was admitted to the bar in 1795. In 1809 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Yale College. He early acquired the esteem and confidence of his townsmen, whom during his brief life he represented seventeen times in the Legislature. He soon rose to eminence in his profession. His law library, much of which came into my father's possession, contained most of the valuable English reports and treatises of his day, which, enriched by notes and addenda in his beautiful handwriting, indicate to this day how accomplished and learned he was as a lawyer. He died March 4, 1813.

"The anecdotes and traditions of his career have almost faded away, but his example as a patriotic citizen, a kind-hearted man, and a learned and honorable lawyer, may exert an influence when his name even is forgotten. He was a bachelor, but died, surrounded by the kindred of relatives awaiting the change, as the late Dr. Samuel P. Elton described it to me, with the calmness of a philosopher and the resignation of a Christian. Soon after the death of Mr. Southmayd a committee was appointed at a meeting of citizens to invite Mr. Holbrook Curtis, then practicing law in Newtown, to remove to Watertown. He accepted this invitation, and remained until his death, in 1858. He was in 1813 twenty-six years of

* Of the physicians mentioned above, Dr. John Elton was in practice twenty-four years, and Dr. Samuel Elton fifty-eight years. The latter died Dec. 8, 1858. Dr. John De Forest practiced fifteen years, and Dr. Allyn M. Hungerford has been in active practice since 1844, nearly forty years.

age, having graduated from Yale in 1807. During his long period of practice he had the respect and confidence of the community. He was many times a member of the Legislature, a judge of probate, and also a judge of the County Court. Cultivated and scholarly in his tastes, he possessed that rare gift of memory that apparently placed at his command for any occasion the Bible, Shakspeare, Hudibras, Blackstone's 'Commentaries,' and Chitty's 'Pleadings,' and a mass of tradition and anecdote. But his life is so fresh in your memories that it is unnecessary, perhaps not becoming, that I should say more of him, yet I cannot refrain from saying, as his son, how grateful I shall ever be to his friends and neighbors, who, in the weary hours of his declining life, watched over and cheered and comforted him, and whose kindness, ever extended to me and mine, makes the very sight of these hills dear to me."

The present resident lawyer is Curtis B. Atwood.

THE WAR OF 1812.

In the old town records, under date of May 20, 1811, is recorded the following:

"A circular letter from the Chamber of Commerce in the City of New Haven, and also a Letter from the Selectmen of the Town of New Haven bearing sundry resolves of that town was Receivd and Re'd, after which the following were unanimously adopted by Vote (viz.):

"*Resolved*, That as Freemen under a free Government, we have a Constitutional right to address our Rulers, state to them our grievances, and in Respectful Terms request a Removal of Them.

"*Resolved*, As sense of this Meeting, that the restrictions on Commerce adopted and improved by the General Government of the United States for a number of years Past is the principal Cause of our Present embarrassment.

"*Resolved*, That the restrictions heretofore laid on our Commerce have been Tested by Experience and Prove that as Coercive Measures upon the great Beligerants of Europe they are futile. That instead of injuring they are benefitial to them, whilst the injury is felt only by ourselves, and that as Perseverance in those measures serves only to weaken our own strength and disgrace us in the eyes of other Nations.

"*Resolved*, That we Consider the General Assembly of this State the Guardian of our Rights and Liberties, and that a Petition be presented to their Honorable body now in Session, praying them to make use of such means as they, in their wisdom, shal Think best to prevail upon the General Government to repeal and abandon the restrictive Anti-Commercial System so injurious to the interest of this State.

"*Resolved*, That we approve of the opinion expressed in the Circular letter from the Selectmen of the town of New Haven, and of the Chamber of Commerce of the City of New Haven.

"*Resolved*, That the Select Men in behalf of the Town Sign the Petition to the General Assembly, which has been Red and approved in this Meeting, and that the Representative from this town be requested to present the same."

EVERGREEN CEMETERY.

In 1854 some of the citizens of Watertown united in an association to procure and arrange another place of burial besides the one which had been used from the earliest settlement of the town. A piece of land containing four and a half acres, a short distance north of the Centre, was purchased for twelve hundred dollars, and in part graded and laid out into lots. On Monday, Sept. 4, 1854, it was dedicated with appropriate services, and an address delivered by Hon. Samuel A. Foote, of Geneva, N. Y.

The ground has since been planted with evergreens, and the chaste and elegant family monuments and stones, reared by affection to perpetuate the memory of the departed, have greatly beautified this place of the dead.

The first interment in this cemetery was that of Miss Sarah B. Atwood, daughter of Mr. Hinman Atwood, who died Aug. 28, 1854, aged twenty-one years.

LIST OF DEATHS.

The following is a list of deaths in Westbury and Watertown from March, 1741, to 1800:

1741.—Hannah, wife of William Scovill; daughter of Jonathan Foot; daughter of Nathaniel Arnold; son of Ebenezer Richards; daughter of Ebenezer Richards; child of James Bellamy; son of Obadiah Scott.

1743.—Son of Mr. Millard, of Cornwall.

1744.—Stephen Scott; Hannah, wife of Jonathan Scott; Abigail, daughter of Stephen Scott; Mary, wife of Richard Seymour; wife of Timothy Judd; child of Timothy Judd.

1745.—Mary, daughter of Samuel Hicox, Jr.; Daniel Howe; Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Howe; Jonathan Scott; Mary, daughter of Ebenezer Warner; James, son of James Brown, Jr.

1746.—Naomi, wife of Samuel Frost; child of Jonathan Scott, Jr.; Zadoc, son of David Scott; Ellen, daughter of John Warner, Jr.

1747.—Margery, wife of Stephen Judd; child of Rev. John Trumbull; Ebenezer, son of Ebenezer Warner; Mary, wife of Ebenezer Warner; Patience, daughter of David Scott; Widow Sarah Scott; wife of James Smith.

1748.—Nathan, son of David Scott; Sarah, daughter of Samuel Weed; Rebecca, wife of Deacon John Warner; Lydia, daughter of Jonathan Foot; child of Thomas Doolittle.

1749.—Wife of Mr. Rice, of Wallingford; David, son of David Scott; Elizabeth, daughter of Rev. J. Trumbull; David, son of Thomas Doolittle; Thomas, son of Thomas Doolittle; Sarah, daughter of Jonathan Prindle; Abigail, daughter of Thomas Cole; Amos, son of Amos Hicox; Daniel, son of Stephen Judd; Mary, second wife of Stephen Judd; Mary, daughter of David Andrus; James, son of Thomas Hickox; Mary, daughter of Samuel Hickox, Jr.; Lois, wife of Caleb Clark; Sarah, daughter of Stephen Scott; Eunice, daughter of Phineas Matthews; Betsey, daughter of Edmond Tompkins; Elihu, son of Silas Johnson.

1750.—Dinah, daughter of Nathaniel Arnold, Jr.; Sarah, daughter of Nathaniel Arnold, Jr.; Ebenezer Warner; Bethuah, daughter of Samuel Thomas; Stephen, son of Ebenezer Warner; Widow Terrill, of Woodbury; Elizabeth, wife of Nathaniel Arnold; Widow Hannah Judd; Thomas Wood; David, son of David Scott; David Scott's colored woman; Martha, wife of William Andrus; John, son of Ebenezer Warner.

1751.—Deacon John Warner; Daniel Stow; Rachel, daughter of Joseph Garnsey; Abigail, daughter of Peter Welton; George, son of Peter Welton; son of James Brown, Jr.; wife of Capt. William Judd.

1752.—Wife of Ezra Terrill; child of Ezra Terrill; Elizabeth, wife of William Scovill; Phebe, wife of John Thomas; Mercy, daughter of Amos Hickox; Hannah, daughter of Caleb Clark.

1753.—Child of Samuel Frost; Hannah, wife of Samuel Frost; Bede, wife of Nathan Bronson; Andrew, colored man of Solomon Morse; child of Daniel Tyler; child of Josiah Wetmore; Nathaniel Arnold; Stephen, son of Stephen Matthews; Daniel, son of Stephen Welton.

1754.—Samuel, son of Rev. John Trumbull; Jonathan Foot; Hannah, child of David Scott; David Strickland; Moses Bronson; David, son of David Andrus.

1755.—Elizabeth, wife of John Welton; William Scovill; child of James Brown; Sarah, daughter of Ebenezer Judd.

1756.—Child of Edmond Tompkins, Jr.; child of Amos Hickox; Levi, son of John Judd; Millicent, daughter of Jonathan Garnsey, Jr.; Huldah, daughter of Richard Seymor; Joanna, daughter of Richard Seymor; Abigail, daughter of Deacon Jonathan Garnsey; child of Ebenezer Seymor.

1757.—Child of Benjamin Stillwell; child of John Painter; wife of Benjamin Wetmore; child of Thomas Dutton; child of Josiah Welton; son of Thomas Hammond; child of Elam Brown; child

of James Doolittle; twin child of Eliphaz Scott; Dinah, wife of James Doolittle; twin child of Eliphaz Scott; wife of John Cole.

1758.—Josiah Welton; child of John Strickland; Noah Arnold; Asa, son of Ebenezer Richards; child of Stephen Matthews; James Hammond, John Adkins, both drowned together; child of Nathan Woodward; Ebenezer Richards.

1759.—Ezekiel Scott; Hagar, colored girl of Rev. Mr. Trumbull; child of Wait Scott; Reuben, son of Thomas Dutton; Phebe, daughter of Nathan Coles; Olive, daughter of Ebenezer Foot; Luther, son of Benjamin Richards; Martha, daughter of Daniel Scott; Giles, son of Deacon Timothy Judd; Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Scott.

1760.—Wife of Moses Cook; child of Daniel Clark; child of Ebenezer Judd; James Brown; colored boy of James Doolittle; Grace, daughter of Nathan Woodward; Thomas Richards; Thankful, wife of Thomas Hammond; wife of Thomas Doolittle; Bethel Garnsey; Widow Sutliff; Widow Doolittle.

1761.—Child of Thomas Hickox, Jr.; child of Josiah Stow; colored boy of Deacon J. Garnsey; child of Rev. John Trumbull; wife of Samuel Garnsey; child of Nathaniel Edwards.

1762.—Child of Ebenezer Foot; Dr. Daniel Scott; Daniel Scott; Timothy, son of Timothy Foot; colored woman of Amos Hickox; Millicent, daughter of Timothy Judd; William, son of James Reynolds; Frederick, son of James Reynolds.

1763.—Child of Timothy Williams; colored boy of Capt. E. Scovill; child of Noah Griggs; Millicent, second wife of Timothy Judd; Pruce, daughter of David Scott; wife of David Andrus; Timothy, son of Timothy Judd; child of David Andrus; child of James Reynolds; child of James Fancher; child of Dorcas Fulford; Gideon, son of Ambrose Hickox; Ebenezer Foot; Phineas Matthews.

1764.—Lois, wife of Thomas Hickox, Jr.; Roswell, son of David Turner; Joseph Garnsey; Sarah, daughter of Thomas Hammond; Molly, daughter of Allen Lake; Abel Doolittle (of smallpox).

1765.—Wife of Noah Griggs; Widow Conklin; daughter of Gideon Peck; Capt. Samuel Hickox; wife of Jonathan Robbarts; Joseph, son of Thomas Hammond; wife of Samuel Garnsey; son of Daniel Clark; child of John Merriam.

1766.—Colored boy of Elnathan Judd; child of William Mancer; colored child belonging to Elnathan Judd; Joseph Richards; Daniel, son of Stephen Matthews; child of Daniel Brown; child of Amos Garnsey; child of Edmond Lockwood; Abigail, wife of Edmond Lockwood; child of Daniel Bishops; child of Jonathan Robbarts; child of Joshua Morse.

1767.—Negro child belonging to B. Richards, Jr.; Dr. Benjamin Hull; child of James Doolittle; child of Noah Murray; Widow Stow; child of Samuel Strickland; Lucy, daughter of Samuel Foot; colored child belonging to Joshua Morse; child of Lot Osborn; John Andrus; child of Samuel Doolittle.

1768.—Ebenezer, son of John Foot; Nathaniel Edwards; Mary, daughter of Samuel Foot; Lydia, third wife of Stephen Judd; Sheldon, son of William Judd; David, son of David Mattoon; child of Josiah Stow; Caleb Clark; Diana, daughter of Asa Judd; child of Samuel Doolittle, child of Samuel Doolittle (twins); child of Asa Leavenworth; Widow Lydia Foot.

1769.—Child of William Andrus, Jr.; twin child of Thomas Hammond; child of Amos Fenn; Esther, wife of John Foot; negro child belonging to David Scott; Josiah, son of Daniel Tyler; child of Wolsey Scott; James Parker; Stephen, son of Stephen Scott; Lucinda, child of Benjamin Richards; Deborah, daughter of Jonathan Robbarts; child of Jacob Foot.

1770.—Child of Abel Woodward; child, daughter of Thomas Dutton; child, daughter of Eliab Parker; child, son of William Mancer; Agnes, wife of Samuel Smith; Benjamin Wetmore; Giles, son of John Judd, Jr.; John Edwards; child, son of Samuel Southmayed; child, daughter of Stephen Matthews.

1771.—Child of Wolsey Scott; child of Jeremiah Beard; child of James Doolittle; Gideon Richards; child of Joshua Morse; child of Amos Fenn; wife of Daniel Tyler; Martha, daughter of Widow Hannah Scott; Lucretia, wife of Gershom Scott, Jr.; Benjamin, son of Jonathan Robbards; child of Thomas Fenn; child of Jonathan Robbards; Sarah, wife of Nathan Woodward; negro child belonging to Josiah Stow; Mercy, daughter of Edmond Tompkins, Jr.; child, daughter of John Merriam; child, daughter of Joseph Foot; Jack, colored man; daughter of Jacob Dowde; child of John Judd, Jr.; Reuben Smith; child of Samuel Frost (3d); child of Joseph Brown; child of Amasa Welton; Margaret, wife of Joash Seymor; wife and child of Joel Hungerford.

1772.—Capt. William Judd; child, daughter of Daniel Hickox; child, daughter of Joash Seymor; child, daughter of William Hickox; child, son of Widow Eunice Smith; John, son of John Frost; Lydia Seymor; John, son of Asa Leavenworth; Rachel, wife of Jedediah Turner; Nathaniel Merrills; child of Thomas Osborn; Mercy Porter.

1773.—George Welton; Asenath, daughter of Abram Andrus; James Otis; child of Ephraim Robbards; child, son of Thomas Foot; child of Eliphaz Scott; child of Samuel Stow; Lucy, daughter of Timothy Richards; child of David Bryan; child of Amos Belden; Amos and Jacob, sons of Josiah Hubbard; Jeremiah, son of Jeremiah Peck, Jr.; Samuel, son of Thomas Hammond; child, daughter of Thomas Hammond; Content Peck; Abigail, wife of Noah Richards; Sarah Jemima, daughter of Jeremiah Peck, Jr.; Margaret, daughter of Barnabas Scott; Luther, son of William Andrus, Jr.; daughter of Joel Hungerford; Roger, son of Thomas Dutton; Uri, son of Joel Judd; Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Nathaniel Arnold; Hannah, daughter of Noah Judd; Keziah, daughter of Thomas Dutton; Amy, daughter of Jonathan Robbards; Miles, son of Richard Seymor; Widow Elizabeth Welton; child of William Mancer.

1774.—David and Elijah, sons of Isaac Merriam; Elizabeth, daughter of William Scovill; Abiah, daughter of Jacob Foot; Amy, daughter of Jonathan Robbards; David Scovill; Justin Daily (leg amputated January 13th); Abijah Garnsey (leg amputated February 5th); child of Joseph Hickox; child of Samuel Stow; child of William Mancer; Sybil, wife of Daniel Hickox; child of Daniel Brown (3d); Lorain, wife of William Mancer; Isaac, son of Thomas Buckingham; Hannah, wife of Eliphaz Scott; child of Joel Hungerford; child, daughter of David Manvil; David, son of David Manvil; Mary, daughter of Samuel Doolittle; Indian woman belonging to I. Woodruff; child of James Doolittle; child of Brewster Judd; Obadiah Richards; children of Samuel Welton (twins); child of David Punderson.

1775.—Wife of Theophilus Baldwin; negress belonging to Joseph Garnsey; David Mattoon; Wealthy, daughter of Ephraim How; Mary, daughter of Henry Wooster; Bethel, son of William Scovill; Lois, daughter of Nathaniel Edwards; Timothy Arnold; daughter of Ambrose Hickox; son of Elijah Woodward; son of Titus Dutton; Jonathan Robbards.

1776.—Mehitabel, wife of Daniel Tyler, Jr.; Hannah, wife of David Garnsey; Abigail, wife of David Clap; child of William Hickox, Jr.; Widow Frances Wetmore; Samuel Foot; Deacon Jonathan Garnsey; child of Jacob Foot; Ephraim Robbards; Abigail, daughter of Eber Scott; Dr. James Elton, at Kensington; Capt. Michael Dayton; Aaron, son of Eber Scott; Widow Phebe Mattoon; Sarah, wife of Samuel Hickox (3d); Jonathan Williams; Elias Wetmore; Isaac, son of Joel Hungerford; Sena, daughter of Darius Scovill; Abiram Stoddard; Benjamin Peck; daughter of Darius Scovill; Abigail, wife of Stephen Welton; son of Timothy Foot; Comfort Peck; granddaughter of Thomas Merchant; Lydia, wife of Timothy Williams; two children of Daniel Tyler, Jr.; Dr. Thomas Foot.

1777.—Sarah, second wife of Thomas Hammond; Elnathan Judd; child of Josiah Hubbard, Jr.; Mary, wife of William Judd; James Smith; Sarah, second wife of Noah Richards; Ruth, wife of Edward Scovill; Abel Doolittle; Nathaniel Welton; Montgomery, son of Daniel Pendleton; Sarah, wife of Capt. Benjamin Richards; Widow Margaret Edwards; Capt. Nathaniel Arnold; child of Ira Scovill; Samuel, son of Samuel Brown; Capt. Thomas Richards; Ebenezer Wetmore; son of John Hendrick; Patty, daughter of John Hendrick; Eunice Mattoon; Daniel, son of Thomas Judd; daughter of Joshua Morse; Ebenezer, son of Asa Porter; Silas, son of Asa Porter; Abraham, son of Samuel Foot; Olivia, daughter of Brewster Judd; Stephen Judd; Sarah, wife of Timothy Foot; son of Timothy Andrus; Rebecca, daughter of David Fenn; Jonathan, son of David Fenn; Diadema, daughter of William Andrus; son of David Dayton.

1778.—Son of Samuel Strickland; Pede, daughter of Capt. Thomas Cole; Gershom Scott, Jr.; colored man of Joshua Morse; child of Alexander Douglass; Edward Scovill, Jr.; child of Mr. Treadwell; child of Thomas Merriam; son of Elijah Woodward; two daughters of Daniel Pendleton (twins); John, son of Justin Daily; child of Daniel Seymor; Rebecca, second wife of Joel Hungerford; Samuel Hickox (3d).

1779.—Thankful, wife of Seth Mattoon; Elizabeth, wife of John Judd, Jr.; Benjamin, son of Ambrose Hickox, Jr.; child of Richard T. Reynolds; Asa, son of Asa Porter; Joel Judd; Susanna, wife of Sampson Stoddard; Grigg, colored man of Rev. Mr. Trumbull; child of Marilly Mallory; Capt. Edward Scovill; child of Joel Hungerford; son of William Scovill.

1780.—John Welton; child of Samuel Smith; Merriam, wife of Deacon Thomas Hickox; daughter of John Woodruff; Gershom Scott; wife of James Williams; child of Isaiah Jones; Esther, daughter of Amos Garnsey; William, son of John Trumbull, Jr.; Sarah, daughter of John Foot; child of Amos Garnsey, Jr.

1781.—Son of Eldad Andrus; child of Eli Hickox; daughter of Amos Garnsey, Jr.; child of Demas Judd; Hannah, third wife of Noah Richards; Seth Blake.

1782.—David Scott; first wife of Thomas Matthews, Esq.; Mary, fourth wife of Timothy Judd, Esq.; Eleazar Scott; Isaiah Jones; Thomas Doolittle.

1783.—Elam Brown; Abigail, wife of Jonas Hickox.

1784.—Child of Samuel Seymor; Matthew Dutton; Isaac Woodruff; Comfort Woodruff; Hannah, wife of John Nettleton, Jr.

1785.—Child of John Mattoon; child of Joseph Edwards; Samuel, son of Samuel Seymor; Mr. Johnson; Wait, Obadiah, and David Scott.

[*Watertown bell first hung in August*, 1785, *funeral tolls beginning as follows:*]

1785.—Child of Daniel Hickox.

1786.—Child of Eliphalet Smith; Merriam Judd; Jeremiah Peck; Mary, wife of Samuel Judd; child of Stephen Scott; Chloe Kenny; Hannah Lockwood; Josiah Hickox; Esther, wife of Ebenezer Stow; child of Ebenezer Stow; child of Joseph Nettleton, Jr.; child of Abijah Osborn; child of Eliphaz Scott; Polly Scott.

1787.—Child of Widow Phœbe Hickox; wife of Charles Collins, Jr. (L. Farms); Rebecca, wife of Eliphalet Smith; son of Gideon Matthews; child of Eli Osborn; child of Eliphalet Smith; child of John Woodward; wife of Samuel Judd, Jr.; Mercy, wife of Amos Hickox; Daniel Goodrich; Widow Johnson; Currence, second wife of Samuel Garnsey; child of Reuben Andrus; John Nettleton; wife of Amos Stillson; Rev. John Trumbull; Sarah, wife of Simeon Peck; Capt. Enoch Davis; Deacon Thomas Hicox.

1788.—Senah, wife of Charles Dayton; Widow Eunice Higgins; Polly Bassett; child of David Manvill; child of Isaac Scott; Eli Hickox; Sarah Southmayd; son of Amasa Mattoon; Widow Joanna Porter; children of R. T. Reynolds, twins; Lucy Davis; Susanna, second wife of E. Lockwood; Benjamin Richards (3d).

1789.—Child of Simeon Peck; Jehiel Saxton; Widow Childson; child of Michael Judd; Widow Abigail Smith; Anna, wife of Eleazer Prindle; child of Joel Merriam; child of Josiah Hubbard, Jr.; Joseph Frost; Joseph Foot; son of Chauncey B. Garnsey; child of Ephraim Andrus; Widow Elizabeth Foot; child of Joash Seymor; Lydia Hickox.

1790.—Peter Welton; son of Asahel Merrills; child of R. T. Reynolds; Jonathan Johnson; child of Richard Treat; child of Samuel Southmayd; Widow Mary Buckingham; Anna, wife of Daniel Welton; daughter of Reuben Welton; Widow Rebecca Smith; Esther, wife of Jacob Foot; child of Simeon Peck; daughter of T. Hotchkiss (drowned); Abigail, wife of Gershom Fulford; son of Josiah Seymor; daughter of Samuel Judd, Jr.

1791.—Charlotte, daughter of S. Reynolds, Jr.; Gershom Fulford; daughter of Abigail Northrop; child of R. T. Reynolds; child of Richard Frost; child of Joseph Whitmore; Widow Martha Scott; Dorcas Fulford; child of David Hull, Jr.; child of Abel Dayton; child of David Garnsey; child of Hezekiah Hubbard; Mary, wife of Uri Scott; Anna, colored girl of Titus Hotchkiss; child of Jacob Bidwell, Jr.; Martha, wife of Daniel M'Donold; daughter of David Baldwin; Hannah Cook; Chandler Judd.

1792.—Widow Thankful Foot; Widow Elizabeth Robertson; child of Amos Titus; son of Thomas Fenn, Jr.; child of Huldah Perkins; child of Ezra Fields; Mercy, wife of Eben Beardsley; Gideon Beardsley; Ambrose Hickox; Hannah, second wife of T. Matthews; child of Isaac Edwards; Daniel McDonold; daughter of Samuel Reynolds, Jr.; child of Thomas Fenn, Jr.; son of Widow Molly Hickox; child of Joash Seymor; Lilla, wife of Pomp Freeman; Mary, wife of Jonathan Scott.

1793.—Child of Zadoc Osborne; child of R. T. Reynolds; Samuel Judd; Uriel, son of Rev. Uriel Gridley; child of Simeon Peck; child of David Prindle; Molly, wife of Ambrose Hickox; child of Pomp Freeman; Samuel Hitchcock; Mary, wife of Ebenezer Porter; daughter of Demas Judd; Asahel Edwards; two daughters of Amasa Preston; child of M. Robbards, Woodbury; daughter of Ira Tolls; Asaph Welton; Oliver Clark; James, son of Isaac Humphrey; Nancy, daughter of Y. L. Cutler; daughter of James Williams; Margaret, wife of Richard Miles; Martha, wife of Ethel Porter; child of John Nettleton; Laura Woodward; son of Enoch Davis; Hannah, daughter of Jonathan Robbards; Isaac, son of Peter Benedict; child of Olive Bronson; John Judd.

1794.—Rebecca, wife of C. Merriam; child of John Eggleston; child of Charles Merriman; child of Isaac Garnsey; child of David Edwards; son of David Hubbard; Elijah, son of Elijah Birge; Rebecca, wife of Daniel Matthews; Jacob Bidwell; child of Pomp Freeman; Rhoda, wife of T. Leavenworth; Richard Miles; Hannah, daughter of Joseph Fenn; Abigail Ferris; Polly Judd; Abigail Smith; James Fayette; child of Jared Bradley; Widow Frances Peck; Samuel Belden; child of Charles Merriman; Wolsey Scott; son of Noah Judd.

1795.—Widow Desire Garnsey; Joseph Griffin; John Stoddard, of Harwinton; child of William Scovill, Jr.; child of Salmon Parker; Jerusha, wife of Thomas Davis; child of Edmond Lockwood, Jr.; James Foot; Mary Daily; Widow Esther Merrills; Lydia Williams; Sarah, wife of Nathan Scott; child of R. T. Reynolds; Anna, daughter of Nathan Kellogg; Capt. Joash Seymor.

1796.—Mehetable DeForest; Thomas Buckingham; Ezra Howe, colored; Huldah, wife of James McDonold; child of Demas Judd; child of Pomp Freeman; Susanna, wife of Rev. U. Gridley; Hannah, wife of Capt. S. Matthews; child of Dr. R. S. Woodward; child of Stephen Scott, Jr.; Widow Sarah Bryan; Widow Jerusha Pitcher; Parthena Welton; Seth Bartholomew; Voadice, wife of Samuel Williams; Abigail, wife of Josiah Hubbard; Richard Seymor; child of Amos Griggs; Patty, wife of Ashbel Loveland; child of Joel Merriam; child of Reuben Foot; Harriet, daughter of Aner Bradley; Sarah, second wife of Thomas Merriam; child of Eleazer Judd; Susanna, wife of David Manville; Eber Scott; Kesiah, wife of Jonathan Garnsey.

1797.—Mary, second wife of Thomas Davis; son of Thomas Davis; Martin Kellogg; Ethel Porter; Margaret Seymor; Abi Foot; John Judd; child of James McDonold; child of Daniel Garnsey; Mercy Edwards; daughter of William Watson; child of Samuel Woodruff; Tabitha, wife of Henry Skilton; Chester Dutton.

1798.—Children of Stephen Porter, twins; Jenny, Jonathan Scott's colored girl; Sarah, wife of Stephen Porter; son of David Bunnel, of Oxford; Olive, wife of James Merriam; Irena Ferris; Widow Rachel Prindle; Widow Mary Griffin; Widow Thankful Punderson; Pathene Merriam; child of Samuel Martin; Ebenezer Andrus; Widow Mary Scott; son of Erastus Cadwell; Sam (colored man); David Andrus; daughter of William Scovill, Jr.; Thomas Matthews, Esq.; son of William Scovill, Jr.; Jared Bradley; Widow Martha Scovill.

1799.—Samuel Hough (Salem, N. Y.); Selah, son of Isaac Barns; Polly, daughter of Aner Bradley; Heman Munson; Rebecca, wife of Thos. Foot; Sarah, wife of Eber Scott; Eunice, wife of Martin Kellogg; Sarah, wife of Capt. S. Reynolds; Merit N. Woodruff, drowned while bathing; Joseph Nettleton; Anadine, wife of S. Beardsley; Capt. Israel Woodward; Thomas Merchant; Capt. John Woodruff; child of Theodore Garnsey; child of James Garnsey.

In the ordinary course of events many of the citizens of Watertown have removed their residence to other places, but they carry with them pleasant and fragrant memories of past days, and take a just pride in the growth and advancement of their native place. To come back and revisit their old homes, to greet the friends and companions of youthful and maturer years, is an ever-fertile source of pleasure; to speak of changes that have come to each during days of separation fills the mind with sadness. The cemeteries show where to find those who are missed among the living, and their ever-open and increasing volumes give a faithful record of familiar names. As a beautiful rural place for the repose of the dead, Evergreen Cemetery is seldom surpassed. The old ceme-

tery affords a cherished resting-place for those who desire to be laid beside kindred and friends whose graves were made long ago.

AGRICULTURAL.

As an agricultural town, Watertown stands among the first in Litchfield County. Its farmers are widely known for their thrift and enterprise, and the products of their farms are not often excelled. The Agricultural Association of the town, formed in 1867, is flourishing and increasing in interest, and offers at its annual autumnal fair as great attractions as those which have had a longer existence. The present officers of the society are as follows: Henry E. Scott, President; G. S. Atwood, Wm. G. French, C. A. Warner, Vice-Presidents; Alanson Warren, Secretary; George Woodward, Assistant Secretary; F. B. Hand, Treasurer; Executive Committee, O. B. King, C. T. Hickox, C. L. Dayton, M. Hemminway, Jr., George Warner, Jacob Blakeslee, S. H. Peck, W. H. Atwood.

SUMMER RESORT.

As a healthy and attractive summer resort, also, Watertown has a just repute. Its fine and well-kept residences, churches, and other buildings form a prominent part in the landscape. The Warren House, which affords accommodations for a large number of guests, is an elegant structure, with fine grounds handsomely laid out.

RAILROAD.

Railroad communication with seaboard and adjacent places, which has long been desired, is now afforded. A branch road, connecting with the Naugatuck Railroad at Waterbury, was opened a few years since.

We subjoin the following reminiscences of Watertown, written by Mrs. Rev. Frederick Holcomb, and read at the centennial celebration, June 17, 1880.

"I have been requested by some friends whom I highly esteem to say a few words, through my pen, on this interesting occasion,—a strange request to make to one of my years, and to one so unused to address an audience. There is no conceivable reason for it, except it be that my memory reaches back through eighty years of the past century. Acting on this supposition, you shall have some of my childish reminiscences, for you can expect none other from one who has reached the years of second childhood. The first thing that I distinctly remember is being led across the street to look at the lifeless remains of Dr. John Elton. He was highly esteemed as a physician, but died in 1800, at the age of forty-five years, and leaving his son Samuel as his successor. He educated this son from early childhood to be a physician, and he commenced practice, in company with his father, at the early age of eighteen years. He soon won the confidence of the whole community, and his attendance and advice was sought from the adjacent towns. Perhaps his success may be attributed more to his native strength of mind, his ingenuity in devising ways and means to relieve distress, and his avoidance of powerful medicines except in extreme cases, rather than from knowledge derived from medical books. He said once in my hearing that medicine was good for nothing but as an auxiliary to assist nature in throwing off disease. He once told me that when he had nervous, fidgety persons who could not be pacified without some medicine when he thought they required none, that he had manufactured some pills of pure bread for his patients, specifying the number to be taken, and charging them not to take an overdose. He added that the patient would afterwards speak of the wonderful curative properties of those pills, and the sudden relief obtained from their use.

"I will next speak of the days of military exercise, called 'training-days.' On the morning of those days the children of the village were on the alert, watching for the hoisting of the national flag to the summit of the liberty-pole. This pole was erected a few rods westward of the residence of Mrs. Eli Curtiss. They (the children) made a hasty breakfast, and dressed in their Sunday suit, and, their pockets lined with coppers, were ready to proceed to the scence of action. These coppers were designed to purchase gingerbread of a venerable old lady who lived near the liberty-pole, and always kept in readiness for such occasions. Oh, the flavor of that gingerbread on youthful lips! methinks I taste it yet, and see the shining lustre of its glossy surface. The train-band were in readiness by nine o'clock to perform their evolutions, their marches, and countermarches, all the children following in their wake to the music of fife and drum, unless the troopers appeared and scattered the little girls in wild dismay to find some place of security, for the troopers presented quite a formidable appearance, wearing fiery red coats, black bearskin caps, and riding furiously on prancing steeds, the musicians blowing vigorously on trumpets, and the others occasionally firing off their pistols. Oh, the tired little feet at the close of those days, and the welcome rest on the downy pillows!

"A vivid remembrance comes up before me. It was Saturday evening, just after sunset, and I was passing the residence of a neighbor, in which dwelt an aged pair. There was a little porch in front of the house, in which were seated this venerable couple. Oh, the silence, the stillness, the holiness that seemed to pervade the atmosphere! Even the zephyrs dared not play with his hoary locks. Their Sabbath had commenced with Saturday's setting sun, and they seemed to be holding secret communion with their God. Awe-struck and silent, I passed along, but the impression remained. Had any one passed the house on Sunday evening at the same hour, possibly they might have found the people all astir making preparations for the labors of the following week, as their Sabbath ended at sunset.

"Some of you may remember the little red school-

house on the village green, surrounded by highways. There was a large fireplace at either end; there was a swing partition, which could be let down and form two rooms, or be raised, and, by the aid of a platform, make a fine place for the display of oratorical powers. Oh, those long pages in Morse's geography, without the aid of globe or map! One kind teacher used to carve apples in various devices to brighten our dullness about the division of the earth and the first principles of astronomy. But more distinctly than all is remembered the shape and size of his ferrule, and very vividly the peculiar tingle left in the palm of the hand when administered as a punishment for whispering. There were a class of young people older than myself who had the benefit of the instructions of Mr. William J. Punderson, who were said to be the best readers and the most intelligent, enterprising class ever raised in Watertown. Some of them emigrated, and became distinguished in other places; others remained to benefit their native place. Two of these persons I would briefly notice. The one was a lady of commanding form and presence with an intellectual and lovely face, pleasing powers of conversation; in short, in her were combined all the loveliness of the female character. She died in 1862, at the advanced age of eighty-seven.

"You will anticipate that I speak of Mrs. Younglove Cutler. Oh, how I loved her while living, how I venerate her memory still! The other lady still lives, though now in her tenth decade. I make an annual pilgrimage to look into her gentle face and listen to her lively, interesting conversation, as she speaks of the happiness of the past, the mercies of the present, and the bright hopes in the future. I allude to Mrs. Deacon Allen Hungerford. I would not omit honorable mention of our worthy fellow-citizen, Capt. Merit Barnes. He resembles the sturdy oak which has breasted the storms and winds of nearly a century, still remaining hale and vigorous, imparting shade and shelter to all around it.

"You shall next have my recollections of the old Congregational church, then called the 'meeting-house.' It was situated a little north of the present post-office, the steeple end at the west, near the public highway. Drawing near, you would discover a huge stone horse-block for the convenience of equine worshipers. There was a little square room at the entrance for the convenience of bell-ringing. Here might usually be found the stalwart form of Mr. Jeremiah Peck tugging at the bell-rope. It is said that this old gentleman for eight or ten years rang that bell every evening in the week, Saturdays excepted, precisely at nine o'clock, to warn the good people that it was time to be at home. Saturday evening being holy time, it was taken for granted they were at home and at their devotions. From this little room there was a door of entrance into the main building. There was also a door at the eastern extremity. The descent of land was so great that it required a very high underpinning; so they built a double flight of steps, one from the north, the other from the south, to bring them on to a platform on a level with the door of entrance. Possibly to avoid all imitations of popery, or even of churchmanship, the main door or entrance was placed directly in the side of the building. The broad aisle led across to the opposite side, where was a flight of stairs leading up to an elevated pulpit, about on a level with the singers' gallery. There was a huge piece of architecture built on the wall behind the pulpit, projecting over the minister's head, called a sounding-board, said to assist the minister in making himself heard. Beneath the pulpit was the deacon's seat, a long, straight pew, with the back to the pulpit. The audience-room was divided into pews resembling pens, with the door of entrance on one side, and seats running around the other three sides. In these little pens the good people rose up to pray, and sat down to praise. The singers' gallery was cqmposed of two straight rows of slips, extending around three sides of the building. The leader sat directly in front of the pulpit, with his tenor on his left hand, his counter on his right. The treble occupied the seats on the east side of the building, the bass on the west. They were arranged in single file. Behind the singers' seats there was an elevated platform, extending quite around the gallery, and between this platform and the walls of the building was a row of pens, similar to those below, elevated one step. These were designed for the younger members of the society. They then had a tithingman appointed, whose duty it was to watch over the conduct or misconduct of these youngsters, and woe be to them if they saw him marching towards them in all the pride of office. The Rev. Uried Gridley was the minister at that time. He was a man of more than ordinary size, and beautifully proportioned. I shall never forget, and language would fail me to describe, his majestic dignity and easy grace as he walked, bowing reverently, up the broad aisle, ascended the steps to the pulpit, and turned his placid, benign face towards the audience. No doubt the good man entertained some of the prejudices of that age against forms of prayer, but some of his sentences are indelibly engraven on the memory from their oft repetition. The minister then read a psalm or hymn. The choir rose; the leader produced an immense pitch-pipe and blew upon the key-note; every singer responded to bring their voices in unison. Then commenced the singing, the leader beating time the full length of his arm to keep them all up to the mark. They frequently sang fugue tunes, the parts responding back and forth till the walls seemed filled with melody. I remember how majestically it sounded to my infant ears when they sang

"'On cherubim and seraphim
Full royally he rode,
And on the wings of mighty winds
Came flying all abroad.'

"There was a bald-headed old gentleman, small in stature, with spindling limbs, who frequently took his

stand beside Mr. Gridley in the pulpit, or rather beneath him, and held up in the direction of his face a large funnel-shaped ear-trumpet, to catch the words of wisdom as they fell from his lips. On one occasion he seemed rather dissatisfied with his trumpet. He removed it from his ear, applied its orifice to his lips and blew into it, as if to remove some real or imaginary obstruction. The trumpet responded with a loud blast. The children had a great veneration for Parson Gridley. If he entered the school-room, we all rose *en masse* to show our respect. If we saw his portly form advancing on the highway, we ranged ourselves on the side of the path and made him a low obeisance as he passed. The good man, with true civility, always returned the salute.

"There was a building erected for the convenience and comfort on Sundays for those who lived at a distance. They called it a 'Sabba-day house.' It stood on the ground near the present residence of Mr. Day Woodward. I think there was a shelter in the rear for their horses. In front was a room with a large fireplace, which in winter was filled with a roaring wood-fire, with hot, burning coals on the hearth. Into this comfortable room the good people used to bring their luncheon, and, it is said, a small wooden bottle filled with cider, to refresh them at noon. They then left for church, some of the more delicate of the females filling little foot-stoves with burning coals. There was no smell of fire in any house of worship in those days, save what came from those little foot-stoves. No one thought of staying at home on that account, but our sufferings were at times almost unbearable. It has always remained an unsolved problem how the minister could perform the duties of the sanctuary with such frosty feet and chattering teeth.

"There was one worthy old pair whom no extremes of cold or heat could prevent attending public worship. They were always to be seen at the regular hour, each mounted on a pacing horse. At length came the era of the one-horse wagon. The old gentleman procured one, together with a harness to fit his wife's horse, and after adjusting things to his own satisfaction, gave the whip and reins into her hands, after inviting a widow of the neighborhood to take a seat by her side. He then mounted his own pacer, and, with John Gilpin civility, rode 'on horseback after we.' They reached the church in safety, and passed a most enjoyable day; but on their return, just as they were passing our dwelling, the vehicle suddenly capsized and threw its occupants with much force on to the dusty pathway. They rose with smashed bonnets and garments filled with dust, and moved towards the house. We hastened to meet them, and soon discovered that the driver's nose was minus a large piece of skin, and the widow had sprained her wrist. The driver washed the blood from her face, procured a piece of white paper, wet it, and laid it carefully over the bruised member, then mounted her spectacles over the whole, and taking up a Bible that lay near, calmly proceeded to read in it, while the widow, some hurt, but more frightened, could not suppress her sighs and tears. The gentleman, after attending to the welfare of his horses, came to the house to ascertain the situation of his wife. In a state of high nervous excitement he kept crying out, 'You pulled the wrong rein: why didn't you pull t'other rein?' The old lady, calm and serene as the surface of an unruffled lake, pursued her reading. She of the sprained wrist groaned audibly, while my young eyes opened widely that any man should speak thus testily to his wife, especially when she was smarting under the sharp twinges of such a skinless nose. But don't draw any wrong inferences. He was truly a good man. This little episode was the natural result of having passed through such a new and unlooked-for experience.

"My parents, in their more youthful days, were attendants at the Congregational Church. They conformed to the Episcopal Church before my recollection. As the parish was small, and unable to support preaching but one-third of the time, we all went to 'meeting' (as it was called) the other two-thirds. This may be one reason, among others, why to this day I enjoy their services, and when present always feel myself to be among friends.

"My first recollections of the Episcopal Church is being led in one day before service to hear the choir practice music. The singers' seats were arranged very much like those at the other church. They sat in single file, extending round the gallery. They had the same formidable pitch-pipe and three tenor singers beating time, to the imminent danger of dislocating their shoulders. The treble sang alone. It sounded sweet to my childish ears:

> "'From pleasant trees that shade the brink,
> The lark and linnet like to drink.'

Surely this poetry was not found in the prayer-book or hymnal. The Rev. Chauncey Prindle, rector, soon walked up the aisle in his clerical robes, and passed through the chancel into the reading-desk. I recollect little except being awe-struck as he read the commandments. But never can I forget the impressions received as he passed through the old cemetery at the head of a funeral procession, reading the service for the burial of the dead. Surely never language fell on human ears so sublime as that. It seemed a voice from another world, and it seems so still. Indeed, all the prayers and services of the Episcopal Church have become, from lifelong use, a part of my being. They never tire, are ever fresh and new, and, as is said of old wine, the longer kept the richer the flavor. Pardon me, my friends, but if you place an old lady on this spot you must allow her to show her colors.

"My first recollections of the Methodists in this place is that of a few people who were peculiar in excluding all bows and trimmings from their dress, denied all necessity for human learning in the preparation for the ministry, depending on immediate di-

vine inspiration, and were said to be loud and demonstrative in their manner of conducting public worship. Truth and candor compel me to confess that these peculiarities were then considered a fit subject for ridicule. But what a change hath time wrought! They now have colleges and seminaries of learning all over the land to educate their ministers, and no outward garb or custom to distinguish them from others. In this town they have a neat little house of worship, a flourishing congregation, in whose male and female members are numbered some of our most esteemed citizens, and with a leader and guide at their head 'whose praise is in all the churches.' This confession is due to them from one who, in her thoughtless days, laughed with others at their peculiarities. She now wishes them all success in 'whatsoever things are lawful and of good report,' but must confess to a lurking desire, a secret hope, that they will yet return to the mother they have deserted, and, bringing their zeal with them, warm us all up to more zeal and devotion in the cause of the Master.

"There is an element in our society formerly unknown. In olden days we seldom, if ever, looked into the face of an Irishman, but now they swarm in all our borders. Like bees, they are industrious, loading themselves with honeyed sweets to carry home to their hives; but, like bees, if trampled on or crowded into a corner, beware of their sting! Kind-hearted and sympathetic, they are true to their friends. They came from their mother-country to better their condition, and, judging from appearances, they have found what they sought. Look at their nice church edifice, and at the large congregation of well-dressed people that attend their services. Look at the full employment they all find, at the comfortable homes they own, and at the opportunity their children have for acquiring an education. The intelligent Irish child is not a whit behind the keenest little Yankee. They are rather exclusive in their notions of church fellowship, and are honest about it; but my faith looks forward to the day (either in this world or the next) when all who truly love the Lord Jesus shall see eye to eye.

"Our colored inhabitants, who a century ago had not the right to call themselves their own, now enjoy all the privileges of others, whether civil, educational, political, or religious. Must we not all thankfully exclaim, 'What hath God wrought!'

"A few words about our two cemeteries and I will close. The first record of an interment in the old cemetery was in March, 1741. It continued to be the only place until August, 1856. Perhaps as many persons lie buried there as are now living in Watertown. There repose in death the two first Congregational ministers of the gospel, and with them nearly all their people; there sleep our ancestors, and many of the friends of our youth. They sleep the sleep that knows no waking. Not even the tramp of the iron horse, or the rattling roar of the cars dashing through their midst, can arouse them from their slumbers; but the last trumpet of the Archangel can, and will, and of what a rising that will be of priests and people! The first interment in our beautiful Evergreen Cemetery was in August, 1854, of Miss Sarah B. Atwood, a few days before its dedication. It seemed sad to turn from her grave and leave her alone in that field; but how soon is she surrounded by numbers! Most of our families can say, 'There lies one of our heart's chief earthly treasures.' There sleeps the kind physician, Dr. Elton, who would cheerfully rise at midnight and breast the storm to alleviate the sufferings of his poorest patient; and near him lies the good lawyer, Holbrook Curtiss, who was himself so averse to angry litigation that he trained our people to such habits of peacefulness that to this day they scarcely need a lawyer to settle their differences. And here rest from their labors three ministers of the gospel. The first of the three was the Rev. Frederick Holcomb (Episcopal). He was the person that offered the opening prayer at the dedication of the cemetery. It becomes not his widow to speak of him in terms of unmeasured praise. She leaves the record of his long life of patient effort to advance the best interests of Watertown and its inhabitants to the memories of those who survive him. In the home which his love and kindness so cheered and gladdened there must, while life lasts, remain a sad vacancy, and a grief in the heart of the bereaved one, 'with which a stranger intermeddleth not.' The second interment was the Rev. Dr. Lewis (Episcopal). Who that ever listened to his godly teaching, or witnessed his truly Christian example, can ever cease to mourn his loss? He was a teacher who convinced himself. The third was the Rev. Franklyn Tuxbury (Congregational). His sojourn amongst us was short, and as I was not a member of his flock, of course had few opportunities of listening to his preaching; but he gave a course of scientific lectures which I attended, and came to the deliberate conclusion that no man had ever labored more earnestly to elevate the literary, moral, and religious character of this people than did Mr. Tuxbury. It gives me pleasure to bear this public testimony of my appreciation of his worth of character, and am confident that many, with me, are thankful that his remains rest in our pleasant cemetery, where we can occasionally visit his grave."

CHAPTER LXVII.

WATERTOWN (Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Congregational Church—Christ Church—Methodist Episcopal Church—Methodist Episcopal Church in North Part of Town.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

THIS church was organized soon after the incorporation of the society or parish of Westbury, in 1738, and among its founders were the following: Deacon



RESIDENCE OF **BUELL HEMINWAY**, WATERTOWN CONN.

J. Garnsey, Daniel Scott, Lieut. Thomas Richards, Nathaniel Arnold, William Scoville, George Welton, Thomas Matthews, Deacon Thomas Hicox, Deacon Timothy Judd, Deacon John Warner, Ebenezer Porter, Amos Hicox, Jeremiah Peck, Joseph Garnsey, Thomas Cole, Ambrose Hicox, Stephen Scott, Thomas Buckingham, Thomas Hammond, John Stoddard, Richard Seymour, Timothy Williams, Elnathan Judd, Thomas Fenn, Samuel Reynolds, Michael Dayton.

The first church edifice was erected in 1741, near the southwest corner of the old cemetery.

"The place for a meeting-house being determined, the Westbury people applied to the town to provide the ground and the necessary public green. Accordingly, the town directed their committee laying out highways at the northeast quarter (it should be northwest) to widen the highway, so as to accommodate said house with a suitable green, according to their discretion, and to award satisfaction to the owners of the land. This was the 24th day of December, 1739, and in the February following the committee, John Judd and John Scovill, laid out the land, as follows:

"'Beginning at the southwest corner, a heap of stones, then east ten rods to a heap of stones, then ten rods north to a heap of stones, then west eleven rods to a heap of stones, then south eighteen rods to a heap of stones, where we began, butting west on land left for a highway, north on Eleazar Scott's land, south on Stephen Scott's land, east on Eleazar Scott's land, or common land, as set out by us.'

"The land included in these lands amounted to nearly one acre, belonging to Eleazar Scott, and as a remuneration for the same the committee awarded him 'three acres of land, to lay out in the undivided land, or fifty shillings in money.'"

The first pastor of the new parish was Rev. John Trumbull, who was born in Suffield in 1715. He was very popular with the people, and acquired great influence by generosity, hospitality, and kindness. It is said that "if one of his parishioners had lost a cow, or had met with a similar calamity, he would interest himself in the matter, head a subscription for his relief, and persuade others to sign the same."

It was also said of him "that if one of his people turned Episcopalian he would buy his farm." He was a wealthy man, and a large land-holder.

The following reminiscences are related of him in Bronson's "History of Waterbury": "Mr. Trumbull was not a tall, but a stout, athletic man. He was sound, shrewd, and humorous. Horses he was fond of, and bought and sold them frequently with success. On this account he was sometimes irreverently called 'Jockey Trumbull.' He loved innocent sports, and had once been a great wrestler. A story is told of him which, though it may not be wholly true, is probably not a pure invention. At any rate it illustrates the manners of the times:

"The Waterbury and Westbury people were in the habit of meeting at some half-way place, in the long autumual evenings, to contend as wrestlers. They met around a fire, and the sport was commenced by the second-rate athletes. When one was thrown, the vanquished called in another from his own side, the object being to vanquish the victor. Then the experts were called out in succession, and he who remained last on his legs was the bully of the night. In several of these contests, at the time of which I am speaking, Waterbury had proven too much for Westbury. Mr. Trumbull heard of the defeat of his boys, and partook of their mortification. On occasion of the next contest he disguised himself, and went down unknown, except to two or three, to give 'material aid,' if necessary. The wrestlers were called in one after another till Westbury was again 'thrown out,' the Waterbury champion having grounded the last of the rival party. At this period, when the signs of exultation on one side and chagrin on the other were becoming manifest, a stranger was dragged in from the outer circle of the ring to contend for the Westbury boys. The parties placed themselves in position, and began, by 'playin' 'round,' to find each other's qualities. After a little time the stranger, watching his opportunity, caught his antagonist's foot and threw him upon the fire. Shouts filled the air, and the victor disappeared. Great was the exploit, and great the mystery of the affair, but the secret finally leaked out.

"The story reached the ears of Mr. Leavenworth, pastor at Waterbury, and the next time he met his brother, Trumbull, he rebuked him for his levity, and censured him particularly for throwing his rival upon the fire, by which his clothes and flesh were scorched. Trumbull agreed that he had been guilty of levity, but as for the scorching, he thought it his duty to give his (Mr. Leavenworth's) parishioners a foretaste of what they might expect after sitting under his preaching!"

In his will he bequeathed to his widow his "negro wench Lemmon," and to his son, John Trumbull, of Hartford, gave his negro girl "Mabel," also his knee-buckles and powder-horn. To his daughter Sarah, wife of Dr. Caleb Perkins, of Hartford, he bequeathed his negro girl "Peg," and another daughter, Lucy, wife of Rev. Mr. Langdon, of Danbury, received a negro girl "that was now in her possession."

Among the early deacons of this church were John Warner, Jonathan Garnsey, Timothy Judd, Thomas Hickox, Samuel Hickox, Thomas Fenn, and Thomas Dutton.

The second church edifice was erected in 1772, and was located a few rods east of the present one, on lands purchased of Mr. Wait Scott. Services were held in the building until January, 1840. In 1839 the present church edifice was built on lands purchased of the heirs of David Woodward, and was dedicated Jan. 29, 1840.

The pastors from the organization of the church to the present time have been as follows: John Trumbull,

1739, died in 1787; Uriah Gridley, 1784, died in 1820; Horace Hooker, 1822–24; Darius O. Griswold, 1825–35; William B. Deforest, 1835–37; Pluto R. Hurd, 1840–49; Chauncey Goodrich,* 1849–56; George P. Prudden, 1857; Samuel M. Freeland, Benjamin S. Parsons, Stephen Fenn, G. P. Gilman, Franklin Tucksbury, and C. P. Crofts.

CHRIST CHURCH.

The first movement towards the formation of an Episcopal parish in Westbury was in 1764, when the following persons agreed to hold public worship in Westbury on those Sundays when there was no preaching in Waterbury, and also to make arrangements to erect an Episcopal church in Westbury. They met in the house of James Doolittle in the winter, and of Ensign David Scott in the summer. Their names are as follows: Asahel Beach, Seth Blake, James Doolittle, Noah Judd, Joseph Prichard, Edward Scovill, Jonathan Garnsey, Samuel Brown, Daniel Brown, Jonathan Fulford, Asa Judd, Eleazar Prindle, Samuel Scovill, Joseph Hicox, Joseph Brown, Thomas Doolittle, John Judd, John Hicox, Gershom Scott, William Scovill.

In 1765, under the agency of Capt. Scovill, the first Episcopal church was erected on a piece of ground donated for the purpose by Capt. George Nichols, of Waterbury, a few rods southwest of the first Congregational church, the business part of the town being then near the locality of the churches.

The second, in 1793, on a piece of ground purchased of Mr. Samuel Southmayd, south of Mr. Timothy Judd's, and near where is now the residence of Alanson Warren, Esq. It was consecrated Nov. 18, 1794, by Right Rev. Bishop Seabury, and last used for divine worship on Sunday, Oct. 28, 1855. Soon after it was purchased by George P. Woodruff, and removed to its present location. None of the contributors for the erection of said church are now living. In February, 1846, valuable real estate, which had been previously purchased by J. N. Blakeslee, Esq., was offered to and secured by this society, on a portion of which an academy was erected in 1846, a rectory in 1851, and in 1855 a new church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid by Right Rev. Assistant Bishop Williams, on Monday, May 29, 1854, and the church consecrated by him on Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

The rectors of the church have been as follows: James Scovill, 1759–85; Chauncey Prindle, 1788–1804; Russell Wheeler, 1805–14; Frederick Holcomb, D.D., 1814–38; N. S. Richardson, D.D., 1838–45; Frederick Holcomb, D.D., 1845–50; Horace H. Reid, 1850–57; Benjamin W. Stone, D.D., 1857; Wm. H. Lewis, D.D., S. D. McConnell, and James Stoddard.

The church edifice was repaired and beautified in about the year 1870, and few country churches are more pleasing than this in its proportions and style of architecture.

* Father of the late Samuel G. Goodrich, familiarly known as "Peter Parley."

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The first services according to the rites of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Watertown Centre were held May 29, 1853, in a room kindly offered for the purpose by M. Heminway, Esq., and in the following July the church was organized. The chapel belonging to the Congregational society was their place of meeting from the winter of the same year until October, 1854, when they occupied the lecture-room of their new church, which had been erected during the previous summer on an eligible lot purchased of Miss Lydia Woodward. It was dedicated Dec. 13, 1854, the sermon on the occasion being preached by Rev. Dr. Kennedy.

The pastors of this church have been as follows: Joseph Smith and Larmon W. Abbott officiated once in two weeks until May, 1857; Mr. Abbott remained until 1859; A. V. R. Abbott, 1859–60; Seymour Landon, 1861–62; A. C. Eggleston, 1863–65; T. A. Lovejoy, 1866–67, till June; W. S. Bell, latter part of 1867; David Osborn, 1868–69; Benjamin Pillsbury, 1870–71; Thomas N. Laine, 1872–74; Horace Q. Judd, 1875–77; Sidney K. Smith, 1878–80.

There is an old Methodist church standing in the north part of the town, but was long since abandoned as a place of worship.

CHAPTER LXVIII.

WATERTOWN (Continued).

CIVIL AND MILITARY.

Incorporation of Town—First Town-Meeting—Officers Elected—Extracts from Town Records—The Revolution—Division of the Town—Representatives from 1780–1881—Town Clerks—Probate Judges—Military Record, 1861–65.

INCORPORATION OF THE TOWN.

THIS town was formed from Waterbury in May, 1780, and incorporated as Watertown, which included the present towns of Plymouth and Thomaston.

THE FIRST TOWN-MEETING.

The first town-meeting was held, with Phineas Royce as moderator, in the present town of Watertown, June 19, 1780, when the following officers were elected: Town Clerk, Timothy Judd; Selectmen, Thos. Fenn, Thos. Dutton, Stephen Mathews, Nathaniel Barnes, and Jesse Curtis; Constables, Samuel Hickox, Thos. Dutton, Noah Richards, John Fancher, and Samuel Lewis; Grand Jurors, Josiah Hubbard, Samuel Southmayd, Theophilus Baldwin, Thomas Cole, Joseph Curtice, Amos Dunbar, Samuel Sutliff, and James Warner; Listers, Samuel Hickox, Samuel Southmayd, Jonathan Scott, Asa Porter, Jathan Cur-



RESIDENCE OF THE LATE **ELI CURTISS,** WATERTOWN CONN.

tice; Moses Frost, Isaac Fenn, and Zachariah Hitchcox; Tithingmen, John Merriam, Samuel Reynolds, Wait Smith, Timothy Tuttle, Benj. Upson, and Gideon Seymour; Surveyors of Highways, Thos. Hickox, Jr., Amos Hickox, Jr., Allyn S. Judd, John Woodward, John Nettleton, Jr., Jehiel Saxton, David Foot, Jonas Hungerford, John Judd, Jacob Foot, Asa Darrow, Benjamin Upson, Jr., Moses Foot, Benj. Barnes, Edmund Todd, Jason Fenn, Lazarus Ives, David Bartholomew, Abraham Wheaton, Aaron Fenn, Abet Sutliff, Jr., John Warner, Jr., Thaddeus Baldwams; Branders, Amos Mathews, Thos. Fancher; Leather-Sealers, Jedediah Turner and Asa Darrow; Treasurer, Timothy Judd; Collectors of Poor Rate, Job Garnsey, Samuel Seymour, Younglove Cutter, and Aaron Fenn; Town Agent, Capt. Samuel Hickox; Inspectors of Provisions, Lieut. Peter Welton, Capt. Isaac Merriam, Jonathan Scott, Joseph Foot, David Turner, Capt. John Sutliff, Capt. Jotham Curtice, and Capt. Moses Foot.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TOWN RECORDS.

Capt. Samuel Hickox, Edmund Lockwood, Col. Benjamin Richards, Younglove Cutter, Maj. Jesse Curtis, Capt. Stephen Seymour, and Lieut. Thomas Dutton were appointed a committee at the first town-meeting "to hire men to fill up the town quota in the Continental army."

"At the same Meeting Granted A Rate of two pence on the Pound, to be paid by The first day August Next, and to be paid in hard Money or in Bills Emitted by this State Since February Last.

"At the same meeting made choice of Thos. Hickox, Jr., David Hickox, Capt. Benj. Richards, Israel Woodward, Jr., Thos. Foot, Younglove Cutter, Samuel Todd, Lazarus Ives, Isaac Fenn for a Committee to Provide for the Continental Souldier's Families.

"It was also voted that Every Person Shall have a Suitable time to remove his Mark from Waterbury Town Records to this Town Records.

"The m eting then adjourned to the Second Monday of July next, at one of the Clock in the Afternoon, in this Place.

"And the meeting met according to adjournment and Voted that their Representatives that shall attend the General Assembly in Oct. next, shall prepare a Memorial to said Assembly for Liberty to set up a Sign Post in or Near the Middle of the Societies of Westbury and Northbury, in this Town.

"At the same Meeting, voted to Erect a Sign Post at or Near the Meeting-House in Northbury, and to Affix a *Pair of Stocks* at or near the Meeting-House in Westbury.

"*Voted*, That the Committee appointed to hire men into the Continental Service are Impowered to act Discretionary, and they are to Continue until the Town-Meeting in Dec. next."

In December, 1780, a committee was appointed to "view or *reconnoitre* a road from Torrington bounds to Woodbury bounds."

"At the same Meeting Granted a Rate of three pence on the Pound, to be Paid in states Money, or Silver Money, or Continental Money, and to be made on the List of 1780, and to be paid by the first day March next.

"At the town-meeting held Apl 19, 1781, a rate was granted of one penny half-penny on the Pound, to be paid on the List of 1780, to be paid in Wheat at 6s. per Bushel, Rye at 4s. per bushel, and Indian Corn at 3s. per Bushel, or in Silver Money at Six and Eight pence per Ounce, sd. Rate to be paid by the first Day of August Next.

"At the same meeting made choice of Cap. John Woodruff, Noah Richards, Jotham Curtice, John Fancher, and Joseph Curtice for a Committee to hire souldiers to Enlist to go to horse neck (Greenwich, Conn.) for the term of one year.

"The same meeting made Choice of Lt. Amos Hickox, Jr., for a Conductor of the Temes that are to Cart the Continental Provisions the Current Year.

"At the same meeting gave Liberty for any Number of Persons or Person to build a Howse or Howses for those Soldier's families that are Entitled for the term of three Years or During the war, on the Highways, taking the Direction of the Encroaching Committee."

At a special town-meeting, held June 25, 1781,

"*Voted*, To Class the Town into Seven Classes, in Order to raise Seven men or Souldiers for the Continental Service."

At the same meeting

"Passed a Vote Desiring the Selectmen to use their Endeavors to Catch those men that Belong to this Town that have Deserted from the Continental Service and take them to the Camp."

At a meeting held February, 1782, choice was made of Edmund Lockwood, Jesse Curtice, Allyn S. Judd, and James Warner for a committee to hire a man, or men, for the Continental service; also

"*Voted*, That if any Person that shall take up a Cattel and any Souldier belonging to this Town that has Deserted from the Continental army and Deliver him to an officer in said army and take his Receipt therefore, shall receive the sum of £15, Lawful Money (viz.), if Listed three years or During the War."

May 2, 1782, Capt. Moses Foot and John Woodward were appointed a committee to take the Continental soldiers to Wallingford in order to be mustered, and take receipts of the muster-master thereof.

The first town-meeting held in that part of the town then called Northbury, now the town of Plymouth, was on Sept. 18, 1781, and the second in December, 1782.

	£	s.	d.
John Merrill's rate for the year 1781 is to the amount of.....	239	13	6
Credit by rates turned the sum of.....	10	18	0
Timothy Foot's order.....	7	13	10
A rate-bill for provisions to Col. Benj. Richards.....	346	19	6
Ditto Capt. Isaac Merriam's.....	317	16	9
John Nettleton, Jr.....	42	14	18

DIVISION OF THE TOWN.

The first vote in reference to the division of the town, and the setting off of Northbury (now Plymouth and Thomaston), was made at a town-meeting held Sept. 25, 1786, and was as follows:

"*Voted*, That This Town have a mind to be Divided into Two Townes and Maid Choice of Capt. Samuel Hickox, Col. David Smith, Samuel Southmayd, Capt. James Warner, Wait Smith, Capt. Daniel Potter, John Woodward, Abner Blakeslee, Lt. Aaron Huckley, and Aaron Dunbar, a Committee To agree upon Terms of a Division and Make Report to Each Society By the Second Monday of Oct. Next."

TOWN CLERKS.

Timothy Judd, 1780–83; A. Bradley, 1784–86, 1788, 1790–92, 1804–23; Allyn Wright, 1787, 1789, 1793–94; Eli Curtis, 1795–1801; Samuel W. Southmayd, 1802–4; Timothy C. Stub, 1824–26; Ezra Fields, 1827; Holbrook Curtis, 1827–44; Leman W. Cutler, 1850–81.

PROBATE JUDGES.

The Watertown Probate District was organized in 1834, and the following is a list of the judges from that time to the present:

Holbrook Curtis, judge, 1834–35; Benjamin De Forest, 1836, Merit Hemingway, 1837; Holbrook Curtis, 1838–45; Charles S. Woodward, 1846; Holbrook Curtis, 1847–49; Allyn M. Hungerford, 1850–51, Leman W. Cutler, from 1852 to the present time,—a period of nearly thirty years.

REPRESENTATIVES FROM 1780 TO 1881.

1780, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Maj. Jesse Curtis; 1781, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Maj. Jesse Curtis, Capt. Phineas Royce; 1782, Capt. Samuel Hicox, Capt. Phineas Royce, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Capt. Nathaniel Barns; 1783, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Capt. Nathaniel Barns; 1784, Capt. Samuel Hicox, Capt. Nathaniel Barns, Maj. David Smith: 1785, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Maj. David Smith: 1786, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Col. David Smith, Capt. Daniel Potter; 1787, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Capt. Daniel Potter; 1788, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Col. David Smith; 1789, Capt. Thomas Fenn, Wait Smith, Col. David Smith, Capt. Daniel Potter; 1790, Thomas Fenn, Col. David Smith; 1791, Thomas Fenn, Col. David Smith, Elijah Woodward; 1792, Elijah Woodward, Col. David Smith, Daniel Potter; 1793, Thomas Fenn, Joseph A. Wright; 1794, Thomas Fenn, Joseph A. Wright, Elijah Woodward, David Smith; 1795, Aner Bradley, Joseph A. Wright, Thomas Fenn; 1796–97, Thomas Fenn, Aner Bradley; 1798–98, Thomas Fenn, S. W. Southmayd; 1800, Thomas Fenn; 1801–3, Thomas Fenn, S. W. Southmayd; 1804, S. W. Southmayd; 1805, Thomas Fenn, Samuel W. Southmayd: 1806, Samuel W. Southmayd; 1807, Thomas Fenn, Samuel W. Southmayd, Samuel Hulburt; 1808, Samuel W. Southmayd; 1809, John H. De Forest, Phineas Miner; 1810, Garrett Smith; 1811–12, Samuel W. Southmayd; 1813, Garrett Smith; 1814, Garrett Smith, John H. De Forest; 1815, John H. De Forest; 1816, David Baldwin: 1817, Samuel Elton; 1818, Amos Baldwin; 1819, Daniel Hicox; 1820, Amos Baldwin; 1821–22, Holbrook Curtis; 1823–24, Samuel H. Nettleton; 1825, John Buckingham; 1826, John Morris; 1827, John Buckingham; 1828–29, James Bishop; 1830, Samuel H. Nettleton; 1831, Benjamin De Forest; 1832, John Morris; 1833, Holbrook Curtis; 1834, Joel Hungerford; 1835, William H. Merriman; 1836, Leman W. Cutler; 1837, Holbrook Curtis; 1838, John De Forest; 1839, Holbrook Curtis; 1840, Leman W. Cutler; 1841, Alanson Warren; 1842, no record; 1843, Holbrook Curtis; 1844, Lucius Woodward; 1845, Holbrook Curtis; 1846, Samuel H. Nettleton; 1847, Edward Hickox; 1848, David Mattoon; 1849, George F. Merriman; 1850–51, A. M. Hungerford; 1852, C. T. Hickox; 1853, George P. Woodruff; 1854, Daton Mattoon; 1855, William B. Hotchkiss; 1856, Rupell H. Beers; 1857, A. B. Everett; 1858, Truman A. Warren; 1859, Caleb T. Hickox; 1860, S. P. Woodward; 1861, Eli Curtis; 1862, Chester Hurd; 1863, David Welton; 1864, George Mallory; 1865, Amos M. Judd; 1866, John H. Woodruff; 1867–68, George Woodward: 1869–70, Charles A. Warren; 1871, E. M. Smith; 1872, Dayton Mattoon; 1873, George A. Woodruff; 1874, George A. Woodruff; 1875, William G. French; 1876–78, Leman W. Cutler; 1879, Charles A. Warren; 1880, David Welton; 1881, Merritt C. Skilton.

MILITARY RECORD, 1861–65.

The following persons enlisted from Watertown for three years in different Connecticut regiments, under the call of the President for five hundred thousand men in 1861:

Robert B. Atwood, corporal, Co. G, 4th Regt.*
Mark O. Patterson, corporal, Co. G, 4th Regt.
Levi B. Downs, Co. I, 4th Regt.
Augustus Lane, Co. I, 4th Regt.
William D. Noble, Co. I, 4th Regt.
William W. Scovill, Co. I, 4th Regt.
William Gridley, Co. D, 5th Regt.
William H. Mallory, captain, Harris Light Cav.
George Castle, Harris Light Cav.
McHenry Stone, Harris Light Cav.
Lewis J. Welton, Harris Light Cav.
Eugene McIntire, Co. E, 6th Regt.
Frederick H. Welton, sergeant, Co. B, 7th Regt.
Theodore Welton, Co. B, 7th Regt.
J. Shelton Bronson, Co. E, 8th Regt.
Sylvanus M. Clarke, Co. E, 8th Regt.
George H. Baker, Co. E, 8th Regt.
Adolph Hoffenmeyer, Co. C, 11th Regt.
Albert S. Frost, Co. E, 11th Regt.
Henry G. Scott, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
Hubert Scott, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
J. J. Fischer, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
Chester Russell, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
H. W. Loomis, Co. I, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
Bronson Welton, Co. C, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.
William H. Norris, Co. I, 13th Regt.
H. A. Pratt, quartermaster-sergeant, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.

* Changed from infantry to 1st Connecticut Heavy Artillery, Jan. 2, 1862.

The following persons enlisted in August, 1862, for three years or during the war, in Company D, Nineteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, and received the town bounty of one hundred dollars each as residents of the town of Watertown:

William H. Lewis, Jr., recruiting officer; William C. Atwood, John S. Atwood, Joseph Atwood, Charles L. Bryan, Norman W. Barnes, Harvey Bronson, James McCormick, Simon O'Donnell, Jr., Theodore C. Glazier, Samuel D. Hine, Edward C. Hopson, Albert J. Hotchkiss, Edgar B. Lewis, Matthew Lusk, John A. Ludford, Hiram Mattoon, Timothy Malone, James H. Pritchard, Andrew J. Tuite, William H. Whitelaw, Charles Warner, Thomas Wheeler.

The following persons enlisted for three years, and received the town bounty of one hundred dollars each:

Heman A. Morris, 14th Regt.
Charles E. French, 14th Regt.
Nathan B. Abbott, Co. H, 20th Regt.
George S. Guilford, Co. H, 20th Regt.
William H. Guilford, Co. H, 20th Regt.
Merit B. Woodruff, Co. H, 20th Regt.
Peter Duffy, Co. H, 20th Regt.

The following persons enlisted September, 1862, for nine months, and received the town bounty of one hundred and fifty dollars each:

Company A, Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

John A. Woodward, second lieutenant; George W. Andrews, Russell W. Ayres, Charles F. Blackman, Marvin Brouet, John Brouet, John H. Bryan, John J. Beecher, Ezra E. Bassett, George Clark, John N. Ensign, George B. French, Frederick S. Fairchild, John Fitzpatrick, Edgar Gibson, Henry F. Gibson, Lyman F. Guernsey, David M. Hard, Amos G. Hull, Thomas B. Hotchkiss, Frederick Nichols, Charles Nightingale, William M. Parke, George J. Porter, Julius J. Pope, William Root, Charles W. Scott, Cyrus Thomas, George A. Wright (substitute for T. Jackson).

Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Connecticut Volunteers.

Richard Barker, Marcus Dayton, Edward S. Doolittle, Benjamin H. Mallett, Sherman Guernsey, Charles Taylor.

The following persons were drafted August, 1863, under the call of the President for three hundred thousand men, and furnished substitutes for the amount affixed to their names, agreeable to the town vote:

George Smith, Bennett Judd, Henry Dayton, William Mallory, Enos Bradley, Frederick J. Woodruff, Henry S. Frost, William F. Lewis, Frederick R. Hickox, Romulus J. Potter, Wallace Atwood, H. Clay Skilton, Lucius Woodward, $300; Henry C. Percy, Andrew A. Norton, $297.50; Samuel Decker (colored), $290; Joel E. Hawley, Frederick Bryan, William Markell, James Loveland, William S. Benham, Harrison Atwood, $280; Reuben Barnes, $275.

List of Deceased Soldiers.

William Gridley, Co. D, 5th Regt., died of disease, and was buried in Frederick, Md., Dec. 18, 1861, aged seventeen.

McHenry Stone, member of Harris Light Cavalry, died in the hospital in Georgetown, D. C., and was buried there Jan. 14, 1862, aged nineteen.

William M. Parke, Co. A, 23d Regt. of nine months' volunteers, died in Watertown, Conn., and was buried there Nov. 12, 1862, aged twenty-two.

Edward L. Doolittle, Co. H, 23d Regt. of nine months' volunteers, died in Brashier City, La., July 24, 1863, aged nineteen.

Egbert D. Reed, Co. E, 11th Regt., died at Hatteras Inlet, N. C., April 14, 1862, age not given.



Leman W. Cutler



Horace Hemmingway

William D. Noble, Co. I, 4th Regt., died of disease near Richmond, Va., June 28, 1862.

Sylvanus M. Clarke, Co. E, 8th Regt., died at Roanoke Island, N. C., March 14, 1862.

George H. Baker, Co. E, 8th Regt., died in Annapolis, Md., Jan. 8, 1862.

Joseph S. Bronson, Co. E, 8th Regt., died in Annapolis, Md., Nov. 30, 1861, aged twenty-six. Buried in Waterbury, Conn.

Edward C. Hopson, corporal, Co. D, 19th Regt. (afterwards 2d Conn. Heavy Art.), killed at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October, 1864; buried in Poultney, Vt.

Edgar Bartow Lewis, sergeant, Co. D, 19th Regt. (afterwards 2d Conn. Heavy Art.), died of diphtheria at the house of a friend in Alexandria, Va., Sept. 6, 1863, aged nineteen; buried in Greenwood Cemetery, N. Y.

Philo A. Fenn, Co. D, 19th Regt. (afterwards 2d Conn. Heavy Art.), shot in the head at Cold Harbor, Va., by a sharpshooter, while on duty as a sharpshooter, June 12, 1864, aged twenty-four.

Hiram Mattoon, Co. D, 19th Regt. (afterwards 2d Conn. Heavy Art.), shot in the knee at the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 10, 1864; his leg was amputated; died in Washington, D. C., and was buried there June 14, 1864, aged twenty.

James H. Pritchard, bass drummer, Co. D, 19th Regt. (afterwards 2d Conn. Heavy Art.), died of brain fever in the hospital at City Point, Va., July 1, 1864, aged twenty-one.

Charles L. Bryan, Co. D, 19th Regt. (afterwards 2d Conn. Heavy Art.), was severely wounded in the leg at the battle of Cedar Creek, Va., October, 1864, but took part in the final battles of the war; he died in Watertown, Conn., March 16, 1866, from the effects of chronic diarrhœa contracted during the war, and was buried there, aged twenty-two.

Charles Reed, Co. K, 19th Regt. (afterwards 2d Conn. Heavy Art.), died of wounds received in the battle of Cold Harbor, Va., June 2, 1864.

Marvin Brouet, Co. A, 23d Regt. (nine months), died in Watertown, Conn., March 24, 1864, aged twenty.

John Brouet, Co. A, 23d Regt. (nine months), died in Watertown, Conn., Oct. 23, 1867, aged twenty-six.

Edgar Gibson, Co. A, 23d Regt. (nine months), died of consumption in Watertown, Conn., May 7, 1869, aged twenty-six.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

LEMAN W. CUTLER.

Leman W. Cutler, the youngest son of Younglove and Anna (Woodward) Cutler, was born in Watertown, Conn., Dec. 12, 1807. Younglove Cutler was born in Killingly, Windham Co., Conn.; was a son of Jesse Cutler, the fourth son of Capt. Isaac Cutler, who came from Salem, Mass., to Killingly about 1712, being one of the early settlers, and a prominent man in Windham County.

Mr. Cutler graduated at Yale College in 1829, but never studied a profession.

His three sisters had all previously died of consumption, and his only brother fell a victim to a lung disease about that time. He resolved that if an outdoor life would equally promote his happiness and give him a longer lease of life, he would follow the occupation of a farmer, and seek good health rather than great riches, in which he was eminently successful.

He married, in 1831, Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Rev. Frederick Holcomb, D.D. They have no children. He has always resided in his native village, and has been highly honored with the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens.

Politically a decided Republican, he has been twice called to represent the Sixteenth Senatorial District in the State Senate, and five times sent by his townsmen to the House of Representatives. For six years, through the late war, was State comptroller of public accounts, for fourteen years town treasurer, and for twenty-four years judge of probate for the district of Watertown, when the constitutional limit compelled him to leave that office. He is at present town clerk and registrar of births, marriages, and deaths, having held both offices for the last thirty-two consecutive years. He is a member of the Congregational Church.

GEN. MERRIT HEMINWAY.

Merrit Heminway, son of John and Hannah (Thompson) Heminway, was born in East Haven, Conn., March 23, 1800.

His father was the only child of John Heminway, and was born in East Haven, Conn., about 1774. He was a miller, farmer, and dealer in live stock. He was twice married, and had five children by his first wife. Three are living, of whom Gen. Heminway is one.

He had three children by his second wife, one of whom is living. He was a member of the Episcopal Church. He died in 1826, leaving his family in good circumstances for those days.

Mr. Heminway remained at home, working on his father's farm and in a carding-factory summers, attending school winters, until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to New Haven as clerk in the grocery-store of N. & H. Oaks, where he remained two years.

He was then employed by E. & J. Shipman, who were engaged in trade with the West Indies. He remained with them two years. In December, 1821, he came to Watertown, Conn., and in March, 1822, commenced mercantile business in the basement of the old Bishop Hotel, with James Bishop as partner, under the firm-name of Bishop & Heminway. They continued in business seven years, when they took in as third partner Josiah Hickox, and removed to the store now occupied by Mr. Mattoon. Said store was built in 1828 by the firm, and is now owned by Gen. Heminway.

After two years the firm dissolved, and Messrs. Bishop & Heminway continued in trade till about 1837, when they dissolved, and Gen. Heminway continued until 1842, having with him as partner Charles Partree, Heminway being a silent partner. In 1842, Gen. Heminway assumed control of the business, continuing alone until 1855, when his sons became partners, and the firm continued for a number of years as M. Heminway & Sons.

In 1849, Gen. Heminway fitted up a building which had been occupied by Nathaniel Wheeler, who was engaged at that time as a wagon-maker, and began the manufacture of silk. In a few years he took

in his sons as partners, under the firm-name of M. Heminway & Sons, and a few years later changed the name to M. Heminway & Sons' Silk Company. This firm consists of Mr. Heminway, his four sons, and daughter, thus representing the entire family in a joint-stock company. They represent one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of capital, employ from one hundred to one hundred and twenty-five persons, mostly females, and their silk is to be seen in all parts of the United States, also in South America and Europe. They manufacture the very best sewing-silk of all kinds.

Their factory is large and well situated. A view of it may be seen in another part of this work. They have a store in New York City for the sale of their goods, in charge of Homer Heminway.

Gen. Heminway was engaged for some time, with Nathaniel Wheeler, in the manufacture of slides and buckles.

He commenced keeping public-house in 1840, in the old Bishop Hotel, where he remained about twenty years. He has also managed a farm, which he purchased in 1840.

In politics he is a Democrat. He has been justice of the peace, judge of probate, and postmaster for a number of years. He never sought political distinction, preferring the quiet of home to any official honors.

Gen. Heminway and all his family are members of the Episcopal Church, and he has been vestryman.

He has been a prominent military man in his town. He was a quartermaster-sergeant for Col. Chauncey Craft, of Woodbury, in the Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Militia, and after serving five years resigned, never expecting again to be called upon; but, at the earnest solicitation of some of the prominent men in town, he was induced to accept the position of captain of the First Rifle Company, which was being formed for the first time. He rose through various ranks to colonel of the Twelfth Connecticut Regiment State Militia, and finally was appointed general of the Sixth Brigade.

On the 7th of March, 1832, he united in marriage with Mary Ann, daughter of Jonathan Buell, of Litchfield, Conn., and by this happy union five children have been born, namely, John, Homer, Mary Ann (who married Henry Merriman, of Waterbury, Conn.), Buell, and Merritt, all of whom were born in Watertown and reside there at the present time, and are numbered among Watertown's most highly respected citizens.

DR. JOHN DE FOREST.

Dr. John De Forest, son of Benjamin and Alma (Southmayd) De Forest, was born in Watertown, Conn., March 31, 1806. Educated at Yale College, in the academical and medical departments; commenced the practice of medicine in the spring of 1829, in Goshen, Conn.; thence came to Watertown, in October, 1830, where he pursued his profession closely and with reasonable success until 1845, when he was obliged to retire in consequence of ill health. From that time to the present he has not been engaged in any active business, but has led a quiet and unostentatious life. May 16, 1831, he married Lucy S., daughter of Erastus Lyman, of Goshen, Conn. She was an invalid and sufferer for more than twenty years, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, and died Aug. 3, 1855. They had two children; the eldest died in infancy, and the youngest, Erastus Lyman, born June 27, 1834, was educated at Yale College, in the academical and scientific departments, and is now engaged in scientific pursuits.

DR. SAMUEL ELTON.

The name of Elton has been a historic name in Watertown for more than a century. For a period of ninety years three individuals of that name filled the responsible position of family physician among us.

Dr. Samuel Elton, the subject of this sketch, watched at the bedside of the suffering for sixty years; his father, Dr. John Elton, for twenty-four years; and his uncle, Dr. James Elton, for seven years. Thus we see the name became a "household word" in this community.

John Elton, the first of the Elton name of which the writer has information, came early to this country from Bristol, England, and settled in Middletown, Conn. His son Ebenezer located in Branford; the time of his death is unknown,—he was lost at sea.

His son, Ebenezer, Jr., was born in 1712, and settled first at Middletown, but subsequently removed to Harwinton, Conn.

His eldest son by a second wife, Dr. John Elton, was born Oct. 6, 1755, and it is presumed studied with his half-brother, Dr. James Elton, since on the death of James, John succeeded him in practice at Westbury, now Watertown, dying Oct. 9, 1800.

Dr. Samuel Elton, of whom we wish particularly to speak, was the only son of Dr. John, born Sept. 6, 1780. He studied a short time with his father, who purposed to give him the best possible medical education, but death defeated his plans, and at the early age of eighteen years, with little knowledge of medical works, he commenced active practice, which was never relaxed until old age and disease enforced it, dying Dec. 8, 1858.

What most acquire by the experience of others, through books, lectures, etc., he seized, as it were, by intuition, and retained by personal practical experience. He was never rash, never attempted hazardous experiments, but waited and watched, frequently saying, "No doubt physicians have saved the lives of some people and prolonged those of others, but nobody knows how many lives they have taken."

His conclusions were so uniformly correct that he early grew into an extensive practice as consulting



John De Forest



Sam'l Elton



Allyn M. Mumford

and advisory physician in all neighboring communities. He was kind and tender in feeling, but never profuse in expressions of sympathy; plain, almost blunt, in language; stern in outward demeanor, but, when occasion permitted, jovial and playful as a boy. No one was ever more endeared, or more perfectly secured in the confidence of his patients, than was Dr. Samuel Elton to the end.

He acquired a handsome estate, which might have been doubled had he chosen to enforce the collection of very reasonable charges for his labors. He never took legal steps to collect a debt. He visited and cared for the poverty-stricken patient with all the assiduity he gave the most wealthy. As has been well said of him by another: "Honesty, temperance and economy were with him cardinal virtues. He was the friend of good order, of wholesome laws, and whatever else was calculated to promote the best good of the community."

He married Betsy, the eldest daughter of Mr. Charles Merriman, of Watertown, who bore him seven children, one of whom alone survived him, viz., John P. Elton, who was very successful as a business man, and one of the most highly respected citizens of Waterbury.

ALLYN M. HUNGERFORD, M.D.

Allyn M. Hungerford, M.D., eldest son of Deacon Joel Hungerford, was born in Watertown, Aug. 16, 1810. His father was a lineal descendant of Thomas Hungerford, of Hartford, Conn., an English emigrant, and land-holder there in 1638.

Deacon Hungerford died in 1858, at the age of seventy-five, and his widow, Rebecca Merriam, is still living at the age of ninety-four. Her father, Christopher Merriam, died in Watertown in 1838, aged eighty-seven, and his father, Joel Hungerford, Sr., in 1814, at the age of seventy-two. They were men of integrity and influence, and served as citizen-soldiers in the Revolutionary army, the former at the burning of Danbury, and the latter at the siege and capture of New York. His father, David Hungerford, from Haddam, Conn., settled in Westbury about 1750, and a few years after died while in the English army, near Lake Champlain.

Dr. A. M. Hungerford graduated from the Medical Department of Yale College in 1838, and represented Watertown in the State Legislature in 1850–51. He was judge of the Probate Court for the district of Watertown in 1851–52, and for the district of Waterbury in 1851, also for the Watertown district during the years 1877–78. Mrs. Emily P. Hungerford, his wife, died July 15, 1880, aged sixty-six. She was a daughter of Joseph Platt, Esq., of Prospect, Conn. The only daughter, Sarah A. Hungerford, died March 17, 1870, at the age of twenty-four. The only son, William A. Hungerford, of New York, survives her.

The following address to the Putnam Phalanx, of Hartford, and other invited guests, present at the centennial celebration of Watertown, June 17, 1880, was written for the occasion by Dr. Hungerford:

Men live but once, a noble life lives on
Down the uncounted years, through victories won,
Deathless and crowned, for aye. This very day
Heroes who perished in that bloody fray
Where Putnam fought and gallant Warren fell
Are in these scenes around us, living well.
Their lives were thoughts wrought out in deeds sublime,
And still their footsteps press the shores of time.
Our fathers came here from beyond the sea,
Gave us this heritage, and left us free.
A few years since the Indian roamed these hills,
And reared his wigwam by our busy rills;
To-day these homes, with cheerful beauty crowned,
Invite to us the eager world around.
Green isles behind him, and his father's grave,
Erin comes, spellbound, o'er the yielding wave,
To gain a broader manhood when he wills,
And own the sod his hardy muscle tills.
And why that stranger boy from far Cathay,
Satchel in hand, his household gods away?
What but to learn the great, the good, the true
Freedom has taught her generous sons to do?

What they have done I pause not to relate,
Since first the colony became the State,
And States united made the nation free
To rule this heritage of land and sea;
But while our flag is waving in the breeze
Of tropic, torrid, and of polar seas,
Fair Freedom was and is by heaven designed
To rule the greater empire of the mind,
To raise the fallen, make the sick man whole,
And rouse to faith and life his sluggish soul.

There are some things that Freedom will not do:
She cannot make the false to be the true;
She may inspire the poet's loftiest song,
But fails to dignify the flagrant wrong.
We tried it once when growing proudly great,
And in the bosom of a sovereign State
Kept an ill-gotten treasure, made to bring
A pleasure often, oftener a sting.
'Twas feared, yet cherished, hated, too, yet loved,
Detested, honored, scorned, admired, approved,
Till once sworn brothers deadliest foemen stood,
And dropped that burden in a sea of blood.

Hence to your homes, and on our natal morn
Unroll those battle-flags through Dixie borne;
Gaze the brave rents of Minie-ball and shell.
Oh! read their lesson once, but read it well,
Nor vainly strive to carry hoary ills
Up Freedom's sacred heights and heaven-crowned hills.
In the sure kingdom that is yet to come,
Where love refines and purifies the home,
Woman supreme, yet loyal in her sphere,
Her wrongs redressed, her intuitions clear,
Her brilliants richly set, her jewels rare
And regal, as of old Cornelia's were,
That home a glimpse of Eden's bower, revealed,
Ere sorrow entered it or shame concealed,—
A bright Aurora, leading in the morn
To kindreds and to peoples yet unborn,—
Shall be where'er our standard is unfurled,
A power to bless and purify the world.

Our fathers lived for us, and shall we then
Be in these coming ages living men?
Live noble lives, whole, manly lives and true,
And God will guard and guide the nation, too,
Till on earth's darkest realms the light shall rise,
And Freedom's gracious baldric arch their skies.

ELI CURTISS.

Eli Curtiss was born at Huntington, in this State, June 16, 1804, and died Feb. 27, 1878. He came to Watertown when sixteen years old, as clerk for Benjamin De Forest, and when he was twenty-two he took Mr. De Forest's store, remaining there until 1850. In Watertown Mr. Curtiss built up an extensive trade, employing many clerks, and engaging in the "plant-hat" business, as it was called. He procured the material for the hats, which was taken by women from all the adjoining towns, cut into strips, and braided into hats. The ladies from Bethlehem, Morris, Woodbury, Middlebury, Plymouth, and all the surrounding country profited by this employment, returning the hats to Mr. Curtiss, and receiving their pay in goods from his store. In this way he became the most extensive and successful merchant in all these parts, people coming from Waterbury to trade with him, as they now go from Watertown to trade at Waterbury. Here Mr. Curtiss laid, strong and deep, foundations for his future prosperity, beginning business with an empty pocket, but with a head full of good common sense and enterprise, balanced by a benevolent heart. In 1850, Mr. Curtiss went into the New York store of the Scoville Manufacturing Company, remaining in New York eighteen years, and retiring from active business in 1868. He was postmaster of his town for several years, and represented Watertown in the Legislature in 1861, and ten years later became State senator and a fellow of Yale College, assisting in electing Professor Porter president of Yale. He was very fond of military matters, and held various positions, from that of sergeant to that of colonel of the Twelfth Regiment State Militia. For many years he was connected with the Congregational Church in Watertown, and was always interested in church and society matters. One of his last gifts was a handsome donation to the church, in which he occupied the same seat, when at home, almost every Sunday for over twenty years. His generous soul kept his purse ever open to the calls of charity, and his prosperity never exalted him above his own townsmen, for he had a kind word for every one of whatever rank or station. Feb. 20, 1878, he was suddenly struck with a shock of paralysis, being at the Gramercy Park House, in New York, where he had gone, with his wife and two daughters, to spend the winter. After two hours he became unconscious, and lay in that state until he passed away a week later. Mr. Curtiss was twice married, first to the sister of Dr. John De Forest, who left five sons to survive her when she died, five other children having preceded her to the other shore. Mr. Curtiss' second wife, her two daughters, and four of his sons by the first wife now remain to mourn the loss of a kind and loving husband and father.

BENJAMIN DE FOREST, ESQ.

The following was written by a friend, and published soon after his death:

"The character of this gentleman, recently deceased, is worthy of public notice, as it possesses features which may profitably be commended to the imitation of others, especially men of business.

"The outline of his life may be given in a few words. He was born in Huntington, Conn., in June, 1780, the son of Benjamin and Mehitabel De Forest. At the age of sixteen years he went to Watertown to learn the trade of a hatter. After serving a regular apprenticeship at that business, he entered the store of Mr. Leavitt, of Bethlehem, as a clerk. He left that position after a few months to enter into mercantile business in Watertown with his brother, John H. De Forest, who afterwards became a manufacturer in Humphreysville, now Seymour. In that business he continued from 1803 to 1825, when he became connected, as a stockholder, and by active personal agency, with manufacturing in Waterbury, though still having his home and residence in Watertown. About twenty years since, in 1838, on account of impaired health, he retired from active service in business, though he was for a long period after connected as stockholder, and a director whose counsel was always valued, with the Benedict & Burnham Manufacturing Company. Twenty-seven years ago, in 1832, he united with the Congregational Church in Watertown by profession of his faith in Christ, and he has ever since honored that profession by an exemplary Christian life. Of the ecclesiastical society connected with that church he had been for many years previous an active member, and a steadfast, judicious, and reliable friend.

"The most prominent feature in Mr. De Forest's character was his inflexible and incorruptible integrity,—he loved righteousness; he hated iniquity. He loved to do right himself, exactly right, and was exceedingly careful to learn it and do it. His conscientiousness was very active and very just. His devotion to the right and the true in his own conduct was remarkable; and he loved, also, to have others do right, and he did what he wisely could for that end, though he was no busybody in other men's matters, and was not lacking in charity for their failings. The same trait of character made him in all public affairs the firm and ardent friend of righteousness, and the steady and unswerving opponent of wrong and oppression. On all questions of right and wrong men knew where to find him, and how to rely on him.

"As a man of business, he had unusual sagacity,—he made himself thoroughly acquainted with all matters pertaining to his business, and with respect to them was quick-sighted and far-sighted,—and with this sagacity he united equal prudence and caution, though it was not prudence or caution of that sort which partakes of moral cowardice, or ever compromises right and truth. His accuracy was most exact,



Eli Lundy



Benjamin De Forest



and his punctuality was proverbial among all who knew him. It is not too much to say that during the more than sixty years in which he was more or less connected with business he was never one moment too late. No man or company of men ever lost a minute's time by his neglect to meet an appointment in season; and this punctuality he carried into every department of his life: at bank, or counter, or convention, at church or prayer-meeting, he was never tardy.

"In his speech he was a man of few words, but they were always pertinent, luminous, and unequivocal words. He never spoke till he had something suitable to say, and then he spoke plainly, briefly, and decidedly. He was as downright in his language as he was upright in thought and conduct.

"Mr. De Forest was a liberal man. By the blessing of Divine Providence on his industry and skill, he possessed a handsome competence for many years, and he made good use of it during his lifetime, as his contributions to many objects of benevolence have for a long period testified. He was quiet and unostentatious in his manner of giving, but many are the plans of heavenly charity, and many the persons in trial and necessity, that testify to the compassion of his heart and the openness of his hands.

"On the whole, it may be truly said that in a good degree Mr. De Forest obeyed the comprehensive rule of human duty as it is given in the Divine Word,—'To do justly, to love mercy, and to walk humbly with God.'

"In his domestic life Mr. De Forest had much of joy, and an unusual degree of bereavement and sorrow. The wife of his youth was Alma Southmayd (daughter of Samuel and Dorcas Skinner Southmayd, sister of Samuel W. Southmayd, before his early decease an able lawyer at the bar of Litchfield County, and descendant of Rev. John Southmayd, the second minister of the first church in Waterbury), whom he married in Watertown, June, 1805. With her he lived in the happiest relations till December, 1850, when he followed her to the grave, sorrowing, but sorrowing not as those without hope, in the full assurance of her faith in Christ and of her infinite gain. They had before followed, in united grief, to the grave seven out of ten children. These afflictions, through divine grace, were borne by him with Christian patience and meekness, and had a manifest effect in mellowing his character and ripening it for heaven."

He died suddenly, Feb. 2, 1859, with disease of the heart. Three children only survive him, viz.: John, born March 31, 1806; Alma, first wife of Eli Curtiss, born May 28, 1813; and Benjamin, born Aug. 7, 1818.

"Why weep ye then for him who, having won
The bound of man's appointed years, at last,
Life's blessings all enjoyed, life's labors done,
Serenely to his final rest has passed,
While the soft memory of his virtues yet
Lingers, like twilight hues when the bright sun is set."

EDMUND B. DICKERMAN.

Edmund B. Dickerman was born in New Haven, Conn., Nov. 29, 1810.

His early life was passed with his father, a farmer, and his education acquired at the schools of New Haven. While still a youth he entered the employ of Durrie & Peck, booksellers, as clerk. Here he remained until he was twenty-one, when he went to Natchez, Miss., and engaged in trade. After twelve years of life as a merchant in Natchez, Mr. Dickerman removed to Milwaukee, Wis., and became much interested in the early growth of that city. His real estate transactions there having proved successful, in June, 1871, he retired from active business, and took up his residence in Watertown, Conn., where he passed the remainder of his life.

Mr. Dickerman married, July 2, 1844, Margaret G., daughter of Elam Hull, Esq., of New Haven, Conn. Of their three children, only one, Edwin H., attained maturity. He received a liberal education, was graduated from Columbia (N. Y.) Law-School, and is now a successful lawyer of Westfield, N. Y. Mr. Dickerman had all the qualities necessary to success in business, and he was eminently successful. His personal magnetism won him hosts of friends, and his sterling worth and integrity, with his warm, social nature, continued the friendship for years. He was esteemed and honored wherever he was known, and his counsel earnestly sought and heeded in critical times. His ear was ever open to the calls of charity, and his heart and his purse were ever quick to respond, either to aid the suffering or the promotion of public improvements. He was a man of remarkable energy, promptitude, and perception. In business, in society, in considering public interests he always wore the same pleasant smile, used the same far-seeing judgment and quick, unerring decision.

Mr. Dickerman had much leisure for travel, and did travel extensively in this and in foreign lands. His ardent temperament, literary taste, and powerful memory made him one of the most agreeable of traveling companions, and many who enjoyed his society will long cherish the memory of the intercourse.

On the 14th of September, 1871, he married Mrs. Jane B. Woodruff, widow of John H. Woodruff, and daughter of William Bronson, of Middlebury, Conn. Mr. Dickerman's death was sudden, but hardly unexpected. His nervous system was too sensitive to withstand a difficult surgical operation which became necessary, and he passed quietly away, Feb. 22, 1877.

"Beyond the parting and the meeting
We shall be soon;
Beyond the farewell and the greeting,
Beyond the pulse's fever beating,
We shall be soon."

ALANSON WARREN.

Alanson Warren, of Watertown, Conn., was the son of Edward and Mary Steele Warren, of Watertown, and was born May 16, 1796, at their home, on the farm called the Warren place, located about three and a half miles easterly of Watertown Centre. The farm-house is now standing, in a good state of preservation, and liable to for generations to come, for many of its timbers and beams of hard wood are of huge size, being twelve to fifteen inches in diameter. He was the youngest of six children,—five sons and one daughter. His father died Dec. 10, 1814, aged fifty-three years. Alanson at this time was about eighteen years and six months of age. His mother died Feb. 26, 1849, aged eighty-five. His father was a Revolutionary soldier, and but eighteen years old when he entered the service. He was engaged in the capture of the fortress of Stony Point by Gen. Wayne, in 1779, and, as he used to relate the account of it, was the third man to go over the wall or embankment into the fort. The widow drew a pension during her life.

At the age of sixteen Alanson went to learn the hatter's trade with Joel P. Richards, in Watertown, and when he became twenty-one bought out the business of his employer, and, with a capital of six hundred dollars, embarked in the business for himself, employing from ten to twenty apprentices and journeymen. At the age of twenty-two he was married to Sarah M. Hickox, Christmas, Dec. 25, 1818. She was the daughter of Caleb and Ruth Hickox, who lived upon their farm, one and a half miles east of the village of Watertown.

In the year 1833 he formed a copartnership with William H. Merriman and son, C. B. Merriman, merchants, and united the two concerns, under the name of Merrimans & Warren. After three years he withdrew from the company, and alone resumed his old business, and, in addition thereto, commenced the manufacture of cloth and fur caps and fur goods of various kinds. His manufactured goods he sold to the country merchants in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and New York States, carrying them in a large two-horse wagon built especially for that purpose. In 1843 a company was formed for the continuance of the same business, under the name of Warrens & Beers, composed of A. Warren, his son, T. A. Warren, and R. S. Beers, who for many years had been with Mr. Warren, acting as foreman, attending chiefly to the manufacturing. In 1847, A. Warren withdrew from the business, which was thereafter carried on by Mr. Beers and T. A. Warren, under the name of Beers & Warren.

Besides his other business, Mr. Warren for many years carried on farming to quite an extent, having at times from one to three large farms and other lands, the care of which was in a measure intrusted to his elder sons, with hired men more or less, according to the season of year. About the year 1845 he formed a copartnership with his son-in-law, George P. Woodruff, for merchandising, and manufacturing of buckles, buttons, slides, and metal trimmings for hats and caps, occupying the store then standing on what is now the east end of the Warren House park, and was popularly known as the "Corner Store," but has since, at the time of building the hotel, been removed to a lot south of C. A. Warren's residence. The manufacturing was carried on in other buildings on the same premises for several years, until about the year 1848, when they formed a copartnership with Nathaniel Wheeler, who was then also engaged in the manufacture of similar goods in Gen. M. Heminway's factory, now his silk-factory, but very much enlarged. The tools and machinery of Warren & Woodruff were now removed to this factory, and the two concerns consolidated, operating under the firm-name of Warren, Wheeler & Woodruff. They now added to their previous business the manufacture of suspender-buckles. The business so rapidly increased that early in 1849 they found the room and water-power too limited for their business and that of Mr. Hemingway, and therefore purchased the water-power on which the Leverett-Condee satinet-factory, that was burned, had formerly stood, about one and a half miles south of the Centre, and erected a large factory. Here, with their greatly increased facilities, the business was very much enlarged and successfully carried on.

About this time the idea of sewing by machinery began to agitate the minds of a few inventors, and late in 1850 the company contracted to build some two thousand of the Wilson first patented shuttle sewing-machine for a New York company, then the principal owners of that patent. Early in 1851, A. B. Wilson, the patentee, came to the factory to assist in building these machines. He, who has since attained such a world-wide reputation as a sewing-machine inventor, had at this time, in his head, on paper, and in models, still another idea of a sewing-machine on a different principle,—that of a rotary hook,—which was brought out after much study and labor, and patented in 1851, but was not considered quite satisfactory until his second invention, patented in 1852. This improvement being a success, the copartnership of Wheeler, Wilson & Co. was now formed, and composed of A. Warren, N. Wheeler, G. P. Woodruff, and A. B. Wilson, each having equal shares in it, and without any specified amount of capital, which consisted in real estate, patents, machinery, etc., valued probably at not less than eighty thousand dollars. It was about this time, when the sewing-machine business was in its infancy, that Mr. Warren remarked to one of his sons that he would probably live to see the day when they would make and sell twenty-five machines a day. This was considered an extravagant remark at that time, as no one could then foresee the magnitude to which the sewing-machine business would in the future attain, and would hardly have been justified in making a larger estimate. The most visionary mind did not anticipate, or even ven-



A Warren



Frederick Holcomb

ture to predict, that they would ever come up to their present capacity of turning out from four hundred to six hundred a day, and with such a demand for them that, even at this rate of production, in November, 1880, they fell some eighteen thousand machines behind their orders, and from a machine that could perhaps take but fifty to seventy-five stitches a minute, have so improved as to now produce machines that will take fifteen hundred stitches per minute.

The business was successfully continued under this firm-name for about one year, when it was thought desirable to enlarge the business, introducing more capital. They then organized the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company, Oct. 5, 1853, with a capital of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. Alanson Warren was elected its president, and George P. Woodruff secretary, Waterbury capitalists and others taking part of the increased stock. In 1855, Mr. Warren resigned the presidency, and N. Wheeler was elected president, and William H. Perry secretary, and have been re-elected every year since to said offices, and may continue to be for life.

It was soon found that the room and power of this factory was not sufficient for their rapidly-increasing business, and in June, 1856, they removed to Bridgeport, into more commodious quarters. They have continued to prosper under the wise management of its officers, increasing its capital stock from time to time by stock dividends to its present capital of one million dollars, with a very large surplus, and in the mean time have paid liberal cash dividends to its stockholders. Their extensive manufactory now covers from eight to ten acres of ground, and employs from nine hundred to eleven hundred hands, according to the business. But for the engagement of Messrs. Warren, Wheeler and Woodruff with each other in business this great and prosperous concern might never have existed.

Mr. Warren was president of the Warren & Newton Manufacturing Company, organized Feb. 5, 1846, for the manufacture of suspenders, with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, which was by the earnings of the company increased to sixty thousand dollars. Their factory was at Oakville. They also carried on a store for general merchandise at Watertown Centre, —the "Corner Store." In 1857 the store was sold to the Phœnix Company,—a new company, with Mr. Warren as president,—and continued as a country store. The factory property and suspender business was sold to the American Suspender Company, at Waterbury,—a new company, formed by the union of three suspender companies, viz., Cheshire Company, Hotchkiss & Merriman Company of Waterbury, and the Warren & Newton Manufacturing Company,—and the business continued on a much larger scale, under a capital of three hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Warren was also interested in various other manufacturing companies,—that of the American Knife Company of Plymouth, Waterbury Brass Company, Oakville Pin Company, Union Leather Company, A. Warren & Co., for buckles, etc., at the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company's factory, after their removal, 1856, and the Beers, Woodruff & Co., Watertown, for shirts and linen goods, from 1853 till the death of Mr. Woodruff, 1857, then R. S. Beers & Co., till the death of Mr. Warren, 1858, when, T. A. Warren taking his father's interest in the company, it continued, with some changes, till 1870.

Mr. Warren always took an active and lively interest in the affairs of the town, and was willing to do his full share for its general improvements. He represented the town in the General Assembly of 1841. In politics was a Whig. He was a member and communicant of Christ Church parish (Episcopal), and for many years its senior warden, and contributed liberally to its support, also to the building of its new church edifice, the corner-stone of which was laid May 29, 1854, and the church consecrated Nov. 15, 1855, by the Rt. Rev. Assistant Bishop Williams. The church was built on grounds across the park or church green, east of and facing the residence of Mr. Warren. The old church, now removed, then stood north of his residence, between it and the highway. He was one of the building committee for the new church, and was greatly interested in the building of it.

He was one of the incorporators of the Evergreen Cemetery in 1854, and took a deep interest in the laying out and beautifying of these grounds, in which his remains were so soon to be deposited.

He died Oct. 20, 1858, aged sixty-two years.

His widow, who survived him about eight years, died April 20, 1866, aged sixty-seven years.

Their family consisted of ten children,—five sons and five daughters,—of which but four sons are living at this date (January, 1881), two of whom reside in Watertown.

FREDERICK HOLCOMB, D.D.*

Rev. Frederick Holcomb, D.D., was the third son of Jesse and Louisa Holcomb. He was born in Granby, Conn., Oct. 13, 1786. His parents, by religious profession, belonged to the Episcopal Church, and had their children baptized in infancy. At the early age of thirteen himself, with two brothers and a sister, received the apostolic rite of confirmation by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jarvis. At about the age of sixteen his parents, albeit in moderate circumstances, made him the offer of a collegiate education, though there was no decided indication on his part at that time of a desire to enter the ministry. He eagerly accepted the offer. His preparatory studies began under the Rev. David Waldo, of West Suffield, and were completed under the Rev. Mr. Clinton, of Southwick, Mass. In 1805 he entered Williams College,

* Compiled from a sermon preached by Rev. William H. Lewis, D.D., June 2, 1872.

Massachusetts, graduating in 1809. Soon after that he was led, under the providence of God, to realize the necessity of due preparation for the life to come, and he resolved on a course of theological reading, and entered upon it at once. His first examination was passed under the Rev. Dr. Tillotson Bronson, of Cheshire, and his second under the Rev. Dr. Kewley, of Middletown. He was ordained as deacon, with license to preach and baptize, in Trinity church, New Haven, June 23, 1811, by the Rt. Rev. Abraham Jarvis, D.D. A call was soon received from St. Mark's Church, Harwinton, and Trinity Church, Northfield society, to take charge of them both, and to divide the time equally between them. He removed to Harwinton, with his wife and one child, on the 17th of December, 1811. At his ordination to the priesthood, it being necessary to have three presbyters to lay on hands, with the bishop, the venerable Dr. Mansfield, of Derby, then about ninety years of age, was brought to act, with the Rev. Dr. Bronson, and the Rev. Mr. Whitlock, of Trinity Church, New Haven, and the ordination was in that church, by Bishop Jarvis, Sunday, Dec. 20, 1812.

It was the last ordination performed by that prelate, and for some years Dr. Holcomb was not only the last presbyter ordained by him, but the only survivor of those admitted by him to holy orders. He soon after received a call to Christ Church, Watertown, and removed his family there Dec. 14, 1814. He remained as rector of that parish until 1838, when he resigned its care, but was recalled in 1845, and continued as rector until 1850, when the infirmities of old age prompted him to surrender the cares of a parish forever. Nevertheless, he preached for feeble and destitute parishes, whenever his health would allow it, during the remainder of life. He died May 26, 1872.

His first wife, Mary Pinney, died Nov. 15, 1825, leaving two daughters, Mary E., wife of Leman W. Cutler, and Martha M., wife of Orrin Starr. These last both died before his demise. His second wife, Nancy Merriman, widow of Ed. E. Porter, survives him.

Dr. Holcomb was a man of fine personal appearance, of great physical strength, and until the decay of nature, in old age, always favored with robust health. He was a man of great prudence, never stirring up strife by word or deed of his own,—truly a peacemaker. He was firm in his churchmanship, and yet courteous and kind to those of other religious names, so as always to have been on terms of kindly Christian intercourse with them.

CAPT. E. CARRINGTON BOWERS, U.S.N.

Capt. E. Carrington Bowers, U.S.N., was born in Middletown, Conn., June 7, 1809. On his paternal side he is a descendant from Governor Bradford, of Massachusetts, and on his maternal side he is a descendant of the Hamlins, of Middletown, Conn., one of whom, Jabez, was the first mayor of Middletown. His father, Caleb Bowers, was born in Rhode Island, married Sarah A., daughter of Gen. Ebenezer Sage, of Middletown, Conn., and had four children, of whom the subject of this sketch is the third.

Caleb Bowers was for many years a merchant in the Indies; returned to the United States, where he died in 1815. Young Bowers remained at home until he was thirteen years of age, receiving the advantages of a common-school education, when he went to sea in the ship "Fame" as a common sailor before the mast, making a voyage around Cape Horn. After remaining a year, he entered the Peruvian service as midshipman, when he saw the Spanish flag hauled down at the Castle of Callao, the last of all of Spain's vast possessions in South America. He soon returned to the United States, and entered Capt. Partridge's military school at Middletown, Conn., where he remained some time, until he received an appointment to enter the Greek service in her war for independence against Turkey. He set sail from New York in the Greek frigate "Hope," but soon returned to New York, when he was attached to the old steamship "Fulton," that being the first steam man-of-war ever built. He left her only a short time before she was blown up, and entered the merchant service, making a long voyage to the East Indies.

In 1835 he passed a very satisfactory examination in a class of over one hundred, standing next to Admiral Porter in scholarship. Among other members of his class were the late Commodore Decatur and the present Rear-Admirals Strong and Almy.

He received an appointment as master-mate on board of the United States sloop-of-war "St. Louis," and sailed for the Pacific. Soon after his arrival in those waters he received an appointment as midshipman, bearing date Feb. 2, 1829, since which time he has been identified with the United States navy, having faithfully filled every position from that of a common sailor before the mast to that of captain in the United States navy.

He served through the Seminole and Mexican wars, rendering efficient service, and, with his four sons,—who went forth with muskets but came back with swords,—served through the great civil war with credit to himself and an honor to his country. He was for thirty-three years in active duty on board ship, a period longer than any other man in the same kind of service.

After the close of the Rebellion he was for a short time engaged in the Boston navy-yard, and at the conclusion of his services there he was retired, and now (December, 1880) resides in the village of Watertown, Conn., in one of the most attractive little Italian cottages, called "Bowers' Villa," anywhere to be seen. It consists of ten acres, well improved, being ornamented by trees and shrubbery generally, which receives the captain's personal supervision.

Captain Bowers married Miss Coffin, of Boston, Mass., a cousin of Sir Isaac Coffin, an admiral in the British navy.



Edmund Powers



Dayton Mcattoon





William G. Francis

DAYTON MATTOON.

Dayton Mattoon, son of William Mattoon and Sarah Hungerford, daughter of Deacon Jonas Hungerford, was born in Vienna, Oneida Co., N. Y., Aug. 20, 1811. His boyhood till he was six years of age was passed there, and by his father's dying request, in 1817, he came to his grandfather's, Amasa Mattoon, of Watertown, and remained one year; then lived with his grandmother on his mother's side, and his uncle, Thomas Hungerford, till he was sixteen years of age, when he began to work on the farm by the month until he was twenty years of age. During all this time he received only limited advantages for an education. He married, Feb. 23, 1831, Ruhamah Wakeman, daughter of Eli Wakeman, a farmer in Watertown. She was born in Watertown, Dec. 19, 1812. By this union they have had six children, viz.: (1) Sarah E., who married George R. Baldwin, of Waterbury, Conn.; (2) William B., who died at twenty-three; (3) Amelia J., and (4) Alson, twins, the last of whom died while an infant, and Amelia J. married Deacon Henry T. Dayton, of Watertown; (5) Helen G., who died at five years of age; (6) Charles B., married Alvin M. Kellogg, of Baraboo, Wis., and resides at home.

Immediately after Mr. Mattoon's marriage he settled where he now resides, taking care of his grandmother and uncle as long as they lived. He has made all the fine improvements on his farm, which now consists of about one hundred and ninety acres of well-improved land, which is in a good state of cultivation.

In politics he is a Republican. He has been constable and collector two years, selectman, assessor, magistrate, and member of the Legislature during the years 1854 and 1872, serving on the committee of agriculture both times.

At the age of thirty-eight, in 1849, he joined the First Congregational Church at Watertown, of which he was a deacon from 1855 till 1871. He has always been one of the main supporters of the church, and the poor have in him a true friend. He has been Sunday-school superintendent for several years. Mrs. Mattoon is also a member, joining the church with her husband in 1849. He was connected for twelve years with the State militia "Rifle Company," occupying every position in it to captain. Gen. Heminway was the first captain of said company, after which he was promoted to general of the Sixth Brigade Connecticut State Militia.

CALEB T. HICKOX.

The subject of this sketch was born in the town of Watertown, Conn., Feb. 5, 1817. His father, Daniel Hickox, was also a native of Watertown, Conn.; was twice married, rearing three children by his first wife, and one (Caleb T. Hickox) by his second. His second wife was the daughter of Mathew Dutton, of Watertown, Conn., dying at the age of eighty-two years, July 28, 1865. Mr. Hickox was a successful farmer by occupation, and was one of the most esteemed citizens of Watertown. He held nearly all the important town offices, such as selectman, justice of the peace, and member of the State Legislature. He died Oct. 21, 1823, at Royalton, N. Y., and was interred in the cemetery in Watertown, Conn.

Caleb T. Hickox was "brought up" on the home-farm by his widowed mother, as his father died when he (Caleb T.) was only six and a half years old. He remained at home, working on the farm summers and attending the district school winters, until he was sixteen years of age, when he went to Seymour, Conn., and entered as clerk in the dry-goods store of E. Gilbert & Co., where he remained three years, when he went to Burton, Ohio, and remained some six months, spending his time in traveling and visiting. He returned to New Haven, Conn., and entered the employ, as book-keeper, of McCrackan & Merriam, and remained one year, then came to Watertown, Conn., at twenty years of age, and commenced farming, which he successfully followed until he retired, October, 1867, at which time he settled in the village of Watertown, where he continued to reside till the present time (December, 1880).

In politics he was a Whig until the Republican party was organized, when he became a staunch Republican, and as such has held nearly all the offices of his town with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. He has been selectman for twenty-one years, town treasurer since 1871, justice of the peace for more than thirty years, secretary of the Watertown Agricultural Association twelve years, and treasurer for many years. He has been elected twice a member of the State Board of Agriculture, and during the years 1852 and 1859 represented his town in the State Legislature. On the 8th of May, 1839, he married Emily H., daughter of Abram Hawley, a farmer of Watertown, Conn. Mr. Hickox is a regular attendant and liberal supporter of the Congregational Church of Watertown, Conn., of which his wife is a member. He has always been successful in whatever he has undertaken, and he justly holds a warm place in the esteem and confidence of his fellow-townsmen.

WILLIAM G. FRENCH.

William G. French is a descendant of the ancient line of the Frenches of Essex, England, being of the eighth generation in lineal descent from William French (first generation), his earliest ancestor in America, who came in the "Defense" from London in 1635, with his wife Elizabeth, his eldest child, Francis, aged ten years, and three other children, all from Essex, England, as shown by the record in the custom-house.

William French was one of the original settlers of the beautiful town of Billerica, eighteen miles north

of Boston, where he died, aged seventy-eight, having had ten children born in America. He was the author of the celebrated tract entitled "Strength out of Weakness," published in London, and reprinted by the Boston Historical Society.

Francis (second generation), son of William French, came to Milford, in this State, in 1650, and in 1654 settled in Paugasuck, now the town of Derby, then almost a wilderness. April 10, 1661, he married Lydia Bunnel, of Milford, and brought her to his home, which constituted the third or fourth family in the plantation. He died Feb. 14, 1691, aged sixty-six years.

Francis, Jr. (third generation), son of Francis French, was born Feb. 11, 1677. He was high sheriff of the town, and stood high as a Royal Arch Mason. He died on his father's homestead, April 11, 1751.

Israel (fourth generation), son of Francis French, Jr., was born Oct. 8, 1709, and was among the early settlers of Seymour.

David (fifth generation), son of Israel French, was a patriot of the Revolution, going to Boston after the battle of Bunker Hill, to assist in resisting the encroachments of despotism. He was trial justice of the north part of the town of Woodbridge many years. He represented the town in the General Assembly twenty successive years. He was for many years a deacon of the First Congregational Church of Bethany. He died Aug. 4, 1821, aged eighty years.

Luther (sixth generation, grandfather to William G. French), son of David French, married Sarah Miles, and settled on land he inherited from his father, in what is now the town of Beacon Falls. He and his wife both died young, leaving four children, among whom was Smith Miles (seventh generation), a lad of six years, the father of William G. French (eighth generation).

Smith Miles French was taken by an uncle living in Bethany until he was sixteen, then apprenticed to learn the blacksmith trade.

The maternal great-grandfather of Wm. G. French was Capt. James Wheeler, who came to Derby, Conn. (probably from Stratford, Conn.), May 19, 1736. He owned considerable land where the village of Derby Narrows was afterwards built, and was a prominent man of the town.

James, (2d), Jr. son of Capt. James Wheeler, married Mary Clark, of Milford, June 13, 1767. They had twelve children, one of whom was David Wheeler, who was a farmer and carriage manufacturer, married Phebe De Forest, and had several children, among whom we mention Nathaniel Wheeler, of Bridgeport, and Mary A.

William G. French, son of Smith M. French and Mary A., daughter of David Wheeler, was born in Watertown, Conn., Jan. 8, 1844.

His father, Smith M. French, was a native of Bethany, New Haven Co., Conn., and married Mary A. Wheeler, April 23, 1830. She was born Aug. 26, 1814. They have two children, viz.: Sarah J. and William G. Mr. French was a blacksmith by trade, making dies and tools and manufacturing wagons. In politics a Democrat. He died on the 17th of August, 1870, in his sixty-first year.

William G. French received a common-school and academic education at Watertown, Conn., spending his summer vacations on his father's farm. He is one of Watertown's enterprising farmers, and takes a deep interest in the agricultural society of his town, having served on the executive committee several years, and at the present time is second vice-president.

In politics he is a Democrat. He has been one of the selectmen of the town since October, 1872, and for the past five years first selectman, which position he now holds. In the spring of 1875 he was elected to the State Legislature, and served on the committee of engrossing bills, having been the first Democrat elected from Watertown since the election of Samuel H. Nettleton, in 1846.

It is perhaps not too much to say that to Mr. French more than to any other man is due the credit of the Watertown centennial celebration, which occurred on the 17th of June, 1880.

He is a member of Christ's Episcopal Church, at Watertown, Conn., and at the present time is one of the vestrymen. Mr. French is of a social disposition, and popular in his town,—a man in whom the people have confidence.

FREDERICK J. PARTREE.

Frederick J. Partree, son of John and Manorey (Welton) Partree, was born in Watertown, Conn., March 29, 1827.

His grandfather, John Partree, was a native of Nova Scotia, and came to New England when a boy, where he continued to reside through life. He married a Miss Platt, and had six children—two sons and four daughters. He was a practical farmer, and died at a ripe old age. One of his sons was named John, who was born in Old Milford, Conn.; was twice married, and had one daughter, Alma (Mrs. Joseph Tomilson), by his first marriage, and seven children by his second marriage, of whom Frederick J. is the fourth. John Partree was a successful farmer; in politics a Whig, and both he and his wife were members of the Congregational Church. He died Feb. 25, 1855, aged sixty-six years, and his wife died April 29, 1874, aged seventy-eight years.

Frederick J. worked on his father's farm summers, attending the district school winters. At the age of twenty-one he began teaching school winters, working on the farm summers. On the 12th of November, 1857, he married Elizabeth, daughter of Seabury Scoville, and to them have been born three daughters,—viz., Cora, E., Ella M., and Bertha S.,—all of whom are now (December, 1880) at home.

Mr. Partree settled on his present farm in April,



F. J. PARTREE.

1855, and has made nearly all the fine improvements on it.

In politics he is a Republican. During the great civil war he was a selectman, and for the years 1872–74 was first selectman. He has been an assessor for many years. Mr. and Mrs. Partree are members of the Congregational Church of Watertown, Conn.

CHAPTER LXIX.

WOODBURY.*

Introductory—Six Purchases from the Pootatucks—First or Pomperaug Purchase—Kettletown Purchase—Fourth, or Nonnewaug Purchase—Fifth Purchase—Sixth, or Confirmatory Purchase—Reservation, or "Purchase"—Indian "Marks"—A Buried Race.

INTRODUCTION.

A LITTLE more than two hundred years ago the pleasant hills and sunny valleys of Woodbury, now teeming with life, intelligence, and happiness, were one vast solitude, unvisited by the cheering rays of civilization, everything betokening that the silence of nature had been unbroken by human voices since those early days "when the morning stars sang together," save by those of nature's own uncultivated children, the red hunters of the forest. Nature in all its great magnificence met the enchanted view of the pale-face in these sweetly fertile plains and mountain fastnesses. The grim chiefs of the woody wilds alone roamed over these retired solitudes, save the wild beasts that growled upon a thousand hills. Every year had the Indians set fire to the fallen leaves, thus denuding the trees of the lower branches, and destroying the underbrush, so that the dense woods presented a most magnificent and enchanting appearance. Thus the "eye was allowed to rove with delight from ridge to ridge, and from hill to hill, which, like the divisions of an immense temple, were crowded with innumerable pillars, the branches of whose shafts, interlocking, formed the archwork of support to that leafy roof which covered and crowned the whole." On the meadows by our noble river were scanty patches of maize, beans, and tobacco, the results of the rude husbandry of the untutored savage of the forest. The whole face of nature was one vast solitude, uncheered by the benign rays of civilization. From Wyantenuck to Mattatuck, and from Pootatuck to Bantam, were heard the dismal howl of the wolf and the war-cry of the red man. Amid these secluded wilds, and by the silvery waters of the Quassapaug, sported the timid deer, and coy doves built their lovely nests. Here dwelt a race groping in the shadow of dim imaginings, faintly led by the light of nature. Here desperate fights and deadly ambuscades were planned. Here did the prisoner of war suffer the extreme tortures of his enemies. Here the romantic lover "wooed his dusky mate" with presents and silent attentions, in primitive simplicity. Here, too, the pow-wow held his dread incantations, and, if tradition is to be believed, offered human sacrifices to appease the wrath of Hobbamocko, the spirit of evil, the author of all human plagues and calamities. Here, too, in the golden days of the Indian summer, the poor savage mused of the Great Spirit, the benevolent Kichtau, giver of his corn, beans, and tobacco, who lived far away to the southwest, in whose blest dominions he hoped at death to find his happy hunting-grounds.

Everything now is changed. The desert waste that met the first gaze of our pioneer forefathers has been made to bud and blossom as the rose. Where once were but the scattered huts of the former race are now enterprising and busy villages. The ceaseless hum of machinery, giving employment, competence, and happiness to hundreds of families, is now heard in our valleys, which in those early days but echoed the growl of the bear or the cry of the panther. Instead of the wretched orgies of the pow-wow, and the inhuman sacrifices of the midnight of barbarism, are churches dedicated to the service of the living God, where prayer and praise are wont to be made. Where once were cherished the savage instincts of men and a taste for war now are cultivated the arts of peace and schemes for the happiness and advancement of mankind. Intelligence and enterprise now take the place of ignorance and sloth. The hills and vales that groaned with scenes of violence and blood have been made vocal with the praises of the great Creator. Instead of a race groping in the shadows of paganism we find one filled with the hopes of a rational and glorious immortality. Our fathers found a howling wilderness; we behold to-day, as the result of their labors, from which they long have rested, some of the most happy and beautiful of New England's many lovely villages. An upright and honored race, they wrought well, and their works do follow them.

The simple, unfortunate race of the early days has departed, faded from the view, and almost from the memory of men. In their lowly, unnoticed, and unknown graves they sleep well. "The chiefs of other times are departed; they have gone without their fame. Another race has arisen; its people are like the waves of the ocean. Like the leaves of woody Morven, they pass away in the rustling blast, and other green leaves lift their heads on high."

How did our fathers come by their title to this now blooming territory? How did they acquire the fee to the soil, and the right to dominion? How did they obtain rights which civilized nations ever fight for and wade through rivers of blood to secure? The answer to these questions is ready, and is honorable to our fathers' sense of right and justice. Those who represent the founders of Woodbury can look upon their landed possessions as having come down to them by fair, honest, and legitimate titles. They not only purchased their lands of the Indians, but in some

* By William Cothren.

instances they purchased them several times over from conflicting claimants and dishonest pretenders. They were very particular in procuring title-deeds and alienations, executed in legal form, and with great solemnity. They were extremely careful, that they might in this manner more vividly impress on the minds of the Indians the binding nature of their contents. Those children of nature, the former lords of the forest, took great interest in the proceedings, and fixed their uncouth, though often ingenious, "marks" of a snow-shoe, a fish, a bow and arrow, a war-club, a snake, or some wild animal, to the deeds that were conveying away forever their paternal hunting-grounds to the pale-faced strangers within their ancient borders. They often stipulated in their conveyances that the "marked trees," or bounds, should be made "*clere and ffayre*," and that they should be carefully kept from obliteration.

The date of the first Indian deed given to the explorers of this valley is April 20, 1659, and is signed by Tautaunimo and other Derby Indians. They encouraged our fathers to purchase by saying, in their quaint language, that this valley was "a good place for many smokes of the white man." It was so proved, and no complaint, in this regard, can be made against the grantors. The bounds in this deed are: "Polateuk River South-west, Naugatunck River North-east, and bounded on y^{e} North-west with trees marked by me (Tautannimo), and other Indians." This includes a territory in Litchfield and New Haven Counties nearly as large as Litchfield County itself. It extended from the Naugatuck to the Housatonic, and from the southernmost point of Southbury to Bantam Lake, in Litchfield. It does not appear that the pioneers made use of this purchase, except, perhaps, for hunting-grounds, till thirteen years later, at which time they planted corn upon the river meadows in company with the Indians. The next year, April 26, 1673, they made their first, or Pomperaug, purchase of the Pootatuck Indians, the real occupants of the soil, covering the whole town-plot from the eastern hills to "Wecuppeme," and from the north end of East Meadow to the "Bent" of the Pomperaug River at South Britain, taking in "transilvania and ragland." By this purchase a large part of the most fertile and arable lands of the town were obtained.

The second purchase of lands from the Pootatucks was made March 17, 1685–86. This was the Shepaug purchase, comprising two-thirds of the present town of Roxbury and a part of Southbury. On the 18th day of May, 1700, the inhabitants of the town, having become numerous for those days, made their fourth, or Nonnewaug purchase. Till this time it seems that the sagamore of that name had retained his possessions in the valley of the Nonnewaug, in East Sprain stream. But now it came his turn to make room, and it seems that he and his counselors did it with a good grace, as the deed informs us the sale was made "For valid considerations moving thereto, besides y^{e} desire y^{t} is wthin us of a friendly correspondency wth y^{e} English inhabitants of s^{d} Woodbury." At a very early day that part of Southbury, known as Kettletown, had been purchased of the Indians for the consideration of a brass kettle. It had been bought the second time seven years after the settlement of the town; and on the 25th of October, 1705, it became necessary to purchase it the third time. Something more than a quarter of a century had passed since the last sale, and by this time it is probable that they again felt the need of the "consideration." This was the fifth regular purchase of the Pootatucks. On the 28th day of May, next year, the town bought the sixth, or confirmatory purchase. This covered and confirmed all former grants and purchases, together with a considerable tract of land in Roxbury, and a piece eighty rods wide, from Steep Rock, in Washington, to the mouth of the Shepaug, on the west side of that river. In this deed the Indians reserved a large tract of land in the southwest part of Southbury, called the Pootatuck Reservation. This was bounded on the north by a line drawn from Shepaug Falls to the "Bent" of the Pomperaug, east by that river, or by a line drawn parallel to, or a few rods east of it, from the "Bent" to its mouth, south by the Pootatuck, and west by the Shepaug River. This reservation, now called "The Purchase," contained the principal Indian village, located on the Pootatuck River, south of South Britain village. After this sale the Indians continued to convey portions of their land, from time to time, till 1733, when there was left to them only a remnant of their possessions at the southwest corner, in which was located their remaining village, called the "Pootatuck Wigwams." They retained their title to this last resting-place for a quarter of a century longer, when, reduced to a mere handful in numbers, in May, 1759, they sold their cherished Pootatuck, and the "remnant that remained" took up their abode with the "Scaticook Indians" at Kent, where a few of mixed blood remain to this day. In all their later sales they reserved the right to take game on the lands forever,—a right which was always religiously respected by our fathers whenever a straggling Pootatuck revisited the graves of his ancestors, or wandered in his once wide dominions!

The "marks" with which these Indians signed their deeds were unique and interesting. Nonnewaug's mark was a snow-shoe; Wecuppeme's, a snake; Momauchewaug's, a rude drawing of the face of a prostrate foe; Punhone's, the uplifted arm of a warrior; and that of Tummasseete, the owner of the first orchard in this territory, was a bow and arrow. A part of this orchard still exists, and bore apples last season. These "marks" were as truly signatures as our own, and as readily identified.

It is many years since the last Pootatuck, an old squaw, came back to the Pootatuck village to revisit the graves of her ancestors. Looking up to the place

where still stand the few remaining trees of "Tummasseete's old orchard," she said, "There is Pootatuck, the home of the buried braves." What a world of sad associations cluster around that simple outburst of nature! After lingering among the graves of her people a few days she returned to Scaticook, and the light of the pristine race in this territory went out forever!

Let us pause a moment to drop a tear over the graves of a buried race. With as great care, or perhaps greater, than our own, the Indians marked the graves of their fathers. By the romantic falls of his own ever-murmuring stream is the grave of Nonnewaug. In his own orchard at Pootatuck, near the Housatonic, is resting the remains of Tummasseete. Within the fertile meadows of Wecuppeme reposes the brave of that name, in his last quiet sleep. And in the very midst of our village they buried Pomperaug, who gave his name to our beautiful river.

So far as the Indians of this town were concerned, they were always the friends of our fathers, and maintained with them a perpetual peace. There were some Indian conflicts here, but they arose from the incursions of the Mohawks, who, previous to the arrival of the white settlers, held the Indians of this territory as tributaries by superior prowess. As early as 1675, during King Philip's war, they made a treaty with the first settlers, in which they covenanted to continue in "friendship with the white settlers, and be enemies to their enemies, and discover them timely, or destroy them." This treaty was ever kept, as a perpetual league, with entire good faith by both the contracting parties, and many were the mutual offices of kindness they performed for each other.

CHAPTER LXX.

WOODBURY (Continued).

Church Dissensions in Stratford the Cause of the Settlement of Woodbury—Action of the General Court in 1667, 1669, 1670—Pomperaug Granted and Settlement Commenced in 1672—Fresh Arrivals Next Year—Pomperaug made a Town and Called Woodbury in 1674—Signification of the Name.

THE settlement of Woodbury was the result of difference in religious opinion among the inhabitants of Stratford. It was accomplished by one of the most remarkable and brilliant mental conflicts that ever occurred in planting a New England town. There were giants in those days, girded for the defense of what they believed to be religious truth. The usual reason for settling a new town had been that the parent town had become too full to accommodate all its inhabitants, and that it was necessary to seek new locations for extending the church of God and advancing the interests of religious freedom. No idea of mere worldly advantage entered the minds of the stern and earnest men who founded our town. The first ministers of the colony being dead, and a new generation coming on the stage of action, alterations in respect to church membership, baptism, and the mode of church discipline were earnestly demanded. Great dissensions on these subjects accordingly arose in the churches at Hartford, Windsor, Weathersfield, and other places, and continued in various parts of the colony from 1656 to about 1670. It is difficult for us, at this distance of time, fully to understand the merits of the controversy. The system in dispute was called the "Half-way Covenant" system of church membership. Upon this question there was the gravest difference of opinion among the most learned and pious men in New England.

By this plan a person of good moral character, who had been baptized in infancy, might own or renew the covenant of baptism which had been made for him by his parents, confessing the same creed as members of the church in full communion, and, affirming his intention of becoming truly pious in heart and life, have the privilege of presenting his children, grandchildren, adopted children, and even his slaves, for baptism by giving a pledge for their religious education. Persons thus owning the covenant were considered members of the church to all intents and purposes, except that they were not admitted to the communion-table. For conduct unbecoming church members they could be, and were, dealt with and punished in the same manner as members in full communion. Consequent on this practice baptism followed closely upon birth, generally in from one to eight days, and if the child was in danger of "non-continuance" it was baptized at once.

In those early days the choice of pastors was confined exclusively to members of the church, though every freeholder was taxed for their support, and nearly all the offices and honors of the colony of Connecticut, to which Stratford belonged, were distributed to professors of religion, who alone, in the colony of New Haven, possessed the right of suffrage in meetings of a political character. During the lives of the early colonists little trouble had arisen on these points, nearly all of the first immigrants having been church members. But this generation had passed away and a new one had succeeded, many of whom, on account of their not belonging to the church, were excluded from their proper influence in the community. Most of them had been baptized, and by virtue of this it was claimed they might own their covenant, have their children baptized, and thus perpetuate the church and themselves attain the rank of perfect freemen. Hence it may be readily seen why our forefathers, being excluded from their proper position in the affairs of the town and colony, desired such a change in church government as would overcome this unjust inequality. All New England became interested in this controversy, and in 1657 it was decided by a council of the principal ministers

of the colonies, convened in Boston, that it was the duty of those who had come to the years of discretion, baptized in infancy, to own the covenant; that it was the duty of the church to call them to do it, and if they refused, they might be censured by the church. In consequence of this decision many owned their covenant and presented their children for baptism, but did not unite with the church in the celebration of the Supper, nor in most other duties of members in full communion. Hence it was termed the "Half-Way Covenant System."

The church at Stratford, notwithstanding the Boston decision, would not adopt this practice, although a large and influential part of its members were in favor of it, together with a majority of the voters of the town who were not church members. Rev. Israel Chauncey, son of President Charles Chauncey, of Cambridge, Mass., who was opposed to this practice, was settled over the church in 1666. On account of this difference a large part of the church and town was opposed to his ordination. It was, therefore, agreed that if, after hearing Mr. Chauncey a certain time, they should continue to be dissatisfied with his ministry, the dissenting party should be at liberty to call another minister, and have the same use of the meeting-house as the other party. After hearing Mr. Chauncey the time agreed on, and continuing to be dissatisfied with his ministrations, they invited Rev. Zachariah Walker to preach to them, and finally chose him to be their pastor. Both ministers conducted public worship in the same house, Mr. Chauncey at the usual hours, and Mr. Walker two hours in the middle of the day. But it was difficult to confine the services to the exact time allowed, and it soon happened that Mr. Walker exceeded the time limited, one day to such an extent that Mr. Chauncey and his hearers, becoming impatient, retired to a private house and held their afternoon services. They were, however, so much displeased that next day they went over to Fairfield and made a complaint against Mr. Walker to Maj. Gold, one of the magistrates. The major, upon hearing the case, advised pacific measures, and that Mr. Walker should be allowed three hours for his public exercises. Then began that remarkable conflict of master-minds, conducted on the one side by Rev. Mr. Chauncey and Philip Grove, and on the other by Rev. Mr. Walker, Capt. John Minor, "the learned and pious scribe," Hon. Samuel Sherman, and Lieut. Joseph Judson, men of worth and might. Space forbids that I should give full details of this remarkable contest. The dissentients had a majority in the town-meeting, and Deacon John Minor, one of their leaders, was town clerk during the whole time of the controversy and for several years afterwards. This written controversy has been preserved on the town and colony records and in the history of Woodbury, and is a model of Christian courtesy and moderation.

After Mr. Walker had been called to preach by the dissentient party there was an effort, on the part of the Walker party, to have joint meetings, each minister taking a part. But this plan, as might have been expected, failed.

In September, 1668, the church refused to hear the two ministers in joint meeting, and refused to consider the disputes between them till Mr. Walker's party had "procured the approbation of the General Court and the consent of neighboring churches." In November of the same year Mr. Walker, for his people, replied to this communication, and informed the church that they had concluded, "God willing," to occupy the meeting-house a part of each Sabbath, beginning with the next Sabbath. He closed the communication with the desire that the "God of Peace" would guide the parties to such a course of action as would be for their "mutual peace and comfort." The result of this notice was a compromise, by which Mr. Walker was allowed two hours each Sabbath for his services in the meeting-house, in the middle of the day, between the two services of Mr. Chauncey, till the meeting of the General Court in May, 1669. At that session both parties presented petitions in relation to their disagreements, particularly in regard to the manner in which they should "enjoy the meeting-house." The court took the case into consideration as requested, confirmed the choice of Mr. Chauncey, ordered both parties to choose "some indifferent persons of piety and learning to compose their differences," and gave Mr. Walker's party liberty till the October session to occupy the church three hours each Sabbath, in the middle of the day, between the two services of Mr. Chauncey. They could not, however, agree upon the points to be submitted to the arbitrators, and at the October session, 1669, a resolution was passed by the General Court advising the First Church to comply with the desire of Mr. Walker's party to have union services, allowing Mr. Walker to preach one part of each Sabbath to the united congregation. Some communications passed between the parties relative to this advice, but Mr. Chauncey's party, instead of granting them this privilege, which they had so long sought, excluded them from the house entirely, after which they met for public worship in a private house during the remainder of their stay at Stratford.

It was at this juncture that Governor Winthrop advised that Mr. Walker and his people should remove, and that a tract of land for the settlement of a new town should be granted. Accordingly, the General Court, on the 9th of May, 1672, granted to Samuel Sherman, William Curtiss, Joseph Judson, and John Minor, the leading members of Mr. Walker's church, "liberty to erect a plantation at Pomperoage," provided that "any other honest inhabitants of Stratford" should have liberty to join them in settling there, and provided that they should "entertain so many inhabitants as the plantation would conveniently entertain."

Thus ended a controversy that had agitated the minds of the early fathers for about eight years. During the whole of that long period of excited discussion it will be found, by a careful examination of the details, that the founders of our town ever maintained a Christian tone and temper. They furnished a model course of action to us on all occasions of conflict of interests and opinions.

It was in the midst of this controversy, early in 1668, that Mr. Walker was called to perform pastoral labors among the people of the Second Church at Stratford, now the First Church in Woodbury. For two years he had preached to them without ordination. Among the other difficulties under which his people labored they had found no opportunity to have him ordained in the desired ecclesiastical authority. But now, being taunted by the First Church on account of their unorganized State, being informed that they would hold no further communication with them till they were duly organized, and there being no longer any hope of arrangement, they took the steps necessary to "embody in church estate." This they accomplished May 1, 1670, with the approval of the churches of Fairfield, Killingsworth, and the "new church at Windsor." Mr. Walker was ordained on the 5th of May, 1670, when twenty male members again publicly owned their covenant, the gathering of the church having been made by them in private, on account of the great opposition to them. This fact is most thoroughly set forth on the first page of our First Church records, in the handwriting of Mr. Walker, now before me. Seven more male members were admitted a few days after, and ten more, six of whom were females, were added previous to the removal to Pomperaug, in 1672,—a number fully equal to that of most other churches at their commencement in this wilderness land.

The initial point from which dates the settlement of Woodbury was the grant of the General Court, in accordance with Governor Winthrop's recommendation, in 1672. As this grant was not made till the May session, it was too late for our forefathers to move their families into the wilderness that year; but the preliminary arrangements were immediately commenced, and it is related that a few of the proprietors came here and raised some corn, which they stored in log cribs, but when they returned the next spring with fifteen families, they found that the wild beasts or Indians had rifled them of their contents. By some mistake, which even at this distance of time seems singular, as the founders had known the territory since 1659, the pioneer families, in following the Housatonic, passed the Pomperaug in their journey, and went up the Shepaug valley some miles, till they discovered they must be on the wrong route, when they made the best of their way over the hills to this valley. They encamped the first night on Gord Hill, west of our village. The next day they proceeded to the valleys to examine and take possession of their lands, and encamped the second night beneath a large white oak just below the present line of our town in Southbury. The location still bears the name of "White Oak." They finally decided to make their principal location in the lower part of the present principal village of the town. By the colony records we learn that the intervales on the Pomperaug River had been deprived of the trees by the annual fires kindled by the Indians, and had been by them cultivated before our fathers moved here. So the land was in some measure prepared for their occupation. Their first dwellings were built of logs, but these habitations passed away with the first generation, and comfortable frame dwellings took their places. The first framed house was located in Judson Lane, a few rods west of the Congregational church. The houses were built in a substantial manner, in the old lean-to style, the back roof running nearly to the ground, and were covered with rent oak clapboards. They were rude dwellings, but sufficed the wants of the pioneers.

Among the preparations which our forefathers made for their removal hither was a code of laws, or articles of agreement for their government, quite as carefully drawn as that written covenant entered into by the Pilgrims before they left the "Mayflower" to land on Plymouth Rock. This model constitution, containing all the elements of civilization, justice, and religious liberty, is still preserved to us. It is a legacy of which we are proud. It is a perfect model for our republican form of government; also providing for the exigencies of a settlement in the woods. It provided that as many persons should be admitted into the plantation as could be comfortably accommodated, and that all public charges, civil and ecclesiastical, should be borne in proportion to the size of their home-lots, the largest being twenty-five, and the smallest ten, acres, while the allotment to a bachelor was only five acres. It was further provided that considerable tracts of land should be set apart for the support of the preaching of the gospel; and also, in the quaint language of the original instrument, "a parsell of land for y° Incouriging a Schoole, y^t learning may not be neglected to children." Each inhabitant was obliged to pay his *pro rata* share of the expense of the purchase of the territory from the Indians, the expense of removal, and all other public charges, within ten months after his home-lot was laid out to him, in wheat, peas, and pork, in equal proportions. Lastly, and above all, it was stipulated that for the purpose of remaining in the "peaceable enjoyment of that way of church discipline which they were persuaded is according to God," they engaged, each for himself, not to disturb the peace of the plantation, but to subject themselves, personally, "to that ecclesiastical government that should be there established or practiced agreeably to y° Word of God."

These articles were subscribed by Samuel Sherman, Sr., Joseph Judson, Sr., John Minor, Israel Curtiss,

John Wheeler, John Wyatt, John Sherman, John Judson, Jonathan Curtiss, Samuel Styles, Titus Hinman, David Jenkins, Moses Johnson, Samuel Munn, Roger Terrill, Eleazur Knowles, and Thomas Fairchild. These are the ancestors of a large number of the most distinguished men now administering the affairs of the nation, or who have been most distinguished in our history. Among these are ex-President Grant, Gen. W. T. Sherman, Secretary of the Treasury John Sherman, Secretary of State William M. Evarts, Hon. Chauncey M. De Pue, of New York City, and many others honoring their country in every part of the Union.

A moment's examination will show the wisdom of this first solemn governmental covenant. The committee of principal men composed a court to judge between man and man, doing justice according to the letter of "God's written word," until a town should be organized under the jurisdiction of magistrates, "who are appointed of God." This court had the power of life and death over their brother colonists till the incorporation of the town.

From these articles we learn that here, as in all other early New England towns, the settlers had a particular regard for the establishment of religious institutions. It was their design to erect churches in strict conformity to Scripture example, and to transmit evangelical purity, in doctrine, worship, and discipline, with civil and religious liberty, to their posterity. So great was the attention paid to this matter that they not only made provision for the minister first settled, but they also sequestered lands for the future support of the ministry, which were called the "parsonage lands."

Another truly New England feature in this their first solemn agreement is seen in the ample provision made for a school, "that learning might not be neglected to the children." Our fathers were republicans, rejecting with abhorrence the divine right of kings. Upon republican principles they formed their civil institutions. They thought the church should be accompanied by the school-house. In this way they judged intelligence and good morals could best be propagated.

It is interesting to notice, also, the poverty of our ancestors at this time. All the expenses growing out of the purchase and settlement of the plantation were to be paid in wheat, peas, and pork, in equal proportions as to value, and if any settler was so poor that he could not obtain a surplus of these beyond the wants of his own family, then he was to pay in other articles to the satisfaction of the committee having charge of the expenses of the settlement.

In our times we fail to appreciate the difficulties attending the founding of a new town in New England. The first signers to the covenant to found a new town at Woodbury were but seventeen, but there were as many founded most other towns in New England. The territory of our town comprised a whole county, and the number of noble men who founded it, and removed their families here during the first two years after its settlement, was fully equal to that of most New England colonies at the date of their settlement. There were but forty-one signers to the articles on board of the "Mayflower," on the 11th of November, 1620, for the founding of the celebrated colony of Plymouth. The first grant of the entire colony of Connecticut was made to eleven persons, and the first three towns, in 1635, were settled by about sixty persons, men, women, and children, or twenty to each town, a much smaller number than that which first colonized Woodbury. Roger Williams pitched his tent at Providence, founded Rhode Island, and formed a body politic for the advancement of religious freedom when his followers only numbered seventeen. Massachusetts Bay Colony had a still smaller beginning. At first it was nearly a failure, and for a considerable time was held only by Roger Conant and three other "disheartened companions," and yet, in his lofty trust, he believed that "God would make this land a receptacle for his people." Let it not be considered, then, that the founding of Woodbury was an inconsiderable or trivial affair. The history of an early Connecticut town is the history of a colony, or State, or the Union in miniature. In no way can we form so accurate an estimate of the dangers and difficulties that beset our fathers, the hardships borne, and the labors performed to secure the liberty and unnumbered blessings which we now enjoy as by a perfect history of the events and struggles of such a town.

In our day, surrounded by the comforts, conveniences, and luxuries of life, we can little estimate the hardships encountered by the men and women who first trod these now smiling valleys. They had no covering for their heads but the overarching heavens, no lodgings for their weary, travel-worn bodies but camps made of evergreen trees. There were no public roads and no vehicles. The first females, as well as the males, went on foot or on horseback through a trackless wilderness, guided by marks upon the trees or feeling their way wherever they could find room to pass. In the midst of the first drear winter their provisions gave out, and some of the settlers were obliged to make their way through the pathless forests to the older settlements for food to sustain them during the remaining winter months. Some of those sturdy men went to Stratford, a distance of thirty miles, with hand-sleds, and returned laden with corn for their pressing necessities. We can have but a faint idea of the dangers that surrounded those early founders on such a journey, exposed to all the perils and privations of those interior forests. Added to their lack of bread, the pioneers had neither dwellings nor clothing sufficient to prevent suffering. Should any emergency happen, they were cut off from any succor or effective retreat. What a sad beginning had this now fair and opulent town on the Pomperaug!

It was necessary to erect and fortify houses, to make roads, and to spend much time in watching, training, and preparation for defense against the Indians of New York. Everything was to be constructed from rude materials or brought from a great distance and procured at a dear rate. They were obliged, with little previous knowledge of the art, to break ground on bare creation, drawing their subsistence from an unwilling soil. That *fifteen* families in the wilderness, before they had time to provide for their own pressing wants, should undertake to support a minister of the gospel shows the abiding confidence, the lofty trust of those men of iron nerve. Everything must be manufactured by themselves or they must go without the indispensable necessaries of life. They, being only tillers of the soil, must become their own blacksmiths, carpenters, shoemakers, clothiers, and tailors. "The grim present was lowering upon them with all its sharp and angular realities." But they accepted the chances with a firm reliance upon Providence.

How did our forefathers dress? What were their costumes and fashions? All the garments of both sexes were of homespun, of their own manufacture, from the raw material to the perfected garment. The small-clothes, and even the coats of the men, were often made of deer-skins and leather. Nothing is more commonly mentioned in the early inventories of estates. And yet, amid all this rigid simplicity, the General Court, four years after the settlement of Woodbury, passed an act against the excess of apparel among the people, as "unbecoming a wilderness condition and the profession of the gospel;" ordering that any person who should wear any clothing that should be "apparently beyond the necessary end of apparel for covering or comeliness," should, on due conviction, forfeit ten shillings for every offense. How great a commotion would be caused by the passage of such a law in the present days of foolish extravagance!

So numerous had the arrivals of our ancestors become in the new plantation of Pomperaug during the year 1673, that at the May session of the General Court, in 1674, it was made a town, called Woodbury (meaning a "dwelling-place in the wood"), and exempted from taxes for four years. In May, 1675, a committee was appointed to lay out a road to Derby, and Stratford was ordered to construct a road to the same place. This committee did not report till May, 1677; and it is probable that it was not completed under several years, so that the settlers remained secluded from all the world for many years.

CHAPTER LXXI.

WOODBURY (Continued).

King Philip's War in 1675—Inhabitants of Woodbury go back to Stratford—Orders of the General Court—Rev. Mr. Walker's Letter—Inhabitants Return in 1677—The First Three Corn Mills—Town First Represented in the General Court in 1684—Patent Granted to the Town in 1686—General Court grants the North Purchase to the Town in 1703—Same Purchased of the Indians in 1710.

BUT far more serious evils awaited the adventurous pioneers in this "dwelling-place in the wood."

In June, 1675, King Philip's war broke out, and filled this and the neighboring colonies with the gloom and terror which always accompany Indian warfare. The startling intelligence of a general combination of all the Eastern tribes for the utter extermination of the white race fell with a sad cadence on the afflicted ears of the settlers. Philip, with his fierce band of relentless warriors, appeared suddenly on the scene of action, and misery and destruction followed in his trail. Every portion of the colony suffered from the predatory excursions of the savages and continual alarms. The frontier towns, like Woodbury, were particularly exposed to destruction. The General Court, deeply affected with the apparent dangers, enacted military regulations of the most careful and rigorous kind. It was equivalent to putting the whole colony under martial law. Sixty soldiers were to be raised in each county, places for refuge and defense to be immediately fortified in every plantation, disobedience of orders in time of attack to be punished with death, and no male between the ages of fourteen and seventy to be suffered to leave the colony without permission. Each plantation was to keep a sufficient watch from sunset to sunrise, and to keep one-fourth of the town under arms every day, taking regular turns. The watch was directed to call up every man in the town an hour before day, and each one was directed to arm himself, repair to his appointed ward, and there stand guard, ready to repel any attack till half an hour after sunrise, when the "warders" again took their places. Scouts on horseback were also sent into the woods each day to look for the foe, with directions to go only so far as to enable them to return by nightfall. These orders were carried out with alacrity by our town. This was then the most remote northwestern town in the colony, and one of the most exposed. It was known both by the whites and Indians that persons sleep soundest just before the dawn, and hence the order that every inhabitant should be awakened by the watch, and called to arms an hour before day. Guards were stationed on Lodge, Orenaug, and Castle Rocks to watch for the enemy and protect the inhabitants. Fortified houses were erected on Lodge Rock, on the location now occupied by the house of Mr. Horace Hurd, in West Side, and near Widow Nathan Warner's dwelling-house, in Judson Lane, to receive the settlers in case of assault. It is

more than difficult, at this distance of time, to realize the trials and alarms which must exist in such feeble communities, reminded each hour of their desperate condition by regulations of such severity as those that had been adopted. Every effort was made for the public safety, but the dangers thickened so darkly around them that the settlers were obliged, early in the summer, to remove their wives and little ones to Stratford, "a place," as stated in their characteristic language, "of more hopeful security." This was rendered the more necessary, because their men, as often as they went to the "seaside towns," or their necessary business, were pressed into the service, so that, as we learn from an autograph letter of Rev. Mr. Walker, in October, 1676, a greater number of men from Woodbury, proportioned to its population, was engaged in King Philip's war than from any other town in the colony. Notwithstanding all these discouragements and dangers, our fathers, after having conducted their households to Stratford, returned to Woodbury, raised and secured their crops, and carried them to Stratford in the autumn.

But the plantation was by no means given up. During the year 1677 the inhabitants slowly returned to the new settlement. In May, 1678, the General Court ordered the remainder to return by the 1st of November, on pain of forfeiting their lands in the town. Immediately after this the town passed a vote that the order of the court should be strictly enforced, and requested the town clerk to write a letter to those who neglected to return, urging them to come back to their lands. In writing this letter, the clerk, Capt. John Minor, urged them to return, saying, "Friends, it is far from our desire that any of you should be abused by this act of ours. We covet not your lands, but your company. We desire not to displease any of you, but if we cannot please you upon lower terms than by undoing ourselves, we assure you that we cannot come to that price." This action of the court and town brought the wandering children home. In June of this year Mr. Walker came with his family to reside, permanently, with his people at Woodbury. Previous to this time his family had resided at Stratford, and he had ministered at both places, as occasion required. The householders at this time probably numbered about sixty. It is known that there were as many as that four years later. This would show the whole population to be about three or four hundred.

Previous to this date they had had no corn-mill, and had no flour or meal, except what they could get occasionally at Stratford. Even on wedding occasions —those times of great interest among all nations— the principal dishes at the marriage feast were bean porridge for soup, and for the other courses an enormous plate of pork and beans, with bread made of pounded corn. How would such a wedding entertainment suit our lady friends of the present day? This deprivation was too great to be borne by our fathers, and accordingly they procured a set of small mill-stones at Stratford, so diminutive in size that they brought them here on horseback. This was probably in 1674, and they were the only ones used till 1681. They prepared mill-gearing, built a small shed on Middle Quarter Brook, a few rods easterly from the house of the late Deacon Eli Summers, and set their mill in operation. It is said that when it was in complete running order one could grind a bushel of grain per day. Each settler, in turn, carried his grist to the mill in the morning, set it in motion, and went for his meal at night. One of these mill-stones is still in existence, and is fastened to the base of the fathers' monument. Traces of the old dam, also, exist.

But the inhabitants had become so numerous before 1681 that the old mill was entirely inadequate to the wants of the town. It had, therefore, granted "mill accommodations" of land, and other considerations, on the west side of the river, to John Hurd, to "encourage" him to take upon himself the responsibility of building a "corn-mill" of sufficient capacity to do all the grinding required by the town. The date of this agreement is Aug. 28, 1681. He erected his mill about fifty rods westerly from his dwelling-house, which stood where the Hon. N. B. Smith's now stands. It was erected immediately under the hill, and the water for its accommodation was brought in a ditch—faint traces of which remain—from the Pomperaug River, about one hundred rods distant, and discharged into the river again about fifty rods below, the mill nearly in rear of "Parson Stoddard's house." The dam was built across the river west of the mill, the bed-sills of which are to this day in a good state of preservation, though it is just two hundred years since they were placed in the river, and can be seen at low water. Hurd and his heirs carried on the mill for ten years, but the floods carried away the dam so often that they gave up the contract. The town then, Feb. 15, 1691, made a contract with John Mitchell and Samuel Stiles to carry on the mill. There was a stipulation that if after further trial the dam could not be made to stand at the present location, then they might build it "elsewhere with the consent of the town." For the "encouragement of the miller" thirty pounds were granted, and a ten-acre accommodation was entailed to the "Mill and Miller" that should do the grinding power, so that it could not be conveyed away. This "accommodation" was laid out in Ragland, and has been owned by the owners of the mill to this day. On the part of the miller it was stipulated that he should "well and seasonably grind from time to time, and at all times, all such corn as each and every of the inhabitants of Woodbury shall bring to said mill to be ground." It being found impossible to maintain the dam at the first location, the "millers" soon established the mill near the present mill and factory of Daniel Curtiss' sons, in which place a corn-mill has ever since been kept up in accordance with the terms of the entailment.

At the May session of the General Court in 1684, Capt. John Minor and Lieut. Joseph Judson appeared as members. This was the first time the town had been represented, and at that session the court granted that the "Woodbury sallery for their deputies shall be fifty shillings a session." There was a previous regulation, by which each town was to furnish the use of a suitable nag, upon which its representatives might be carried, in proper state, to the place of legislation.

About the same time uneasiness began to arise in the minds of the inhabitants in relation to the title by which they held their lands. The territory of the town had originally been granted to the committee of the Second Church at Stratford, under the injunction or proviso that they should receive as many inhabitants to rights and privileges in their lands as the plantation would conveniently accommodate. The extent of territory was large, and it was a much more desirable place for habitation than most other inland towns. Under these circumstances many persons offered to be admitted to the privileges of proprietorship in the plantation, and the authorities did not see fit to admit all of them. It was very natural for these persons to question the rights of those already located there, and to threaten to have the title by which they held their lands inquired into. It is possible that this was the particular moving cause that induced the town to send deputies to the General Court this year, when it had rested quietly without representation for ten years after its legal organization as a town. Previous to this the people had remained content with the measure of law and justice meted out to them by their committee of the principal men of the place, who ruled in accordance with the "written word." At the May session of the General Court, May, 1685, the citizens petitioned for a patent, and at the May session, 1686, it was granted in ample form. At the May session, 1703, this patent was confirmed, and the town during the same year confirmed all the grants of land it had previously made.

At the same session the court granted an addition to the north side of the town, containing seventeen thousand four hundred and eighty-two acres and sixty rods of land. This was called the North Purchase, and covered the present town of Bethlehem and Judea Society in Washington.

The town having obtained this grant of the court in 1703, commenced negotiations for the purchase of the same of the Indians, but did not complete the bargain till June 23, 1710, when a deed was executed by Nunawague, Chesguneage, Cocksherry, Wussuttanunckquet, and Sasaw. The town had now full and undisputed title to its entire limits, both from the General Court and the native proprietors.

CHAPTER LXXII.

WOODBURY (Continued).

Character of the First Settlers—Capt. John Minor—Capt. William Curtiss—Hon. Samuel Sherman—Hon. John Sherman—Lieut. Joseph Judson—Lieut. Israel Curtiss—Col. Joseph Minor—Hackaliah Preston—Hon. William Preston.

THE original signers of the fundamental articles, as we have seen, were seventeen in number. Fifteen of these, undoubtedly, removed to the new plantation during the first year. It is not certain that the two aged planters, Samuel Sherman, Sr., and Joseph Judson, Sr., ever resided here, although they had larger "accommodations" than most of the other proprietors.

First among the settlers, men of note in Woodbury, and foremost in all difficult undertakings, was John Minor, an interpreter to the Indians, a justice of the quorum among the magistrates, a captain in the militia, and a deacon in the church. He was also a surveyor, a necessary and important character in a new country. All the Indian deeds in this region were executed before him, from his being able to act as an interpreter. Early in life he acquired a good knowledge of the Indian dialects, and conversed in them with fluency. To perfect him in this knowledge, the magistrates of Connecticut sent him to school and college two or three years, wishing to prepare him for a preacher of the gospel to the Indians. He lived with Rev. Mr. Stone, of Hartford, for several years, and acted as interpreter for him when he preached to the Indians. He was town clerk of Stratford for ten years from 1666, with the exception of a year, and held the same office for thirty years from its beginning. He was also, for twenty years, almost always a member of the General Court, held an influential position there, and was appointed on committees for the composing of serious differences and the solving of difficult questions. He died at an advanced age, and was buried in the southwest part of the ancient burying-ground, but no stone remains to mark the spot.

Capt. William Curtiss was another early founder of Woodbury, of high standing in the colony, and one of the grantees in the plantation. He was from Roxbury, Mass. His name was usually spelled "Curtice." It does not appear that he bought an interest in the plantation himself, but he was its fast friend, and sent two of his sons, Lieut. Israel and Joshua, with the first settlers. He was a member of the General Court, ten or twelve years, from Stratford; often a commissioner, or justice of the peace; and from year to year appointed by the court on important committees in various parts of the colony. He was appointed, Nov. 23, 1673, captain of the forces raised in Fairfield County to serve against the Dutch at New Amsterdam (New York). In October, 1675, he was appointed, by the General Court, captain of the sixty men to be raised in Fairfield County to serve in King Philip's war, with power to appoint his inferior officers. In May, 1676, when the people of Woodbury were at Stratford on

account of this war, he and Mr. Samuel Sherman were appointed commissioners for "Stratford and Woodbury."

Intimately associated with the last named in all that related to the welfare of the town, was the Hon. Samuel Sherman. He was, at the date of its settlement, undoubtedly the most distinguished man connected with the enterprise. He was from Dedham, Essex Co., England. Came to this country in 1634, and previous to the date of the new plantation had been a leading man in the colony. He had assisted in the settlement of several other towns in the colony, and now undertook the same for Woodbury. He had been a member of the Court of Assistants, or Upper House of the General Court and Supreme Judicial Tribunal, for five or six years from 1663, and held various offices of honor and trust. He is referred to in ancient deeds and documents as the "Worshipful Mr. Sherman." In 1676, as stated above, he was one of the commissioners for "Stratford and Woodbury." It is not certain he ever resided here, although he took a first-class "accommodation" in the grant of the General Court. If he did not remove personally to Woodbury, he evidently caused his lands to be improved in accordance with the articles of the settlement. They are "recorded to" him May 26, 1675, and on the 22d of June, 1679, it is further recorded that "Mr. Sherman having enjoyed and improved his accommodations to this 22d of June, 1679, according to the grant of y• town," has now an "absolute and positive record to him of the same according to law." He deceased previous to October, 1684, and his sons, Matthew and John, agreed on a division of said lands. He may have resided here, but it is probable that, being advanced in years and comfortably settled in Stratford, he continued to reside there till his death. He furnished one son (John) for the first company, and subsequently two other sons, Samuel and Matthew, for other companies. His son, Hon. John Sherman, was one of the first company, and his farm is more particularly the property of the town than the last two. He was distinguished not only in his town, but also in the colony. He was a justice of the quorum, or Associate County Court judge for forty-four years from 1684, a representative of the town for seventeen sessions, and speaker of the Lower House in May and October, 1711, and May and October, 1712. He was town clerk twenty-five years, and captain in the militia, a high honor in those days. He was the first judge of probate for the district of Woodbury from its organization in 1719, nine years. This district then comprised all the settled portion of the present county of Litchfield, and Waterbury, in New Haven County. He was also an assistant (or senator) for ten years from 1713.

Lieut. Joseph Judson, Sr., another subscriber to the Fundamental Articles, was a man of note before the removal to this town. He came from Concord, Mass. He was deputy to the General Court there some six years, and otherwise distinguished. After the settlement of Woodbury he was sent as a deputy, with John Minor, to the session of 1684, being the first time the town had been represented, and continued to represent the town for four sessions afterwards. He was one of the leaders of Rev. Mr. Walker's party at Stratford. He had a first-class "accommodation," but it is not certain that he lived here till the close of his life, as a part of his land was afterwards sold to pay a ministerial rate. His son, John, another "original signer," was a prominent individual in the town and colony. He died Jan. 12, 1709–10, aged sixty-three years.

Lieut. Israel Curtiss, son of Capt. William, was another of the "original signers," and took a prominent part in the settlement of the town. He was a lieutenant in the militia, and represented the town at the May session, 1689, and for seventeen sessions afterwards.

Col. Joseph Minor, son of Capt. John, was not one of the "original signers," but was one of the early settlers, and for eighty years afterwards held a prominent position. He attained the greatest age to which any inhabitant of the town has ever arrived, save one, since its settlement. He was born March 4, 1672–73, and died Oct. 20, 1774, being nearly one hundred and two years old. He was born sixteen days after the signature of the "Fundamental Articles," came to Woodbury a child, and spent a long life in its service. He passed through the several grades of the military service to the rank of colonel, and was very efficient in preparing men for service in the French and Indian wars. He was representative thirty-two sessions, town clerk twenty-eight years, justice of the quorum fourteen years from 1725, and judge of probate thirty years. He lived under the hill in rear of Horace H. Minor's present dwelling-house. He inherited the homestead and other land from his father, which said Horace, one of his descendants, now owns; and it is a remarkable fact that it has never passed by deed since the deed from the Indians, two hundred and twenty-one years ago. It has passed from father to son through the Probate Court.

Another early settler, but not an "original signer," was Hackaliah Preston. He was a native of Wales, but came to Stratford from Turkey. Tradition says the Turks for some reason sought to kill him, and that he fled to save his life. He married Emma Fairchild, daughter of Thomas Fairchild, of Stratford, one of the principal planters and first magistrates of that town, who had come thither directly from England. He soon removed to Woodbury, in one of the companies of the first settlers.

Hon. William Preston, son of the above, was born at Stratford, March 21, 1676, just before his father's removal to Woodbury, and was, therefore, in one sense, a son of the soil, having spent his entire life in the town, and rested from his labors, Sept. 5, 1754, in the seventy-eighth year of his age. He was a leading

man in the town, county, and colony. He was a member of the General Court thirty-five sessions, and stood high in the militia, having attained the rank of colonel. He was justice of the quorum eleven years from 1740. On the formation of the new county of Litchfield, in 1751, he was appointed its first judge, which office he held three years till his death, performing its duties to the credit of himself and the interests of the people. He was a man of fine talents and commanding influence, of sterling integrity, and unflinching determination. He was active and efficient in all the walks of life, and died much lamented.

Such was the character of the early men of Woodbury.

CHAPTER LXXIII.

WOODBURY (Continued).

Home-Lots—Rev. Z. Walker's House—Palisaded Houses—First School-House—Second, or Stoddard Parsonage—First Meeting-House—First Birth, Marriage, and Death—First Clothier—First Physician—First Blacksmith—First Divorce—Parson Stoddard Kills Two Indians—Wood Creek Expedition—Slavery.

THE settlers laid out their home-lots in quantities of from two to five acres, with narrow fronts, which were arranged on both sides of the Main Street, or "Indian trail," from East Meadow two miles, or the whole length of the present street. The "home-lot division," four times as large as the home-lot, was laid out in rear of it, and extended back one mile from the street, "that," as the record says, "run through the middle of the town from end to end of the town." This rule for building the houses close together was in pursuance of an order of the general court to all new towns, for protection against the Indians. Next came the "meadow division," or low-land, which was laid on the intervales, or plain lands. After this came the "upland division," laid out on the irregular, hilly grounds. At the same time the "pasture division" was laid out for the accommodation of their cattle. In process of time came the "woodland division," after they had cleared their other divisions, and a provision for fuel became necessary. Still later, when they had subdued and brought under cultivation their other lands, came the "Good Hill division" and the "White Oak Plain division," which designate their own localities. All these divisions were assigned or laid out to the settlers in proportion to the size of their home-lots, and that was determined by the amount paid in under the original articles.

The house of Rev. Zechariah Walker, the first minister, or "first parsonage," stood where Mrs. Levi S. Douglass now lives, and covered a part of the present cellar. Isaac Judson built his house in Judson Lane, and was one of those surrounded with palisades as a protection against the Indians. Another palisaded house stood on the site occupied by Horace Hurd's dwelling-house. Capt. John Minor's, under the hill, below where Horace H. Minor now lives, was another. Another of the fortified houses was that of one of the Bronsons, in Transylvania. It had a look-out on its top, by the chimney, for observation. The reservation of land for a school, as agreed in the "fundamental articles," was laid out north of the cranberry pond before 1700, and the first school-house stood where George Hitchcock's wagon-shop now stands. In 1700 some change was made, when Rev. Anthony Stoddard was settled in the ministry, and his home-lot was laid on the 12th of May in this place, then called Foot's Neck. It was a part of the contract of the town with him to build him a house of certain dimensions on this lot. It was immediately commenced and finished, so that he could move into it late in 1701. It was surrounded with "palasadoes," was the most strongly fortified house in the plantation, and could receive more people than any other in case of an alarm. This old house was pulled down in the fall of 1880, and a fine modern dwelling is now erected on its site by Walter S. Curtiss, Esq. This was the oldest house in the State, except the old stone house in Guilford, and it was a pity that the old landmark was removed.

After the settlers were in some measure located, and began to have some of the comforts and conveniences of life, their thoughts naturally turned to the prime object of all the plantations in New England,—the establishment of public worship, and the location and construction of a suitable house in which to enjoy the ministrations of the gospel. From their first settlement hitherto they had worshiped in each other's houses in the inclement months of the year, and in the summer months had convened, in the stillness of the Sabbath morn, in a beautiful and retired spot on the east side of the Oronaug Rocks, between the cliffs, with their sentinels placed on the tops of the adjacent rocks to guard against surprise from savage foes, and there made the "surrounding aisles of the dim woods" vocal with the high praises of God. In a rude pulpit of stone, still tanding in that lonely dell, we may, in imagination, see the faithful Walker addressing his attentive hearers, and delivering to them the words of "truth and soberness." This spot received the name of Bethel Rock from this circumstance, and has ever been held as a consecrated place by the descendants of those early Christians, whither they have at times repaired for meditation and prayer to the present day.

The unsettled state, produced by King Philip's war, having passed away, and the inhabitants become quite numerous for a new town, they resolved to build a house for public worship. As has ever been the case in such matters, they did not readily agree on a location. They tried various ways to solve the difficulty. Among other methods they "cast lots," thus showing us a glimpse of the superstition of the age in which they lived. But although they had "solemnly left the matter to God" for a decision, vague suspicions of some human agency in the result obtained arose in

the minds of many. They, therefore, in a peaceable and orderly manner submitted the question to the arbitrament of Deputy-Governor Robert Treat, Sr., Maj. Nathan Gold, who chose Nicholas Camp as the "third man," and they fixed the site where Hon. N. B. Smith's carriage-house now stands, July 5, 1681, about twenty rods from the first parsonage, five from the school-house, and twenty-five from the second corn-mill. The work of building immediately commenced. It was of large size for those times, and was used for public worship till the erection of the second meeting-house in 1747. The people were called to church on the Sabbath by the beating of a drum upon the rock on which the Masonic lodge now stands. The same instrument was used to call the people together on other days in the week for other purposes. It was beat for town-meetings, for the assembling of the train-band, and in cases of alarm in times of war. There was a particular beat for each of these occasions, but what was the difference in the roll of the drum ecclesiastic, the drum military, and the drum civil is not now known. During the perilous times of the French and Indian wars, guards were placed on Lodge Rock, Orenaug Rocks, and Castle Rock, while the people, who worshiped within the church, also carried their arms. After the dedication of the second meeting-house, the old one was used for a town-hall for many years, and also by the Episcopal Society for their service. Still later it was used by Mr. Tallman for a slaughter-house. But it was taken down many years ago, and a portion of it now constitutes a part of one of Hon. N. B. Smith's outhouses.

The first female born in Woodbury was Sarah, daughter of Samuel Sherman, Jr., and the first male, Thomas, son of John Wheeler. They were both born in 1673, and baptized in Stratford. The first marriage that appears on record is that of Benjamin Hinman and Elizabeth Lumm, July 12, 1684. The first death recorded on record or tombstone was in 1683. The first wheelwright was Samuel Munn, who came in 1681.

Dr. Trumbull, in his "History of Connecticut," says that in 1713 "there was but one clothier in the colony. The most he could do was to full the cloth which was made. A great proportion of it was made without shearing or pressing." If this assertion is correct, Woodbury was the location of that first clothier, and Abraham Fulford was his name. His home-lot was laid out next to that of Samuel Stiles, the town miller. The fulling-mill was on the East Sprain, near "East Meadow Rocks." The first physician was Dr. Butler Bedient, and Dr. Ebenezer Warner, Sr., settled about the same time. The first blacksmith in Woodbury of whom the records speak was Deacon Samuel Bull, of Farmington, who was granted a ten-acre accommodation on condition he would carry on the blacksmith trade in town for ten years. He married the only daughter of Mr. Walker, the first minister. So it seems the blacksmith was "settled" like the minister. The first divorce was granted to Jonathan Taylor from his wife by the General Court, at its October session, 1708. The grounds were that his wife endeavored to "take his life by her violence, deserting him, and living with Joseph Allen, a negro, at Sackett's Farm, N. Y.,"—the Bible cause somewhat aggravated.

It is related that during the Indian war of 1708, one Sabbath evening, after the conclusion of services at church, while the Rev. Anthony Stoddard was walking in his garden near Cranberry Pond, he discovered an Indian skulking in the bushes. He quietly re-entered his house, and took his gun. After watching for a while, Mr. Stoddard obtained a fair view of him, fired, and the Indian fell. He dared not investigate further that night. Early in the morning he discovered another red foe near his companion, whom he also dispatched.

Beginning with King Philip's war, in which it furnished more than its just share of men, being then but little more than two years old, Woodbury has always furnished its men liberally for all the wars that have arisen in which our country has had a part. In that fruitless and fatal expedition to Ward Creek, under Gen. Nicholson, of the royal service, to assist in the reduction of Montreal and Quebec, in 1709, Connecticut furnished her full quota, of which Woodbury's part was nine. Two of these, Sergt. Thomas Skeel and John J. Johnson, died a few days after their return home, of disease contracted by exposure in the service.

It is difficult now to conceive that slavery ever existed in Connecticut. Yet it was only in 1848 it was formally abolished by the Legislature. It is more than ninety years, however, since the institution in this State had even a "name to live." We can hardly believe that our honored forefathers could be slaveholders, and yet such is the fact. All the leading men of property in the early days owned slaves. Nothing was more common in the early inventories than the item of slaves, nor in distributions than whole or fractional parts of slaves divided to the heirs. It is true that they were treated kindly, educated, their religious interests cared for, presented in baptism as members of the household, treated more like children than slaves, yet they were such, bought and sold at the will and pleasure of their owners. During the whole of the eighteenth century the institution flourished here, though in a mild form. They became attached in many instances to the places where they were brought up, and some of them lingered around the "old homestead" long after they were entitled to go free by virtue of law. In the war of the Revolution, freedom was granted to all slaves who would enlist and serve through the war. To avail themselves of this provision, some twenty-five of their number in town enlisted at various periods of the war, and made good soldiers, fighting valiantly for the liberty of the country.

CHAPTER LXXIV.

WOODBURY (Continued).

ECCLESIASTICAL HISTORY.

Character of Rev. Zechariah Walker—Rev. Anthony Stoddard Settled—Rev. Noah Benedict Settled—Half-Way Covenant Abolished, 1760—Rev. Samuel R. Andrew Settled—Remaining Pastors of the Church—Recapitulation—Strict Congregational Church—Rev. Grove L. Brownell Settled—Rev. John Churchill Settled—W. L. R. Wychorf Settled—Episcopal Church—Methodist Church—Catholic Church.

WE have already stated the causes which led the second church of Stratford to settle in Woodbury and the circumstances attending the building of the first meeting-house. Within the walls of this edifice Mr. Walker continued to labor till his death, Jan. 20, 1699–1700, or Jan. 31, 1700, according to new style. He was a man of solid attainments, a fervid and powerful preacher, greatly beloved by the people of his charge. He conducted the affairs of his church with commendable discretion, and both that and the infant town flourished during his administration. Under him the church had secured a firm foundation, notwithstanding all the trials and hardships that beset its earlier years. After a life of usefulness "y^e faithful, worthy, beloved Minister of the Gospel, and much lamented Pastor of ye Chh. of Christ," was gathered to his fathers, and his remains repose in the southern part of the ancient burial-ground, where the present fathers' monument now stands. He sleeps amid the faithful flock to whom he ministered in life.

In 1700, Rev. Anthony Stoddard commenced preaching to the people, and in 1702 was ordained over the church. Rev. Israel Chauncey, of Stratford, having forgotten all former difficulties, was one of the officiating clergymen on the occasion. The town in 1700 built him a house, as has already been stated. The ministry of Mr. Stoddard was remarkable for its duration and the prosperity which attended it. From the date of his first sermon as a candidate to his last, immediately preceding the brief illness which terminated his useful labors, he numbered more than sixty years in his holy calling, and great peace and harmony ever prevailed under his administrations. The number of communicants was always large, notwithstanding four large societies were taken from his limits during his ministry. These were Southbury in 1730, Bethlehem in 1739, India in 1741, and Roxbury in 1743. The good work seemed constantly to grow under his hands with a steadiness rarely equaled. The whole number by him admitted to full communion was 474; to the half-way covenant, 142; and 1540 received baptism at his hands.

To his ministerial labors he joined those of lawyer and physician. Like many of the early ministers, he prepared himself for the practice of medicine that he might administer to the wants of the body as well as those of the mind. In this capacity he was often called. He acquired a very good legal knowledge for those early days. This was the more necessary, as at the beginning of the eighteenth century there were but four lawyers in the colony, and as late as 1730 an act was passed limiting the number of lawyers that might practice to three in Hartford County, and two in each of the other counties. He was clerk of probate for forty years, during which time he drew most of the wills of his townsmen and did the greater part of the business of the office, the judge for the time being approving his acts. All the records of the court during the time he was clerk appear in his handwriting. He was also one of the largest farmers in town. After a life of arduous and successful labor the second pastor, at a good old age, entered into his rest. He died Sept. 6, 1760, in the eighty-third year of his age and the sixty-first year of his ministry, after a severe illness of "about two days' continuance." He lived and died enshrined in the hearts of his people. He was buried in the central part of the old burial-ground, and there reposes surrounded by a numerous congregation slumbering in death, very many of whom he himself had followed to the grave. As in life he was ever united to his people, so in death they are not divided.

Previous to Mr. Stoddard's death, early in 1760, Rev. Noah Benedict had been called to be settled as his colleague, but he died before the day fixed for Mr. Benedict's ordination, which was Oct. 22, 1760. The ordination took place that day as arranged, but it was to the work of the ministry as sole pastor.

At the time of the death of Mr. Stoddard the half-way covenant system had not been abandoned. He, as well as his father, Rev. Solomon Stoddard, was an advocate of the system, though Rev. Mr. Edwards, the grandson of the latter, had done so much to overthrow it wherever it existed. The system was not in accordance with Mr. Benedict's views, and within two weeks after his ordination it was, by a vote of the church, abolished. The half-way covenant members were invited, if they had owned their covenant in sincerity, to the Lord's table, which invitation they accepted, and the practice ceased forever. At the same meeting a covenant and profession of faith were adopted by the church, which, with slight verbal alterations, is the one now in use.

Mr. Benedict spent a long and useful life among his people. Few controversies arose among them during the long period of his ministrations till near its close. This was a controversy in regard to the location and building of the third meeting-house. That constant source of bitter animosity, the location of public buildings, was the only thing that disturbed the serenity of a period of pastoral labor extending through a period of more than half a century. But he lived not to see the heat of the battle, having died about three years before the final disruption of his church. He died April 20, 1818, in the seventy-sixth year of his age and the fifty-third year of his ministry. Under his administration the church was prosperous. The number admitted to it was two

hundred and seventy-two, and seven hundred and fifty-eight persons were by him baptized. Mr. Benedict was a man of sound piety, and of great dignity and amiability of character. He held an honored place in the affections of his people. Thus we see that three ministers served this church for the long period of one hundred and forty-three years.

Rev. Samuel R. Andrew was settled, by unamimous call, over the church Oct. 8, 1817. He preached his farewell discourse Jan. 4, 1846, having been dismissed on account of failing health. The division in the church, caused by the disagreement about the location of the new meeting-house, had ended in the formation of another church before his installation, and the church, under his care, for nearly twenty-nine years enjoyed uninterrupted peace and prosperity. Two hundred and sixty-three members were received into the church, and two hundred and forty-three persons were by him baptized. The present church edifice was dedicated Jan. 13, 1819, seventy-two years after the dedication of the second. Thus we see that this church was led for one hundred and seventy-two years by three ministers.

Mr. Andrew was the only son of Samuel Andrew, who was grandson of Rev. Samuel Andrew, of Milford, one of the founders of Yale College, a fellow, and, *pro tempore*, a rector of that institution, and for fifty years pastor of the First Church in Milford. Mr. Andrew was born at Milford, May, 1787, and gradated at Yale College in 1807. He studied law for a year or two, and spent a few years at the South in editing a newspaper and in teaching. He studied theology with Rev. B. Prince, of Milford, and was ordained over this church in 1817. He was chosen fellow of Yale College in 1837, which office he resigned in 1847, on moving out of Litchfield County to New Haven, and was at the same time appointed secretary of the college, which office he held till his death, May 26, 1858, at the age of seventy-one years. In 1848 he was chosen a member the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Mr. Andrew's intellect was strong, clear, comprehensive, and discriminating. His judgment was preeminently sound and wise. His taste was pure and classical. His sensibilities were exquisitely susceptible to beauty in nature, in literature, and in character. His thoughts were always just, and often rich and original. He was a laborious student, and a close, independent, and comprehensive thinker in theology. His sympathies were as tender as his intellect was strong. His heart was warm to the suffering and sorrowing. He was true to his friends and loved them well. His piety was the very beauty of holiness, it was so unaffected, so symmetrical, so honest, and so tender.

He died as few men die. He had arranged to make a visit to his old friends in Woodbury, and had dispatched a more than usually cheerful letter to an intimate friend there. That letter was received after he had been some hours dead. In the morning he woke at his usual hour, and, apparently, in his usual health. He spoke of being slightly chilled, adjusted the covering of his bed, breathed twice audibly, and in an instant was gone. Such a death had been pronounced by him to be beautiful and desirable, and his thought was fulfilled. "Mortality was swallowed up in life." "He walked with God, and he was not, for God took him."

The remaining pastors of this church are all living. Rev. Lucius Curtis was installed July 8, 1846, and resigned on account of ill-health Jan. 22, 1854. Rev. Robert G. Williams was installed Jan. 29, 1855, and resigned Jan. 15, 1859. Rev. Charles E. Robinson, D.D., began to supply the pulpit early in 1861, was installed June 10, 1861, and resigned Jan. 27, 1864, on account of ill-health. Rev. Charles Little supplied the pulpit from the summer of 1865 to the fall of 1867, without installation. Rev. Horace Winslow supplied the pulpit for a year from January, 1868. Rev. Gordon W. Noys was installed over the church, Dec. 8, 1869, and continued his ministrations for ten years, when he resigned. For the past year and a half the pulpit has been supplied by Rev. A. W. Colver.

From its origin, two hundred and eleven years ago, this church has received into its fold sixteen hundred and twenty-six persons, administered the rite of baptism to three thousand one hundred and two, and ordained twenty-five deacons, four of whom are now living. Its present membership is about two hundred. Six churches have been formed entirely out of it, two others have received a good number from it, to say nothing of its contributions to other denominations within its ancient limits, and to the churches of its own faith in the cities of the East and West.

In 1816 another large and flourishing church was formed out of the First Church, and was incorporated under the name of the "Strict Congregational Society," with the same territorial limits as the first society. This was about one hundred and forty-six years after the gathering of the First Church in Woodbury. The first minister was Rev. Grove L. Brownell, who was ordained over the church July 27, 1817, and continued his ministry about twenty-three years. He was a very capable and faithful minister of the gospel. Two hundred and thirty-eight joined the church by profession during his ministry, and fifty-eight by letter, which, added to the original forty members, make the whole number of persons connected with the church during his service three hundred and seventy-five. The number of children baptized by him was one hundred and eighty-eight.

On the dismission of the first pastor, Rev. John Churchill was, by unanimous call, installed over the church April 22, 1840, and presided over it for a period of twenty-seven and a half years, closing his labors on the last Sabbath in September, 1867. Mr. Churchill was a logical and forcible preacher, and very success-

ful in his labors. One hundred and ninety-seven were added to the church during his ministry, and at its close almost the entire congregation were members of it.

The church remained without a settled pastor till 1874, when the Rev. W. L. R. Wychorf, of New Jersey, commenced his labors, was settled over it, and still continues his ministrations to the acceptance of his people, and with marked success.

For nearly seventy years after the settlement of the town there were no churches within its limits, except those of the Congregational, or "Standing Order." Our fathers emigrated to this country to enjoy their religion, not only free from persecution, but without interruption from Christians of different sentiments. They were desirous, as all churches had been before them, of maintaining a uniformity of doctrine and worship. Correct views of religious liberty had not then been held in any Christian country, and toleration was not a virtue of that age. But our fathers were far in advance of the rest of the world in learning and adopting that truly Christian virtue. By the very first code of laws ever published in the colony, in 1672, all denominations of Christians were allowed to worship God in their own way, provided they did not commit a breach of the peace. It is true that all were obliged to contribute to the regular minister; but this was but carrying out a contract on the part of the people, for the only price they paid for their lands consisted in bearing their *pro rata* share of the amount paid the Indians, the joint expenses of removal, the expense of building roads, bridges, schoolhouses, church buildings, and the support of that mode of worship unanimously established by the first founders of the several towns. New-comers, who, as soon as they arrived, were admitted to all the privileges of the original planters, had no right to complain of the necessity of bearing the same burdens as the rest. But at a very early day even this provision was changed, so that every one paid his tax to the pastor of his choice.

A short time previous to 1740 some few families in this town adopted the sentiments of the Church of England, and at that date were occasionally supplied by the ministers of the "Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts." Soon after this a church edifice was erected in the town, on the hill between Transylvania and Roxbury Centre. After the erection of the Second Congregational church, in 1747, on the site now occupied by the Soldiers' Monument, the old first church was used by the Episcopalians for public worship till the erection of their present church, in 1785. In 1771, Rev. John R. Marshall assumed the charge of the parish, having been ordained by the Bishop of London the same year. The parish flourished under his administration, and by his piety, devotion, address, and perseverance he laid the foundations deep and sure of this now flourishing church.

A most important and interesting event in the history of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Connecticut, and indeed of the United States, occurred in Woodbury soon after the declaration of peace in 1783. The priesthood of this church were under an oath of allegiance to the sovereign of Great Britain. But America had been acknowledged as an independent nation. Of course there was no bishop then for the United States. Under the rules of the church this was a matter of prime necessity, and how to obtain one, with the proper ecclesiastical consecration and appointment, was the great question which engaged the attention of the believers in this form of church government. It was necessary to select, and get the consent of some one to go to Great Britain and seek consecration. Previous to this time all those who desired to enter the Episcopal ministry were obliged to go to the old country for holy orders.

Rev. John Rutgers Marshall, of Woodbury, was the last but one of those candidates who went from Connecticut on the perilous and expensive voyage across the ocean for holy orders. He had been reared in the city of New York. For a time he was a merchant in Stratford; but in the summer of 1770, when he was more than twenty-seven years of age, we find him studying divinity with Dr. Johnson of that town, preparing to come to Woodbury to preach the gospel. He was graduated at Kings, now Columbia College, of New York, as Bachelor of Arts, in 1770. His diploma, in beautifully written Latin on parchment, is before me as I now write. He received the degree of Master of Arts in regular course two years subsequent to his ordination, he having returned from England in the autumn of 1771, "licensed and authorized," by the Bishop of London, "to perform the office of a minister or priest at Woodbury, or elsewhere within the province of Connecticut, in North America." He settled here, and preached to the members of his persuasion in all this region.

It was in the last week of March, 1783, just after the publication of the articles of peace, that ten missionaries of the Episcopal Church met in Woodbury, at the house of Rev. Mr. Marshall, far away from the centres of influence and observation, to select some one to proceed to England for consecration as a bishop. The meeting was "kept a profound secret, even from their most intimate friends of the laity." The meeting, of course, was informal, but they nominated Rev. Dr. Samuel Seabury for the office, and he was consecrated at Aberdeen, Nov. 14, 1784.

Mr. Marshall's old house, in which this event, so important to the Episcopal Church of this country, occurred, is still standing in the midst of our village, and in a good state of preservation. The church here should purchase it, and preserve it as a memorial of the important event which occurred in it.

As early as 1790 services of the Methodist Church were held in Woodbury, at first in the open air, under Lodge Rock, by Samuel Wigdon, and afterwards, for

about twenty years, in the dwelling-house of "Father" Elijah Sherman, till the erection of a church edifice, which has within a few years been modernized and rendered commodious and convenient. This church has been a prosperous one.

For quite a number of years priests of the Catholic Church from Waterbury, Naugatuck, Ansonia, and New Milford have held services in the Town Hall about once in two weeks. The congregation is now quite large, and they have bought a site for a church edifice, and are raising a fund to build it.

Thus have we traced our way through the long years of the dim and dusty records of the early fathers, and we cannot leave these communings with the past without regret. We part with the actors as from old friends with whom we have journeyed long. There is an interest lingering about the history, sayings, and doings of those iron-hearted men which belongs to no later generation. The most trivial details in regard to them seem important, and we gather them up with ever-increasing admiration.

CHAPTER LXXV.

WOODBURY (Continued).

MILITARY HISTORY.

French and Indian Wars—War of the Revolution—War Convention at Litchfield in 1766—Town-Meetings in 1774—Boston Alarm—Committee of Observation—Capture of Ticonderoga and Crown Point by Woodbury Men—Woodbury the Birthplace of Col. Ethan Allen, Col. Seth Warner, and Capt. Remember Baker—Tories—Events of 1775—Events of 1776—Events of 1777—Events of 1778—Shadrach Osborn—Commissary Supplies—Events of 1779—Events of 1780—Volunteers till New York Should be Taken—Events of 1781 and 1782—Conclusion.

Ancient Woodbury has ever been a military town from the time of King Philip's war, in 1675, where, as we have seen, it had a larger number of soldiers in the service than any other town in the colony in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, through the French and Indian wars, the war of the Revolution, when it sent more than sixteen hundred men to the field, the last war with Great Britain, when it furnished more than two hundred men, down to the war of the great Rebellion, when it furnished more than its quota, and more than two hundred and sixty men. In every war, and on every "alarm," the men of Woodbury have been found at the post of duty performing feats of valor. For that fruitless and fatal expedition under Gen. Nicholson, for the reduction of Montreal and Quebec, in 1709, Woodbury, still the frontier forest-town, furnished its full quota of men, being nine, two of whom died from exposure at Wood Creek. Among the forces under the American commander, who was obliged to execute that most unrighteous and cruel decree for the dispersion of the unhappy inhabitants of Acadia among the New England colonies, tearing the unoffending and peaceful people from their loved and beautiful firesides, were soldiers from our old Puritan town, and nine of those sorrowful victims of England's gross injustice were sent into exile upon the outskirts of our town, to be kept at labor under the direction of the selectmen. From 1744 to 1759 our town freely furnished her sturdy sons for all those ill-managed and desolating wars between Great Britain and France. Col. Benjamin Hinman and Capt. Adam Hinman greatly distinguished themselves in these campaigns, although the regular troops constantly domineered over the provincials. As soon as the drum at the "alarm-posts" in our peaceful shades sounded the note of preparation for the relief of Fort William Henry, near Lake George, that beautiful sheet of water once so peacefully resting between its rampart of highlands, the gallant captains Wait Hinman and Ebenezer Downs, the former at the head of his company of ninety-six men, and the latter leading his company of eighty, marched at a moment's warning, and made their rapid way through many a trackless and weary solitude to succor their English brethren. In Hinman's company marched Hezekiah Thompson, the first regular lawyer in the village, and Dr. Joseph Perry, one of its most distinguished physicians. And in that final, glorious campaign, conducted under the administration and auspices of the energetic, brilliant, and renowned Pitt, in those important victories resulting in the capture of Forts Niagara, Ticonderoga, and Crown Point, and in the more glorious event, the surrender of Quebec to the victorious army under Wolfe, who met his death in the battle-field, and whose "spirit escaped in a blaze of glory," in all these celebrated engagements the men of Woodbury, both officer and soldier, stood in the first rank. Valuable, indeed, was this school of military services, which closed with this campaign, to our fathers, who were so soon to engage in a life-and-death struggle for their own liberties. Great was the rejoicing in Woodbury when the news of the last great victory arrived, not unmingled with sorrow at the loss of the slain, three of whom had gone forth from our hearth-stones. Like demonstrations of joy were everywhere shown. In the eloquent words of Bancroft, "America rang with exultation; the towns were bright with illumination; Legislatures, the pulpit, the press, echoed the general joy; provinces and families gave thanks to God."

But in a far more glorious chapter of our country's history the patriotic sons of Woodbury acted a noble and distinguished part. It was the chapter of the war for independence. It had been generally known that at the end of the war with France new regulations would be introduced into the government of the American colonies. Connecticut, in particular, was said to be but "little more than a mere democracy, most of them being upon a level, and each man thinking himself an able divine and politician;" and to make its inhabitants "a good sort of people, it was supposed all that was necessary was to take away its charter

and crush its energies." The mother-country had forgotten its experience in the Charter Oak affair, by which it should have learned that this would not be so easy a thing as might be desirable. So she, in the magnitude of her towering pride, said, "Let the colonies be taxed, and let there be no representation." What a world of interests was affected by that stern and unjust decision! Little dreamed he who spake it that it would inflame a continent, and rend from old England her fairest possession. But the word had been spoken, the decree gone forth. With a fatal madness, an unaccountable folly, she took her furious course. Her children, driven by her intolerance into the savage wilds of a distant continent, were pursued with a ruthless barbarity. She little knew, and little cared, if far away over the mighty Atlantic her arbitrary acts were creating "the land of the free and the home of the brave." From this came the war of the Revolution, to blast the dearest hopes of the people of the new world. Yet from its gloomy shades gleamed forth the light of liberty, which to-day shines with such dazzling splendor.

The passage of the Stamp Act aroused the most intense excitement, alarm, and indignation throughout the colonies. Absolute resistance to this measure everywhere appeared, and as early as February, 1766, a convention of Litchfield County was held, in which the noble men of Woodbury were leading spirits. This body of men, feeling within them the true spirit of freedom, "*Resolved*, That the Stamp Act was unconstitutional, null, and void, and that *business of all kinds should go on as usual.*" The paramount and immediate cause of the great struggle of the Revolution was the passage of the Boston Port Bill. This outrageous and malicious act excited universal sympathy for that town throughout the colonies, but nowhere was it shown in a more lively or effective manner than in Connecticut. The universal spirit of resistance broke out in Woodbury, and in September, 1774, a town-meeting was held, at which resolutions of sympathy with the affected people of Boston and Charlestown were passed, and a considerable amount of donations was collected and forwarded to Boston with all possible dispatch. This meeting was held just after the "great Boston alarm," caused by a report that ships of war were cannonading Boston. During this alarm a large number of the patriotic sons of Woodbury had marched in mad haste, and made a part of that glorious twenty thousand from Connecticut, who, completely armed, put themselves on the route to Boston to relieve their brother sufferers. It was soon apparent that war with the mother-country was inevitable, and the great object of our Revolutionary sires was to form public opinion in favor of a contest with England. This was best effected in that day of scarcity of newspapers by holding town-meetings, in which they could publicly read such newspapers as treated upon the subject of common interest, and discuss their rights and grievances. In this way the people became excited and exasperated, and patriotism glowed in the coldest hearts. The fathers of Woodbury were fully up to the spirit of the times, and held frequent meetings to advise concerning the public weal. In November, 1774, Woodbury held a town-meeting, and appointed a committee to observe the acts of the inhabitants in relation to the non-importation and non-consumption agreement of the united colonies, with directions to publish in the *Gazette* the names of all violators of that sacred agreement, to the end that all such persons might "be publicly known and universally contemned," agreeing to break off all dealings with such persons as should be guilty of such violation.

There can be no better way of appreciating the trials, dangers, and difficulties of achieving our independence than by carefully noting the labors and struggles of a single important town. One furnishes a type of the whole. In that great contest Connecticut was one of the foremost, if not the very first, States in the confederacy to resist the tyranny of Great Britain, and to lavish her blood and treasure in sustaining the conflict with her oppressors. Her soldiers were frequently applauded by the commander-in-chief of the American army for their bravery and fidelity. The honor of the first conquest made by the united colonies during the war belongs chiefly to Connecticut, and in a distinguishing manner to the sons of Woodbury. It was the capture of Ticonderoga, May 10, 1775, without the loss of a man or the firing of a gun, one of the most brilliant and daring feats of the war. At least one-half of that little patriotic band of eighty-three men who entered the fort were natives or inhabitants of Woodbury. They were led by Col. Ethan Allen,* Col. Seth Warner, and Capt. Remember Baker, cousins and natives of Woodbury, then residing in the "New Hampshire Grants," and on the demand of the former, in the "name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress," the commander of the fort rubbed his eyes in astonishment and yielded the fortress. Neither the demeanor of the man, the boldness of his message, nor the nature of his authority could be gainsaid for a moment. This post, and that of Crown Point, which was imme-

* In placing the name of Ethan Allen in the list of *natives* of Woodbury, the writer is well aware that the honor of having been his birthplace has been claimed by several other towns. Litchfield, Cornwall, and Salisbury have been competitors in this contest. It is very certain, from an examination of every scrap of evidence that has ever been found, that there can be no competitor with Woodbury, except Litchfield, and Litchfield has only this to show, that on the first page of the first volume of its town records, thirteen years after the birth of General Allen, its date is recorded, with other Allen entries. All there is of this consists in the fact that Allen's grandmother, with some children, had removed from the country to Litchfield, his father, Joseph, included. Joseph married Mary Baker, of Woodbury, at Woodbury, March 11, 1736–37, nearly four years after he had sold his last rod of land in Litchfield; and Gen. Ethan married Mary Brownson, of Woodbury, at Woodbury, June 25, 1762, and was the owner of land in Woodbury some years after this. For a careful statement of the proof as to Gen. Allen's place of birth, the writer refers to the first volume of his "History of Ancient Woodbury," pages 411 to 416. In view of the facts there stated there can be no doubt that Woodbury was Allen's birthplace.

diately taken by Col. Warner, being thus acquired, Connecticut was obliged to garrison, and in 1775 sent one thousand men for this purpose, eight companies of whom were from the limits of this ancient town, containing at least one hundred and fifty men, eighty of whose names are still preserved. The garrisons were placed under the command of Col. Hinman, of Woodbury. Is it then vainglorious in her sons if to-day they claim it to be essentially a Woodbury affair? Truly to her brave children must be awarded the palm for securing this opening victory to the American arms.

Woodbury was noted for the vigilance with which it watched the movements of the Tories within its borders, of whom it had a few, as well as for its active co-operation in everything necessary to carry on the great struggle, which had now begun in good earnest. A committee of inspection and observation of the conduct of the inhabitants of the town was appointed, consisting of thirty of its chief men, and undoubted patriots, which exercised its functions during the whole war, vacancies in the board being filled from time to time by the town. The duties which this committee were obliged to perform were of the most delicate and difficult nature, and constituted such an oversight and interference in men's private affairs as could only be justified by such a case of emergency as was then existing. But they were men in whom all had confidence, and upon whom entire dependence could be placed in times of difficulty and danger.

During the first two years of the war the larger part of the militia, which comprised all the able-bodied men from the age of sixteen to fifty, had been called to serve at various posts and on various expeditions a great part of the time. Early in 1777 enlistments for three years or during the war were called for, and the quota for each town was established. It was a severe levy on the already weakened state of the town. But it met the call with a ready zeal and undaunted perseverance. Large bounties were offered to those who would enlist, and heavy taxes were laid on the inhabitants who were not liable to do duty or did not enlist in the army. Another arrangement, besides increased wages, held out by the town to induce men to enlist, was a provision which required it to support their families during their absence in their country's service, and committees were annually appointed to carry this provision into effect. From a report to the General Assembly at the close of the war, in 1783, we learn that nearly three thousand pounds worth of provisions had in this manner been furnished to soldiers' families during the war. Woodbury was also a prominent point for collecting supplies of provisions for the army. The streets of the village from the First Congregational church to the soldiers' monument were often piled high on either side with barrels and hogsheads of pork, beef, lard, flour, and other military stores for the use of the army. Nor was the supply of clothing of every kind less profuse in quantity for the wants of the soldiers of the town. In March, 1778, clothing to the value of more than one thousand dollars was forwarded to them at one time. Besides the provisions thus furnished by the town for the army during the war, large quantities were purchased of the inhabitants by Shadrach Osborn, of Woodbury, who was assistant commissary of purchases, and also issuing commissary. From his accounts and other sources we learn that more than half a million dollars' worth of supplies was furnished by this town towards the grand amount necessary to achieve our country's independence. This is a showing of which any town may be justly proud.

Such was the care of the town to support and defend those nearest and dearest to the brave men who were manfully fighting the battles, and consecrating with their blood every battle-field of their country. Such was the anxious care for the soldiers themselves. Those who went forth to war suffered extreme hardships, in common with their brethren from other parts of the country; and those who remained at home suffered hardships hardly less severe, in the heavy taxes necessary to pay for the soldiers' bounties, and for the support of their families, while their own business was crippled and nearly ruined.

All this was accomplished under the pressure of most unparalleled financial difficulties. The Continental money, by means of British counterfeiting and the unavoidable loss of credit, arising from so long and sanguinary a struggle, constantly depreciated, and at last became nearly valueless. So great was the depreciation that, when the soldiers of the Continental army were discharged, after the peace of 1783, many of them were forced to beg their way home, their wages for a service so long and weary being scarcely sufficient to purchase them a dinner.

But Woodbury, in a far more important manner, contributed towards a successful issue of the dispute with Great Britain. This was accomplished by sending large numbers of her best sons to the field of battle. In the number and valor of her troops it is believed that few towns of similar territorial and numerical strength can vie with her. Their heroic deeds should grace a bright page of our country's history. During the course of the war more than sixteen hundred of her patriotic sons went forth to "do battle for their country." At the commencement of the war, Col. Hinman's, or the Thirteenth Regiment of militia, comprised only the three towns of Woodbury, Kent, and New Milford, and all these were within the limits of the original Indian deed. Ancient Woodbury furnished eight out of the twelve companies that composed it, and the number of soldiers furnished from them for the Continental army, in 1775, exclusive of the company that marched in the "Lexington alarm," was at least one hundred and fifty, as that was the number whose "poll-taxes" were abated that year by the General Assembly on account of their service. At least an equal number

between the ages of eighteen and twenty-one must have been in the ranks, who had no poll-taxes to be abated.

The sun of 1776, although our armies had been successful the preceding year, arose clouded and in gloom. "The note of preparation" was sounded through the land. There was a "hurrying to and fro" throughout the country on business of the most solemn import, affecting the dearest interests in life. In June one-fourth of the able-bodied men between the ages of sixteen and fifty years in the territory were drafted or enlisted. In August, after the evacuation of Boston and the occupation of New York by the British, the entire militia of Connecticut, west of the river of that name, at the request of Gen. Washington, was ordered to New York. The Woodbury companies were called out on the 10th, mustered on the 11th, and marched on the 12th for their place of destination. The number of officers and soldiers on the military rolls at this time was five hundred and sixty-four, all of whom but thirty-nine marched at the call of their commanders. Besides these there were two hundred and eighty-four men in the Continental army by enlistment, making the number of men in actual service, from this single town, at that time, eight hundred and seventy-three. The entire population of Ancient Woodbury, by a census taken that year, amounted to only five thousand three hundred and twenty-five souls, so that nearly one-fifth of the population, counting men, women, and children, were fighting for the freedom of their firesides. This "raw militia" was present in the unfortunate operations on Long Island, towards the close of this year, and in Washington's retreat from New York, soon after which the men were discharged. One would think that it would be impossible to arouse and lead forth to battle, at a moment's warning, all the able-bodied men in the militia of a town in such a manner as this, but the interests at stake were great, and the most prominent and popular men in the community were in the movement heart and hand. The officers addressed the soldiers in the most urgent and patriotic language, and even the pulpit lent its powerful aid to the cause by prayers to the Almighty, by volunteering to go with them on their campaigns in the capacity of chaplain, as did Mr. Wildman, of Southbury Society, on one occasion. Besides these influences, another aided the Revolutionary fathers of this town. Previous to the action at White Plains, the soldiers of Woodbury had been remarkably fortunate. Scarcely one had been killed or wounded, insomuch it had become a common remark, "the enemy's bullets could not hit the Woodbury boys." In consequence of this feeling of security enlistments went on briskly, and to it, in part, is to be attributed the large number of soldiers who volunteered to go into the service. In that scene of misery at the "Sugar-House" in New York, and the inhuman cruelties there inflicted, Woodbury had some representatives. With so large a number of men in the service, it could not fail to be represented in every field of battle of the eventful struggle in which our freedom was secured and the mother-country humbled in the dust.

The campaign of 1777 opened with an invasion of Connecticut on the part of the enemy, an event long feared by our people. Troops were called for to defend the coasts, and Col. Moseley's regiment marched to Fairfield. In April there was a sudden call for troops to go to Danbury, as the British were burning the houses and destroying the property of the inhabitants. The alarm-lists and militia of Woodbury were put in motion, and some of the soldiers, including Hon. William Edmond, afterwards a judge of the Superior Court, and one of the greatest geniuses this State has ever produced, were wounded. Col. Joel Hinman was also wounded at the same moment in which Gen. Wooster received his mortal wound, at a little distance from him. The ball remained in the groin of Col. Hinman for the long period of thirty-three years, when it was extracted by Dr. Anthony B. Burritt, Sr.

One of the guns used on this occasion is still in existence, which, as is seen by the manufacturer's date on the barrel, was made in 1624, two hundred and fifty-seven years ago. It has been handed down from father to son from Capt. John Minor, the pioneer, to Horace H. Minor, the present owner. It was used in the Pequot, and all the French and Indian wars, and in the war of the Revolution. It is said to have caused, first and last, the death of forty red men, and from this circumstance has been familiarly known as the "forty-Indian gun."

It was during this attack, as the British were approaching the village, that Mr. Luther Holcomb, entirely alone, rode up on a hill in front of the enemy, and waving his sword and turning his head as though he was addressing an army behind him, gave, in a voice of thunder, the somewhat imposing command, "*Halt, the whole universe! Break off by kingdoms!*" As this was rather a formidable force to encounter in battle array, and more especially as it had the advantage of position, the enemy halted, brought forward their cannon, and sent out flanking parties to make discoveries. Upon this the "Kingdoms of the universe" quietly subsided, and Mr. Holcomb made good his retreat. He did not deem it prudent to see whether "one man could chase a thousand, and two put ten thousand to flight."

In May one-fourth of the Thirteenth Regiment was ordered to Horseneck, numbering about one hundred and fifty men. In the battle of Bennington, under the brave Col. Warner, of Woodbury, his friends and neighbors did good service. Two hundred and forty men answered to Gen. Washington's draft for Peekskill. In September, the regular army being called to reinforce Gen. Washington, one-half of the militia was drafted to go to Peekskill, under Gen. Putnam. Not far from three hundred men marched from Wood-

bury on this occasion, exclusive of the entire company of "Light-Horse" under the command of Maj. Thomas Bull, which was also ordered to the same destination. The attentive student of history will see at a glance how much greater was the number from Woodbury than from other towns, when he considers how small was the whole number in the service. The exact number of the three years' enlistments is not known, but is believed to be at least three hundred. At the glorious and memorable victory of Saratoga, Woodbury had a large body of men, who fully sustained the high character for skill and bravery which they had previously earned.

In the early part of 1778 it became necessary to draft one hundred and five men to fill the town's quota of three years' men. The fear of the smallpox, which prevailed at all of the military posts, and other causes, had retarded enlistments. It was not strange, under the painful circumstances and sad reverses of the close of 1777, when the troops under Washington had worn out their shoes and clothing, and could be tracked in their marches by the blood of their feet, that new recruits were obtained with difficulty. It was emphatically the midnight of the Revolution. But the States having, at this juncture, framed and accepted "articles of confederation," and being aided by the French, the war was vigorously prosecuted in all directions.

In February, 1779, the whole militia under Col. Moseley, and the regiment of "Light-Horse" under Maj. Bull, were ordered to Norwalk, and in May one hundred men from the Thirteenth Regiment were ordered to Horseneck, fifty-seven of whom were from Capt. Leavenworth's company. It was during these occurrences that Gen. Putnam made his famous "escape" at Horseneck, by spurring his horse, when hotly pursued, down a steep precipice at full gallop.

During the winter of 1780 the troops had suffered greatly in their quarters for want of food and clothing. They were paid off in Continental money, and with it they could buy neither food nor clothing. In this emergency the town, in its great solicitude, offered a bounty of forty-five pounds in silver for each recruit, and dispatched to the suffering soldiers in the "Connecticut line" nearly seven thousand articles of clothing of which they had the most pressing need, among which were about two thousand pairs of shoes. At this period of the war the prospects of the country were gloomy in the extreme. Only the most hopeful could see relief in the dark aspect of the forbidding future. Successive defeats and rampant toryism disheartened the people at the South, and the treason of Arnold, the uninterrupted drain of men and money, producing poverty and distress, chilled the hopes of the patriots at the North.

Yet in August of this year Washington conceived the plan of taking New York from the enemy, and consequently desired a force that would not be constantly leaving him by expiration of service. He therefore suggested the enlisting of a body of "volunteers to serve expressly till New York should be taken," and to be called on for no other service. Instantly twenty-two men from this town left their labors, enrolled themselves for this purpose, and reported themselves to their captains. Three of them were cousins of Col. Ethan Allen, of the Revolutionary stock. The names of those noble, fearless patriots, who could forget the call of all other duties, the ties of affection, the sacred delights of their cherished firesides and household joys, to go to the aid of their country, are still preserved. Many times before during that year had they responded to the call of their beloved chief, and only a few days before this they had returned from an arduous tour of service. Four hundred and forty out of four hundred and eighty, the whole number in the regiment, had been on duty. But nothing could crush the indomitable energies of those sturdy, unselfish men, unselfish in the highest sense of the term. History does not show a brighter example of lofty and sublime devotion to the country's weal!

In 1781 thirty men were added to the Continental line, and in 1782 twenty-eight more. This proved to be the last time the town was called upon to show its devotion to the interests of the country during the war for independence. It has been seen that the efforts of the town to subserve the good cause began to grow weaker and weaker, as the strength of its soldiers wasted away before the pestilence and the deadly struggle in the field of battle, and its wealth disappeared under the ever-fresh levies of supplies for the army. It would seem that, overwhelmed with debt as the country then was, it could hardly have held out much longer. But, however that might have been, it seems that a kind Providence had designed, in His wisdom, to spare them the trial. To Him "who tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" it seemed good to say to pride, power, and oppression, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther."

Early next year, just eight years after the battle of Lexington, Great Britain made propositions for peace, and hostilities terminated. Many soldiers of Woodbury were present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis, which virtually closed the war. The eyes of these survivors of a ruthless warfare beheld a glad sight on the morn of the 19th of October, when in solemn silence, not amid the smoke and carnage of the battle-field, they saw the brave Gen. Lincoln receive the sword of Lord Cornwallis,—the strength and glory of the British army on this side of the ocean broken and destroyed. Well might the news of this auspicious event spread universal joy, as it did, throughout the country. Well might all hearts unite in praise and thanksgiving to God for this signal blessing, which was to successfully terminate our struggle for independence. It was not inappropriate that Washington ordered divine service to be performed throughout the army, and that Congress proceeded in solemn proces-

sion to the house of God to acknowledge its grateful sense of this special favor.

But this great boon had been obtained by dangers, and toil, and miseries, with scarcely a parallel in the annals of mankind. The blood of the dwellers in these fair vales, and in each town and hamlet in our land, was shed like water on every glorious battle-field of our country, from the skirmish at Lexington to the ever-memorable siege of Yorktown, from the sad massacre of the fair and poetic vale of Wyoming to the field of honor on the heights of Saratoga. Their worldly goods, so dearly earned, were freely offered on the altars of their country's good. Hunger, cold, privation of every sort, were cheerfully endured; every tie which nature holds dear, and which binds the hearts of men in conjugal, paternal, or fraternal bands to the familiar hearth-stone, were sundered at the call of our suffering country in her hour of need and of peril. They went forth with bounding hearts, and athletic, manly forms. Many of them found honored graves in various parts of our land, and many more returned with dire diseases, mutilated frames, and shattered health, the merest wrecks of what they were, to the firesides that had missed their presence for months and years. But the result of their labors was glorious beyond expectation, or even the dreams of the most hopeful. They wrought well. A redeemed and widely extended people now rejoices in the result of their toils and sufferings. Many long years have rolled their slow course away since the thrilling scenes of the Revolution were enacted, but they live engraved on the hearts of a grateful and happy posterity. The heroic events of that important period, the immortal deeds of our fathers, shall live, too, on the brightest page of history, while thought shall endure, or the recollection of human greatness remain. If *there be* "a recompense of reward" for those who do well, surely our patriot sires have long since entered on a bright fruition!

CHAPTER LXXVI.

WOODBURY (Continued).

List of Public Officers in Ancient Woodbury—Representatives, 1684–1881—List of Soldiers in Fort William Henry Alarm—List of Soldiers in the Revolutionary War—List of Soldiers in the War of 1812—Woodbury's Roll of Honor, War of the Rebellion, 1861-65—Alphabetical List of the Soldiers of Woodbury in the War of the Rebellion.

PUBLIC OFFICERS OF WOODBURY.

MEMBER OF CONGRESS.

Nathaniel Smith, 1795–99.

JUDGE OF THE SUPERIOR COURT.

Nathaniel Smith, 1806–19.

JUDGES OF THE COUNTY COURT.

Col. William Preston, 1751–54; Daniel Sherman, 1786–91; Charles B. Phelps, 1850–53.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

William Cothren, 1851–52; Josiah G. Minor, 1865–71; Alfred Birch, 1874–77.

ROLL OF ASSISTANTS AND SENATORS.

Assistants were magistrates, who constituted the upper house of the Assembly, and, in early times, were the Supreme Court of the State. They were the leading men of their times.

John Sherman, 1713–23; Nathaniel Smith, 1799–1805; Noah B. Benedict, 1816–18.

SENATORS.

Nehemiah C. Sanford, 1833–34; Matthew Minor, Jr., 1837; Charles B. Phelps, 1843; William Cothren, 1855;* Daniel Curtiss, 1866; James Huntington, 1877–79.

JUSTICES OF THE QUORUM.

John Minor, 1684–1719; John Sherman, 1684–1728; Col. Joseph Minor, 1725–39; Col. William Preston, 1740–51; Noah Hinman, 1754–59; Increase Moseley, 1755–80; Daniel Sherman, 1761–86.

JUDGES AND CLERKS OF PROBATE FOR THE DISTRICT OF WOODBURY.

From the first settlement of the colony of Connecticut to 1666, probate business was done by the Court of Assistants and the General Court. In 1666 County Courts were established, and probate business was done by them till October, 1698, when Probate Courts were first established. There were but four counties in the State till 1726, viz., Hartford, New Haven, New London, and Fairfield. The probate districts corresponded in name and extent to the counties, till October, 1719, when three new districts were constituted, viz., Guilford, Windham, and Woodbury. The probate districts, including the original four, now number eighty-seven. The first court in Woodbury District was held Feb. 2, 1719–20. It included all the settled part of the present county of Litchfield, and Waterbury, in New Haven County. Litchfield district was set off in 1742, Waterbury in 1779, New Milford in 1787, Washington in 1832, and Roxbury in 1842. The district now includes Woodbury, Southbury, and Bethlehem.

JUDGES.

Capt. John Sherman, 1719–28; Col. Joseph Minor, 1728–58; Daniel Sherman, Esq., 1758–95; Nathan Preston, Esq., 1795–1805; Noah B. Benedict, Esq., 1805–16; John Strong, Jr., Esq., 1816–18; Nathan Preston, Esq., 1818–22;† Charles B. Phelps, Esq., 1823–34; John Strong, Jr., Esq., 1834;‡ Charles B. Phelps, Esq., 1835–38; Nathaniel B. Smith Esq., 1838–42; Charles B. Phelps, Esq., 1842–44; Leman B. Sprague, Esq., 1844–45; Thomas Bull, Esq., 1845–46; Charles B. Phelps, Esq., 1846–47; Thomas Bull, Esq., 1847–49; Charles B. Phelps, Esq., 1849–

* Mr. Cothren's title to his seat was contested during the session by Abraham Beecher. Sixty-four imperfect ballots were cast, that were *intended* for Mr. Cothren, which he offered to prove. But the Senate refused to hear evidence of the *intention* of the voters, which gave the seat to Mr. Beecher by sixteen majority. Since then, it is believed that the practice in the several States and in Congress has been to allow the *intention* of voters to govern. The last election of Governor Jewell was determined by taking the testimony of all the voters of one of the wards in New Haven. In 1877 the rule of *intention* was allowed in the case of Senator Hills, of Hartford, and gave him the seat.

† The duties of probate judge were performed from this time till May, 1823, by John Kingsbury, Esq., of Waterbury district, by statutory provision.

‡ Holbrook Curtiss, Esq., of Watertown district, held jurisdiction till May, 1835.

58;* Lewis Judd, Esq., 1858–60; Thomas Bull, Esq., 1860–61; James Huntington, Esq., 1861.

CLERKS.

Rev. Anthony Stoddard, 1716–59; Gideon Walker, Esq., 1759–78; Daniel Sherman, Jr., 1778–94; Nathan Preston, Esq., 1794–95; Noah B. Benedict, Esq., 1795–1805; Matthew Minor, Jr., Esq., 1805–16; Judson Blackman, 1816–18; Nathan Preston, Jr., 1818–33; Edward M. Phelps, 1833–34; Thomas Bull, Esq., 1834–45; William Cothren, 1845; David S. Bull, 1845–58; Alonzo N. Lewis, Charles B. Phelps, 1858; Thomas M. Thompson, 1859; James Huntington, 1859–60; Charles Betts, 1860–61; George H. Peck, 1861–65; Lucien Parker, 1865–67; Frederick A. Walker, 1867–69; Arthur D. Warner, 1869–73; Joseph J. Brothnell, 1873–76; Frederick A. Walker, 1876–78; George F. Shelton, 1878.

STATE'S ATTORNEY FOR LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

James Huntington, from June, 1875, to ——.

REGISTERS, OR TOWN CLERKS OF WOODBURY.

Capt. John Minor, 1672–1702; John Sherman, Esq., 1702–27; Col. Joseph Minor, 1727–55; Gideon Walker, Esq., 1755–80; Peter Gilchrist, 1780–82; Nathan Preston, 1783–1822; Leman Sherman, 1822–31; Matthew Minor, Jr., 1831–39; Lewis Judd, 1839–46; Elijah Sherman, 1846–47; Lewis Judd, 1847–51; Elijah Sherman, 1851–52; Lewis Judd, 1852–58; Robert Peck, 1858–67; Willis A. Strong, 1867–72; William A. Gordon, 1872–76; Anson A. Root, 1876.

In the year 1797 the post-office was established.

POSTMASTERS.

Dr. Daniel Huntington, 1797–1814; John P. Marshall, 1814–17; William Perry, 1817–22; Leman Sherman, 1822–31; Charles B. Phelps, 1831–41; Andrew Root, 1841–44; Charles H. Webb, 1844–49; John Marvin, 1849–50; Charles B. Crafts, 1850–53; Gilead H. Smith, 1853; George P. Allen, 1853–61; William E. Woodruff, 1861–67; Frederick A. Walker, 1867; Stanley E. Beardsley, 1867–69; William E. Woodruff, 1869–77;† Frederick A. Walker, 1877.

MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, AUGUST, 1818.

Daniel Bacon, Esq., Nathaniel Perry, M.D.

MEMBERS OF THE CONVENTION OF CONNECTICUT, JAN. 3, 1788, FOR THE RATIFICATION OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

Hon. Daniel Sherman, Woodbury.
Dr. Samuel Orton, Woodbury.
Benjamin Hinman, Esq., Southbury.
John Whittlesey, Esq., Washington.
Daniel N. Brinsmade, Esq., Washington.
Moses Hawley, Bethlehem.

All the above voted in favor of ratifying the constitution.

REPRESENTATIVES, 1684–1881.

Woodbury was settled in 1672, made a town in 1674, but was not represented in the General Court till 1684. The following is a roll of the representatives to the present time.

1684–86.—Capt. John Minor, Lieut. Joseph Judson.
1687.—Capt. John Minor.
1688.—Andross' usurpation.
1689.—Capt. John Minor, Israel Curtis.
1690.—No choice.
1691.—Lieut. Israel Curtis, Capt. John Minor.
1692–93.—Lieut. Israel Curtis.
1694–96.—Capt. John Minor, Lieut. Israel Curtis.
1697.—Capt. John Minor.
1698.—Thomas Minor, John Minor.
1699.—Israel Curtis, John Sherman.
1700.—John Sherman.
1701.—No choice.
1702.—Samuel Jenner.
1703.—John Minor, Israel Curtiss.
1704.—John Sherman, Israel Curtiss.
1705.—John Sherman, Israel Curtiss, John Minor.
1706.—John Minor, John Sherman.
1707.—John Sherman.
1708.—John Minor, John Sherman.
1709.—John Mitchell, John Minor, John Sherman.
1710.—John Sherman.
1711.—John Sherman (Speaker), Benjamin Hinman.
1712.—John Sherman (Speaker), Joseph Minor, Titus Hinman.
1713.—Joseph Minor, Titus Hinman.
1714.—Titus Hinman, William Preston, Joseph Minor.
1715.—Joseph Minor, John Curtiss, Thomas Judd, John Hoskins.
1716.—Capt. Titus Hinman, Joseph Minor.
1717.—Joseph Minor, William Preston, John Curtiss.
1718.—Joseph Minor, Stephen Curtiss, Capt. Thomas Judd, Timothy Stanley.
1719.—Capt. Titus Hinman, Joseph Minor, John Judson, Benjamin Hickock.
1720.—Joseph Minor, Zachariah Walker, Capt. Titus Hinman.
1721.—William Preston, John Judson, Joseph Minor, John Curtiss.
1722–23.—Joseph Minor, Thomas Knowles, William Preston, Ebenezer Warner.
1724.—Capt. William Preston, Ephraim Minor, Capt. Joseph Minor.
1725.—Joseph Judson, Andrew Hinman, Capt. Joseph Minor, William Preston.
1726.—Capt. Joseph Minor, Adino Strong, Capt. William Preston.
1727.—Capt. Joseph Minor, Henry Castle, William Preston, Andrew Hinman.
1728.—Capt. Joseph Minor, Capt. William Preston, Andrew Hinman.
1729.—Joseph Minor, William Preston, Henry Castle, Andrew Hinman.
1730.—Joseph Minor, William Preston, William Judd.
1731.—Joseph Minor, Noah Hinman, William Preston.
1732–33.—Joseph Minor, William Preston.
1734.—John Curtiss, Ephraim Minor.
1735.—John Curtiss, Ephraim Minor, William Preston, Noah Hinman.
1736.—Joseph Judson, Andrew Hinman, Joseph Minor, Noah Hinman.
1737.—William Preston, Noah Hinman.
1738.—Capt. William Preston, Andrew Hinman, Joseph Minor.
1739.—William Preston, Noah Hinman, Capt. Thomas Knowles, Andrew Hinman.
1740.—Capt. William Preston, Capt. Andrew Hinman, Knell Mitchell, Richard Bronson.
1741.—Noah Hinman, Knell Mitchell, William Preston.
1742.—Samuel Minor, Daniel Curtiss, Noah Hinman.
1743–44.—William Preston, Noah Hinman.
1745.—Col. Joseph Minor, Col. William Preston.
1746.—Col. William Preston, Noah Hinman.
1747–48.—Col. William Preston, Noah Hinman, Caleb Martin, Benjamin Hicox.
1749.—William Preston, Noah Hinman, Samuel Minor, Eleazur Hinman.
1750.—Noah Hinman, Samuel Minor, Benjamin Hicox.
1751.—Samuel Minor, Benjamin Hicox, Increase Moseley.
1752.—Noah Hinman, Samuel Minor, Increase Moseley.
1753.—Samuel Minor, Increase Moseley.
1754.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley.
1755.—Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Stiles, Increase Moseley.
1756.—Increase Moseley, Benjamin Stiles, Samuel Minor.
1757.—Daniel Sherman, Elisha Stoddard, Benjamin Hinman.
1758.—Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Hicox.
1759.—Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Hicox, Col. Benjamin Hinman.
1760–61.—Daniel Sherman, Col. Benjamin Hinman.
1762.—Daniel Sherman, Col. Benjamin Hinman, Benjamin Stiles.
1763–66.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley.
1767.—Increase Moseley, Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Hinman.
1768.—Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Hinman.
1769–71.—Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Stiles.
1772.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley.
1773.—Daniel Sherman, Edward Hinman, Increase Moseley.
1774–76.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley.
1777.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley, Benjamin Hinman.‡

* Judge Phelps having become disqualified by age to hold the office, Mr. Lewis Judd, who was not a lawyer, was elected, with the understanding that Judge Phelps should continue to discharge the duties of the office during his life, which he did.

† William Cothren had charge of the office as bondsman from Mr. Woodruff's death to Mr. Walker's appointment.

‡ Five sessions this year.

1778.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley, Andrew Graham, Benjamin Hinman.
1779–80.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley, Benjamin Hinman.
1781.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley.
1782.—Increase Moseley, Hezekiah Thompson, Daniel Sherman.
1783.—Daniel Sherman, Increase Moseley.
1784.—Hezekiah Thompson, Increase Moseley.
1785–86.—Daniel Sherman, Benjamin Hinman.
1787.—Benjamin Hinman, David Ambler, Daniel Sherman.
1788–89.—Daniel Sherman, Hezekiah Thompson, David Hurd.
1790.—Daniel Sherman, Nathaniel Smith.
1791.—Daniel Sherman, Nathan Preston, Nathaniel Smith.
1792.—Nathaniel Smith, Shadrach Osborne, Nathan Preston.
1793.—Nathaniel Smith, Nathan Preston.
1794.—Samuel Orton, Curtiss Hurd, Nathaniel Smith, Shadrach Osborne.
1795.—Nathaniel Smith, Shadrach Osborne, Nathan Preston.
1796.—David Tallman, Phineas Smith, Noah B. Benedict.
1797.—Nathan Preston, Elijah Sherman.
1798.—Elijah Sherman, Noah B. Benedict.
1799.—Garwood H. Cunningham, Reuben Mitchell.
1800.—Reuben Mitchell, John Clark, Noah B. Benedict.
1801.—Nathan Preston, John Clark, Garwood H. Cunningham.
1802.—Nathan Preston, John Clark, William Hawley, Elijah Sherman.
1803.—John Strong, Reuben Mitchell.
1804.—Elijah Sherman, Reuben Mitchell, Noah B. Benedict.
1805.—Nathaniel Perry, Samuel Walker, William Hawley.
1806.—Nathan Preston, Elijah Sherman, Reuben Mitchell, John Strong.
1807.—Elijah Sherman, Nathan Preston, John Strong, Noah B. Benedict.
1808.—John Strong, Matthew Minor, Noah B. Benedict.
1809.—John Strong, Noah B. Benedict.
1810.—Noah B. Bendict, Matthew Minor, Nathaniel Bacon, Nathaniel Lamson.
1811.—Nathaniel Lamson, Noah B. Benedict, Nathaniel Perry, Daniel Bacon.
1812.—John Strong, Nathaniel Bacon.
1813.—Nathaniel Bacon, John Strong, Jr., Nathan Preston, Nathaniel Perry.
1814.—Daniel Bacon, Reuben Martin.
1815.—Nathaniel Perry, Philo Murray, Daniel Bacon, Elijah Daily.
1816.—Nathan Preston, Reuben Martin, Daniel Bacon, Nathaniel Perry.
1817.—John P. Marshall, Elijah Sherman, Jr., Nathaniel Perry, Jesse Minor.
1818.—Nathan Preston, Philo Murray, John P. Marshall, Elijah Sherman, Jr.

Under the Constitution.

1819.—Reuben Martin, Nathan Preston.
1820.—Nathaniel Perry, Daniel Bacon.
1821.—Daniel Bacon, Samuel Steele.
1822.—Daniel Bacon, William Drakeley.
1823.—William Drakeley, Chauncey Crafts.
1824.—William Drakeley, Samuel Steele.
1825.—John Strong, Jr., Jeremiah Peck.
1826.—John Strong, Jr., Peter F. Peck.
1827.—Noah B. Benedict, Daniel Bacon.
1828.—John Brush, Nathaniel B. Smith.
1829.—Harvey Morris, Samuel Steele.
1830.—Nehemiah C. Sandford, Matthew Minor, Jr.
1831.—Charles B. Phelps, Trent Camp.
1832.—Matthew Minor, Jr., Gideon B. Botsford.
1833.—Matthew Minor, Jr., Jeremiah Peck.
1834.—Gideon B. Botsford, Trent Camp.
1835.—Harvey Morriss, John Judson.
1836.—Peter F. Peck, Wm. H. Bacon.
1837.—Charles B. Phelps, Elmore Judson.
1838.—Harvey Morriss, Nathaniel Preston.
1839.—Hermon Stoddard, Farnham Patchen.
1840.—John Judson, Charles Booth.
1841.—No choice.
1842.—Phineas S. Bradley, Lewis B. Candee.
1843.—Daniel Curtiss, Stephen Atwood.
1844.—Daniel Curtiss.
1845.—Thomas Bull, John Abernethy.
1846.—Daniel Bacon, Charles P. Strong.
1847.—Nathaniel B. Smith, Reuben H. Hotchkiss.
1848.—William B. Hotchkiss, Barlow Russell.
1849.—Willys Lambert, Silas Clark.
1850.—Monroe C. Sherman, Jason Parker.
1851.—Bennet A. Sherman, Josiah G. Minor.
1852.—Reuben H. Hotchkiss, Charles B. Phelps.
1853.—Solomon Strong, Alexander Gordon.
1854.—Truman H. Judson, David S. Bull.
1855.—Lewis Judd, Truman Minor.
1856.—Asahel W. Mitchell, Benjamin Fabrique.
1857.—George B. Lewis, Elijah D. Judson.
1858.—David H. Curtiss, Walker S. Seeley.
1859.—Anthony C. Strong, David C. Bacon.
1860.—Charles Millard, Philo M. Trowbridge.
1861.—Nathaniel B. Smith, Joseph F. Walker.
1862.—Charles H. Webb, Willis A. Strong.
1863.—Benjamin Fabrique, Thomas Root.
1864.—Timothy C. Bacon, Benjamin Fabrique.
1865.—Daniel Curtiss, John Abernethy.
1866.—David C. Porter, Henry S. Curtiss.
1867.—Nathaniel Smith, John Churchill.
1868.—John Churchill, Horace D. Curtiss.
1869.—Edwin Roberts, Robert Peck.
1870.—George P. Crane, Joseph T. Capewell.
1871.—Walter S. Curtiss, Charles Isbell.
1872.—Charles C. Mitchell, Nathan Warner.
1873.—William Smith, A. V. R. Abbott.
1874–75.—James Huntington, Willis A. Strong.
1876.—Grandison Beardsley, Asahel W. Mitchell.
1877.—James G. Curtiss, John W. Judson.
1878.—Charles H. Percey, John T. Salmons.
1879.—Horace H. Minor, Homer S. Tomlinson.
1880.—James H. Linsley, John T. Salmons.
1881.—Robert I. Drakeley, George F. Morris.

FORT WILLIAM HENRY ALARM.

Capt. Ebenezer Downs' Company.

In August, 1757, there was an alarm for the relief of Fort William Henry, near Lake George. The persons named below marched for that fort on this occasion, and were gone about three weeks.

Capt. Ebenezer Downs, Lieut. Gideon Stoddard, Lieut. Matthew Mitchell, Sergt. Jo. Hicock, Sergt. Return Strong, Jedediah Hurd, Thomas Knowles, Joseph Washburn, Daniel King, Gideon Tuttle, Gideon Curtiss, Robert Potter, John Calhoun, Selah Strong, Thaddeus Lacey, Gideon Hollister, Joseph Reny, Eldad King, Obadiah Wheeler, Timothy Allen, Benajah Hawley, John Stoddard, Timothy Walker, Nathan Hine, Benjamin Warner, Carpenter Sandford, Samuel Hurd, Samuel Knowles, Abner Mallory, Reuben Hurlbut, Benajah King, Nathan Hurd, Tilley Blakesley, Nathaniel Minor, Bushnell Benedict, Timothy Turrell, Daniel Sherman, Thaddeus Curtiss, Gideon Hicock, Benjamin Sandford, Reuben Castle, Reuben Hinman, Samuel Minor, Daniel Hicock, Enos Hawley, Peter Castle, Ebenezer Hurlbut, Daniel Judson, James Durkee, Jesse Roots, Samuel Hinman, William Hopson, Peleg Stone, Thomas Roots, Benjamin Prime, Seth Minor, James Morey, David Crissey, John Reynolds, Joseph Burch, Noah Frisbie, Ezekiel Baker, John Hunt, Josiah Bassett, Josiah Judson, John Bassett, Samuel Galpin, Daniel Hurlbut, Gideon Bristol, Phineas Potter, Gideon Bronson, Edward Smith, Aner Bronson, David Hicock, David Johnson, Elisha Stoddard, Robert Edmond, Matthew Dutton, David Hurd, Gideon Squire.

Capt. Wait Hinman's Company, in the Same Alarm.

Capt. Wait Hinman, Lieut. John Hinman, Lieut. Ephraim Baker, David Martin, Elijah Hurlbut, Joseph Perry, Benajah Hinman, David Pouter, Samuel Wheeler, Elizur Mitchell, Amos Hicock, Daniel Wheeler, Edward Lake, Edward Frisbie, John Hurlbut, Mitchell Horn, Lemuel Castle, Timothy Fuller, Ephraim Baldwin, Gideon Holley, John Jackson, Nathaniel Sandford, Timothy Judson, Zechariah Walker, Benjamin Eastman, Gideon Munn, Israel Sumner, Noah Tuttle, Samuel Castle, William Baldwin, Deliverance Keine, William Black, Samuel Judson, Amos Martin, Abiel Tomlinson, Daniel Minor, David Barnum, Abraham Brownson, Charles Smith, Daniel Cressey, Elihu Smith, Joseph Gilbert, Benjamin Galpin, David Stiles, Elijah Brownson, Graham Lake, John Atwell, Noah Hurlbut, Titus Beach, William Edmond, Ichabod Tuttle, Gideon Walker, John Corday, Remember Baker, Timothy Case, Alisha Moseley, Isaac Bush, Jehial Post, Joseph Hurlbut, Robert Thomas,

Thomas Minor, Zachariah Weller, Hezekiah Noble, Charles Strong, David Durkee, David Hinman, Daniel Wheeler, Hezekiah Thompson, Anthony Stoddard, David Foot, Daniel Read, Abiel Mitchell, Judah Durkee, David Calhoun, David Leavenworth, Eliphalet Clark, John Walker, Joseph Guthrie, Richard Bouden, Thaddeus Judson, Philemon Way, Israel Canfield, Ebenezer Hurlbut, Jonathan Royce, Samuel Logan, William Youngs, Samuel Koine, Nathan Martin, Justice Blakeley, Justice Gibbs, Samuel Curtiss, Thomas Durkee, James Nichols, Cole Weller.

LIST OF SOLDIERS IN THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR FROM WOODBURY.

It may be safely asserted that no town in Connecticut, or in New England, furnished a greater number of men in the war of the Revolution, in proportion to the number of its inhabitants, than the town of Woodbury. In 1776 every able-bodied man in this and the other western towns of Connecticut, between the ages of sixteen and sixty years, was marched to New York, by order of Gen. Washington, and Woodbury was during the entire war the headquarters of the recruiting service in Western Connecticut. No complete list of soldiers can be obtained. The following is the best that can now be had. It contains nearly one thousand names. A few in this list may have come here from other towns to enlist. Probably not far from fifteen hundred men went from this town during the course of the war.

Armstrong, Stephen.
Armstrong, James.
Allen, Capt. Parmely.
Allen, Nathaniel.
Arthur, James.
Avery, Benjamin.
Avery, Nathaniel.
Avery, Roger.
Arnold, Stephen.
Adge, Aner.
Atwood, Asa, shot in New York.
Atwood, Benjamin.
Abernethy, James.
Allien, Samuel.
Alfred, Samuel.
Avered, Reuben.
Ayer, Peter.
Austin, Caleb.
Aspinwal, Caleb.
Ambler, David.
Andrus, Lieut. Benjamin.
Andrus, Thomas.
Atwood, Elijah, Jr.
Averill, Col. Perry.
Baker, Phineas.
Baker, Lovewell.
Baker, Eldad.
Baker, Edward.
Baker, Nathan.
Baker, Thaddeus.
Baker, John.
Baker, John, Jr.
Baker, Capt. Remember, killed at St. John's by the Indians in 1775; his head was cut off and set upon a pole, and our people gave them a guinea to take it down, that they might bury it.
Bull, Maj. Thomas.
Brace, Joseph.
Bond, William.
Bassett, Samuel.
Bell, N.
Bell, Andrew.
Bell, Benjamin.
Bacon, Josiah.
Bacon, Gould.
Bacon, Jabez, Jr.
Blakesley, James.
Blakesley, Capt. Tilley.
Blakesley, Isaac.
Blakesley, Jonathan.
Blakesley, Ezra.
Blakesley, Samuel.
Blakesley, Joseph.
Bedeau, William, ruptured in action October, 1778.
Brinsmade, Hon. Daniel N.
Barney, Frederick.
Brinsmade, Zechariah; he was confined, with others, at Halifax in 1776, in a room, "among felons, thieves, and negroes," having been taken prisoner with Col. Ethan Allen, the preceding 25th of September, 1775, and lodged for a time in Halifax jail before transportation to England.
Bellamy, Jonathan, attorney; died of smallpox in 1777, in New Jersey.
Beemont, Friend.
Beemont, William.
Booth, Capt. James.
Booth, Abijah.
Booth, John.
Booth, Amos.
Booth, Joseph.
Booth, Aaron, taken prisoner; carried to England, and kept six years and eight months.
Banham, John.
Barlow, John.
Barlow, David.
Bunce, John, sick at Ticonderoga in 1775.
Bunce, Isaiah.
Brownson, Luman.
Brownson, Abel.
Brownson, Capt. Gideon.
Brownson, Ensign Cornelius.
Backus, Electus.
Brownson, Sergt. Abijah.
Brownson, Thomas.
Brownson, Abraham.
Brownson, Abraham, Jr.
Brewster, Jonas.
Brewster, Gideon.
Brewster, Morgan.
Burns, John.
Bird, Ebenezer.
Beardsley, Nathan.
Beardsley, John.
Beardsley, Henry.
Beardsley, Theodorus.
Beach, Curtiss.
Beach, John, was at first a Tory, and enlisted into the British service; was arrested, and tried at Derby; convicted, and pardoned on condition of enlisting to serve during the war.
Beach, Ambrose.
Bunnell, Frederick.
Bailey, Jonathan.
Brown, Asahel.
Brown, James.
Brown, Elijah, died at New York.
Buel, Benjamin.
Blois, Edward.
Bullard, Isaac.
Burton, Ensign Judson.
Burton, Robert.
Burton, Ephraim.
Burton, Jeremiah.
Burton, Asahel.
Burton, Daniel.
Burton, David.
Bondy, William.
Baldwin, Enos, Jr.
Baldwin, John, died in the Northern army.
Baldwin, Judah.
Baldwin, Nathan.
Baldwin, Asahel.
Barnes, Abraham, died in the army, 1781.
Barnes, Samuel.
Barnes, Simeon.
Barnes, Frederick.
Barnes, John.
Beers, Lieut. Nathan.
Beers, Zachariah.
Beers, Stephen.
Beers, Abner.
Beers, Silas.
Beers, Josiah.
Beers, Philo.
Beers, Lewis.
Belden, Asahel.
Belden, Enos.
Bates, Elias.
Bates, Ephraim.
Burritt, Samuel.
Burritt, Dr. Anthony.
Bristol, Nathaniel.
Bristol, Gideon, Jr.
Bannister, George.
Balcomb, Nathaniel.
Butler, Abel.
Beecher, Abraham.
Bradley, Zuar.
Bradley, Jehiel.
Benedict, William.
Bostwick, Andrews.
Blenney, Barnabas.
Botsford, Samuel.
Blaisdell, Roger.
Backus, Delucena, afterwards colonel in United States army.
Brothwell, Joseph F.
Burchard, Daniel.
Bulford, John.
Bloom, Isaac.
Burr, Sergt. William.
Coles, James.
Coles, Amos.
Crammer, John.
Chitman, Thomas.
Cutler, Joseph.
Carter, John.
Chatfield, Yarmouth.
Churchill, Oliver.
Churchill, Moses.
Curtiss, Lieut. Ephraim.
Curtiss, Elihu.
Curtiss, Edmund.
Curtiss, Robert.
Curtiss, Andrew.
Curtiss, Jabez.
Curtiss, Lewis.
Curtiss, Ebenezer.
Curtiss, David.
Curtiss, Isaac.
Curtiss, Jeremiah.
Curtiss, Henry.
Curtiss, Reuben.
Curtiss, Abner.
Curtiss, Daniel.
Curtiss, Phineas.
Curtiss, Aaron.
Curtiss, Capt. Agur.
Curtiss, Asa.
Curtiss, Wait.
Curtiss, Israel, Jr.
Curtiss, Capt. Eleazar.
Crissey, Solomon.
Crissey, Truman.
Canfield, Thomas.
Canfield, Elisha.
Collins, Ensign Edward.
Chittenden, Daniel.
Case, John C.
Crosby, ——.
Cogswell, Capt. William.
Cash, Africa.
Corbran, Samuel.
Clark, Benjamin.
Clark, Isaac.
Clark, Amos.
Clark, William.
Clark, John.
Clark, Phineas.
Clark, Robert.
Clark, Josiah.
Carpenter, William H.
Couch, Capt. Ebenezer.
Chilson, Thomas.
Crowfoot, James.
Castle, John.
Castle, Timothy.
Castle, William.
Cole, Phineas.
Cole, Simeon.
Church, Ebenezer.
Church, Moses.
Church, Nathaniel, wounded by a grape-shot at White Plains and disabled for life.
Coffin, Samuel.
Camp, Phineas.
Camp, Ensign David.

Chapman, Capt. Nathan.
Chapman, Israel.
Chidsou, John, wounded in left arm at White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776.
Calechan, Thomas.
Crow, Elias.
Davenport, Jonathan.
Davenport, John.
Dudley, George.
Dudley, Buel.
Dudley, Benjamin.
Dudley, Elizur.
Dudley, Nathan.
Dimonds, John.
Dimonds, David.
Davis, Amos.
Dally, Obadiah.
Dixon, David.
Dixon, Archibald.
Dixon, Jared.
Doolittle, Thomas.
Doel, Shem.
Dunning, Capt. Elias, commissary.
Dunning, Christopher.
Dunning, David.
Dunning, Phineas.
Davidson, John.
Durkee, Benjamin.
Durkee, Asa.
Durbey, Ephraim.
Durbey, John.
De Forest, Joseph.
Dunbar, Joseph.
Downs, Eliphalet.
Downs, Daniel, killed at White Plains.
Eastman, Benjamin.
Eastman, Azariah.
Easton, Eliphalet.
Easton, Norman.
Easton, Julian.
Easton, Elijah, enlisted in 1777 for three years; was taken sick at Mud Fort, November, 1777, and transferred to the hospital at Trenton, N. J. At the time the hospital was removed seventy miles, the wagoners employed to transport the invalids ran off with the wagons, leaving him to make his way on foot. He afterwards petitioned the General Assembly for relief, and the sum of £30 was granted him.
Elderkin, Jedediah.
Edmond, William, afterwards judge of the Superior Court. He was wounded in the right thigh in the "Danbury alarm," April 27, 1777; was also at Ticonderoga.
Edwards, Corp. John.
Elgur, Abner.
Eastburn, Deliverance.
Elwood, ——.
Elias, Jonas.
Frisbie, Jonathan.
Frisbie, Asahel.
Frisbie, Noah.
Frisbie, Noah, Jr.
Frisbie, Abiel.
Frisbie, David.
Frisbie, James.
Foot, Joseph, lived to 98 years.
Farrand, Capt. Jonathan.
Fish, Nathan.
Flowers, Nathan.
Flowers, Nathaniel.
Fall, Patrick.
Field, Francis.
Field, George.
Field, Nathaniel.
Fields, George.
Fields, John.
Fielor, George.
Filets, Francis.
Frost, Joseph.
Fales, Francis.
Fieldsley, Francis.
Franklin, Jehiel.
Fenn, Daniel.
Fisher, Darius.
Goodrich, Wait, commissary; pay-table allowed him £3000, Dec. 18, 1780, for purchasing pork for the army.
Goodrich, Timothy.
Galesley, Thomas.
Gideons, Joshua.
Grant, Elisha.
Gillis, Tint.
Goodsell, Isaac.
Graham, Isaac G., M.D.; surgeon under Gen. Washington.
Graham, Dr. Andrew, surgeon.
Graham, Rev. Chauncey, chaplain.
Gardin, John.
Gilchrist, ——.
Giles, Timothy.
Garnsey, Joseph.
Gould, John.
Gould, John W.
Garnet, John.
Gilbert, Corp. Isaiah.
Gilbert, Elnathan.
Gorham, Benjamin.
Garret, Jolin.
Garret, John.
Green, Ezra.
Green, Eleazar.
Green, Samuel.
Galpin, Joseph.
Galpin, Stephen.
Galpin, Samuel, died in Northern army.
Gage, Thomas.
Guernsey, Richard.
Guernsey, Solomon.
Gillett, Eliphalet.
Gillett, David.
Gridley, Asahel.
Griswold, Ebenezer.
Gear, Ezra.
Glazier, Jacob.
Gordon, Robert.
Gillis, Abraham.
Gibbs, Timothy.
Glazier, John.
Green, Freeman.
Hinman, Col. Benjamin.
Hinman, Capt. Elijah.
Hinman, Capt. Ephraim, commissary.
Hinman, Moses.
Hinman, Lieut. Asa.
Hinman, Ens. Joel.
Hinman, Wait.
Hinman, Silas.
Hinman, Nathan.
Hinman, Jonas.
Hinman, Enos.
Hinman, Michael.
Hinman, Isaiah.
Hinman, James.
Hinman, Francis.
Hinman, Capt. David.
Hinman, Daniel.
Hinman, Capt. Samuel.
Hinman, Lemuel.
Hinman, Capt. Truman, commissary.
Hinman, Enos.
Hinman, Timothy.
Hinman, Benjamin (3d), returned a deserter in 1780 by mistake, he having gone home, on account of sickness, by advice of his captain.
Hinman, Capt. Elisha, commander of a government ship called the "Alfred," which sailed out of New London.
Hinman, Ens. Titus, in Col. Zebulon Butler's regiment. He was killed in the bloody massacre of Wyoming, July 3, 1778.
Hicock, Asa.
Hicock, Silas.
Hicock, Reuben, taken sick at Ticonderoga in 1775.
Hicock, Thaddeus, Jr.
Hicock, Ebenezer.
Hicock, David.
Hicock, Elijah.
Hicock, Ephraim.
Hicock, Benjamin.
Hicock, Johnson.
Hicock, Nathaniel.
Hull, Ebenezer.
Hull, William.
Hull, Dr. Titus, surgeon.
Hull, Stephen.
Hall, Ebenezer.
Hall, Thomas.
Hall, Thomas, Jr.
Hall, Aaron.
Hall, L.
Hawley, Capt. Enos.
Hawley, James.
Hawley, Moses.
Hawley, David.
Hamsted, David.
Hows, Samuel.
Hows, George.
Humphrey, Capt. Elijah.
Herrick, John.
Hilliard, William.
Hubbell, Ebenezer.
Hill, Abraham, died in Northern army.
Hill, Billiam.
Hill, Reuben.
Hill, Solomon, sick at Ticonderoga in 1775.
Higley, Nehemiah.
Hazen, William.
Hazen, Elijah, sergeant.
Hurd, Capt. Thaddeus.
Hurd, Lieut. Asahel, killed in the war.
Hurd, Simeon.
Hurd, Capt. David.
Hurd, David, Jr.
Hurd, Daniel.
Hurd, Capt. Adam.
Hurd, Stephen.
Hurd, Lovewell.
Hurd, Samuel.
Hurd, Isaac.
Hurd, Solomon.
Hurd, Noah.
Hurd, Moses.
Hurd, Calvin.
Hurd, Curtiss.
Hurd, Lewis.
Hurd, Gideon.
Hurd, Gideon, Jr.
Hurd, Simeon, Jr.
Hurd, Abner.
Hurd, Abraham.
Hurd, Graham.
Hurd, Joseph.
Hurd, John, sick at Ticonderoga in 1775.
Hurlbut, Truman.
Hurlbut, Robert.
Hurlbut, Joel.
Hurlbut, Noah.
Hurlbut, Wait.
Hurlbut, John.
Hurlbut, Amos.
Hurlbut, Elisha.
Hurlbut, Gideon.
Hurlbut, Gideon, Jr.
Hurlbut, Thomas.
Hurlbut, Squire.
Hurlbut, Joel.
Hurlbut, Capt. Adam.
Hurlbut, Asahel.
Hurlbut, Zula.
Hurlbut, Jubilla.
Hurlbut, Aaron.
Hurlbut, Asaph.
Hurlbut, Capt. Samuel.
Hurlbut, Abraham.
Hine, Capt. Nathan.
Hine, Jonathan.
Hine, Adam.
Hine, Lewis.
Hitchcock, Benjamin.
Hitchcock, David.
Hitchcock, James R.
Hitchcock, Benjamin, Jr.
Hunt, William.
Hunt, John, Jr.
Hunt, Isaac.
Hunt, Simeon.
Hunt, Isaac, Jr.
Hooker, James.
Hooker, Thaddeus.
Hastings, Dr. Seth, surgeon.
Hand, Elias.
Hannah, Alexander.
Hannah, James.
Hannah, Robert.
Hawkins, Moses.
Hawkins, Zadock.
Hawkins, Zadock, Jr.
Hayes, ——.
Hodge, Gulielmus.
Hodge, Philo.
Huntington, Ebenezer.
Hotchkiss, Reuben.
Hobert, Elisha.
Hobert, John.
Hudson, John.
Hungerford, James.
Hungerford, Lieut. Benjamin, sick at Ticonderoga in 1775, and died soon after.
Hastians, Samuel.
Hannayed, William.
Holt, Nicholas, had smallpox in Canada, 1776.
Henries, Zadock.
Hollister, Preston, killed in the expedition to Canada.
Ingraham, Nathaniel.
Ingraham, Henry.

Ingraham, William.
Ingraham, Eleazar.
Indian Tom.
Ives, Asahel.
Ives, Abner.
Ives, Daniel, Jr.
Isbell, Seruda.
Johnson, Isaac.
Johnson, Amos, stood next to Daniel Downs, whose brains were spattered upon him at White Plains.
Johnson, John.
Johnson, William.
Johnson, Isaiah.
Johnson, Hiram.
Johnson, Justus, wounded in the left arm in the action near Norwalk. His arm was amputated. State allowed him $12 per month in consequence.
Johnson, Peter.
Judd, Daniel.
Judd, Freeman.
Jackson, Samuel.
Jackson, Theophilus.
Jones, Benjamin.
Jewett, Isaac.
Jewett, Caleb, had smallpox, and was disabled by it in his sight, in Canada, 1776.
Jordan, John.
Jordan, William.
Judson, Gen. David, A.M.; was captain in the Continental army.
Judson, Capt. James.
Judson, Ens. John.
Judson, Joseph.
Judson, Ens. Amos.
Judson, St. Joseph, died of smallpox, April 26, 1777.
Judson, Elijah, sick at Ticonderoga, 1775.
Judson, Chapman, sick at Ticonderoga, 1775.
Judson, Chapman, Jr.
Judson, Agur.
Judson, Timothy, captain.
Judson, Aaron.
Judson, Joel.
Judson, Elihu.
Judson, William.
Judson, James.
Judson, Abel.
Judson, Joshua.
Jenks, Thomas.
Jennings, Charles, had smallpox and fever in Canada.
James, Thomas.
Kimberley, David.
Kimberley, Thomas.
Kellogg, Samuel.
Knapp, Eleazar.
Knapp, Moses.
Keeney, Levi.
Kelly, John.
Kasson, James.
Kasson, Alexander.
Kasson, Archibald.
Keeler, Hezekiah.
Kellis, Peter.
King, David.
Keenie, John.
Kid, Jeremiah.
Lewis, Capt. Ezekiel.
Lewis, George.
Lewis, Asa.
Lewis, Abraham.
Lewis, Nathaniel.
Lewis, James.
Lewis, Elihu.
Lewis, Eben.
Lacey, Capt. Thaddeus, died in service at Castleton, Oct. 3, 1775.
Lacey, Ebenezer.
Lacey, Ebenezer, Jr.
Lacey, Ezra.
Leavenworth, Capt. David.
Leavenworth, Lieut. Eben, died of smallpox 18th March, 1778, aged 44.
Leavenworth, David, Jr.
Leavenworth, Amos.
Leavenworth, Morse.
Leavenworth, Lieut. Ebenezer.
Leavenworth, Gideon.
Leavenworth, Capt. John.
Lake, Edward.
Leavitt, Samuel.
Leavitt, Jonathan.
Leavitt, David.
Ladd, Benajah.
Ladd, David.
Lee, Abner.
Lee, Samuel.
Linsley, Abiel.
Linsley, Abiel, Jr.
Linsley, Brainard.
Lines, Abraham.
London, Pomp.
Lamfear, Samuel.
Logan, Matthew.
Logan, John.
Laslin, John.
Lusk, Samuel.
Liberty, Jeff, formerly slave of Jonathan Farrand, made free by enlistment.
Lyon, Isaac.
Lynch, Michael.
Long, Robert.
Lincoln, Patrick.
Liberty, James.
Martin, Joel.
Martin, Joseph.
Martin, Solomon.
Martin, Ezekiel.
Martin, David.
Martin, Isaiah.
Martin, Capt. Andrew.
Martin, William.
Martin, Gideon.
Martin, Amos.
Martin, Samuel.
Minor, Adoniram.
Minor, Simeon, taken prisoner at Danbury.
Minor, Elisha.
Minor, Sergt. Israel.
Minor, David.
Minor, Daniel.
Minor, Titus.
Minor, Elnathan.
Minor, Timothy, sick at Ticonderoga, taken prisoner at Danbury, and carried to New York.
Moseley, Increase, Esq., commissary.
Moseley, Col. Increase, Jr.
Moseley, Capt. Abner.
Manville, Simeon.
Manville, Ira.
Manville, John.
MacDaniel, Thomas.
Meigs, Jesse.
Mott, Lyman.
Mills, Curtis.
Mills, Samuel, Jr., had the smallpox in Canada, 1776.
Mills, Alexander.
Moody, Zimri.
Moody, Gideon.
Morgan, Lewis.
Mansfield, Clement.
Moltrope, Jude.
McKinney, John.
Mitchel, Beniah.
Mitchel, Nathan.
Mitchel, Daniel.
Mitchel, David.
Mitchell, Thomas.
Mitchell, Capt. John.
Mitchell, Jehiel.
Mitchell, Simeon.
Mitchell, Seth.
Mitchell, Capt. Nathaniel.
Mitchell, Abijah.
Mitchell, Capt. Eleazar.
Mitchell, Brier.
Mallory, Aaron, three years aide to Gen. Washington.
Mallory, Daniel.
Mallory, David.
Mallory, John.
Mallory, John, Jr.
Mallory, Simeon.
Mallory, Eli.
Mallory, Capt. Abner.
Mallory, Walker.
Murray, Samuel.
Murray, Noah.
Murray, Hugh.
Meramble, John.
Mix, Joseph.
Masters, N. S.
Morris, Matthew.
Munn, Dr. Ebenezer, surgeon.
Munn, Corp. Samuel.
Munn, Justus.
McIntire, Henry.
McGraw, John.
Merchant, Job.
My, Ebenezer.
Mulatto, Michael.
Mulatto, Job.
Munger, Jonathan.
Norton, Issachar.
Norton, George.
Norton, George, Jr.
Norton, William.
Norton, John Austin.
Norton, David.
Newton, Ezekiel.
Nettleton, Josiah.
Northrop, Amos.
Nails, John.
Nichols, Elisha, killed at New York.
Nichols, James.
Nichols, Andrew, died at Boston.
Negro Robbin.
Negro James.
Negro Titus.
Negro Peter.
Negro Toney.
Negro Cumming.
Osborne, Shadrach, purchasing and issuing commissary during the war.
Osborne, Samuel.
Osborne, Nathan, wounded in several parts of the body at Horseneck, June 8, 1779, and carried to New York; was there three months.
Olcott, John E.
Olds, Oliver.
Olds, Aaron.
Peck, Abijah.
Peck, John.
Peck, Josiah.
Peck, Judson.
Platt, John, taken prisoner at Fort Washington, June 5, 1777; was released on parole, and came home with the smallpox.
Pitcher, Ebenezer.
Pease, William.
Patterson, Sherman.
Patterson, Ensign William.
Pierce, David.
Pierce, Samuel.
Post, Abraham.
Penny, Joseph.
Penny, James.
Parks, James.
Pislie, Elijah.
Prindle, Enos.
Parker, Gamaliel.
Parker, Peter.
Parker, Thomas.
Parker, Amasa.
Prentice, Zachariah.
Peters, Galloway.
Peet, Daniel.
Peet, Richard.
Parry, Daniel.
Pollard, Isaac.
Palmer, Phineas.
Porter, Capt. David.
Porter, John.
Porter, William.
Porter, Benjamin.
Pritchard, Nat.
Potter, Sheldon.
Potter, David.
Potter, Daniel.
Phelps, Charles.
Phelps, Darius.
Phelps, Samuel.
Parmely, Thomas.
Perry, Elisha.
Perry, Eli.
Preston, Nathan, paymaster, and issuing commissary of supplies.
Pain, Justus.
Reynolds, Matthew.
Reynolds, Sergt. James.
Reynolds, William.
Reynolds, James Blakesly.
Reynolds, Justus.
Reynolds, Hezekiah.
Reynolds, Simeon.
Reynolds, David.
Reynolds, Solomon.
Reynolds, Solomon, Jr., sick at Ticonderoga.
Roots, Isaac.
Roots, Solomon, died at Crown Point.
Roots, Joseph.
Roots, Col., sick at Ticonderoga, 1775.
Royce, Matthew.
Rill, Edward.
Rice, Edward.
Rumsey, David.
Rumsey, Nathan.

Rumrill, Frederick.
Richards, Amos, sick at Ticonderoga.
Rusco, Stephen.
Rusco, Benjamin.
Ranney, Solomon.
Rowe, Abraham.
Ranney, Stephen.
Rogers, Ebenezer.
Robinson, Solomon.
Robinson, David.
Robinson, William.
Robin, Michael.
Read, Jonathan.
Read, Matthew.
Rood, Simeon.
Rood, John, shot through the thigh with a musket-ball at White Plains, Oct. 28, 1776.
Ramsdell, Ezra.
Stoddard, ——, killed in battle of Bennington.
Stoddard, Anthony.
Stoddard, Eli.
Stoddard, Amos.
Stoddard, Thomas, killed in the war.
Stoddard, Abiram, died of bloody flux in the army.
Stoddard, Capt. James, died in the service, 1777.
Stoddard, Capt. Nathan, killed at Mud Fort, on the Delaware, Nov. 15, 1777, by a cannon-ball, which entirely severed his head from his body. Lieut. John Strong related that he was standing near him when it occurred, and that for a moment after he was standing without a head before he fell.
Stoddard, Curtiss.
Stoddard, Abijah, died at Crown Point.
Stoddard, Cyrenius.
Stoddard, Luther.
Stoddard, Philo, wounded in the arm in the Germantown action.
Stoddard, Adj. ——.
Stoddard, Ichabod, sick at Ticonderoga.
Strong, Samuel.
Strong, Lieut. John, while in the service he went out one day to view the position of the enemy. He found La Fayette on the ground before him for the same purpose. When they wished to retire they found themselves cut off from camp by some British soldiers. There was no escape except by fording a creek. Lieut. Strong, being larger and stronger than his companion, took him upon his shoulders and crossed the creek in safety.
Strong, Adino.
Strong, Uriel.
Strong, Anthony.
Strong, Daniel, teamster.
Strong, Charles.
Strong, Josiah, shot through the leg in the Germantown action, and was obliged to have it amputated.
Strong, Benjamin.
Strong, Benjamin, Jr.
Smith, Daniel.
Smith, Capt. Ebenezer.
Smith, Capt. Richard.
Smith, Hon. Nathaniel.
Smith, Samuel.
Smith, Stephen, sick at Ticonderoga.
Smith, Phineas.
Smith, Abraham.
Smith, Jeremiah.
Smith, Elisha.
Smith, Robert, was a sergeant under Col. Seth Warner; was tomahawked and scalped by the Indians on "Four-Mile Island," in Lake George, a small party to which he belonged having been surprised in the night. He lay four days, when he was found and taken care of. He recovered and survived many years after.
Sperry, Ambrose.
Sperry, Enoch.
Savage, Joseph.
Savage, Seth, died at New York.
Stiles, Joseph.
Sharp, James.
Sheldon, Charles.
Sheldon, Dr. Daniel, surgeon's mate.
Slauter, John.
Steele, Sergt. John.
Steele, Luke.
Steele, Sergt. Elisha.
Sanford, Capt. J.
St. John, Adonijah.
Seymour, Capt. Moses.
Sharp, Peter.
Seeley, John.
Squire, Capt. Gideon.
Squire, Abiathar.
Squire, Joseph.
Squire, Thomas (3d).
Squire, Thomas, Jr.
Skeels, Adoniram.
Stratton, Thomas.
Starr, Elisha.
Stevens, Aaron.
Stevens, Daniel.
Sedgwick, Benjamin.
Sedgwick, Archer.
Sedgwick, Joseph.
Sherman, David, commissary.
Sherman, Elijah.
Sherman, James.
Sherman, Lieut. John.
Sherman, Taylor, expressman.
Sherman, Daniel, member of the council of safety four years.
Southworth, William.
Summers, Asahel.
Simons, David.
Simons, Cummey.
Stannard, Samuel.
Seeley, Ephraim.
Strickland, Moses.
Standclift, William.
Sturgess, Aquila.
Stewart, William.
Saxton, Jo., died at New York.
Sears, John.
Sperry, Eli.
Sperry, Ambrose.
Skilton, Dr. Henry.
Torrance, Thomas, wounded in the "Danbury alarm," April 27, 1777, in the thigh.
Torrance, Corp. Joseph.
Torrance, Capt. Samuel.
Torrance, Samuel, Jr.
Torrance, Ezra.
Torrance, William.
Torrance, Joseph.
Tona, Jethro.
Twiss, Jonathan.
Turrill, John.
Turrill, Samuel.
Tallman, Ebenezer, Jr.
Tallman, Peter.
Tomlinson, ——, commissary.
Tomlinson, Timothy.
Tomlinson, Henry.
Tomlinson, William.
Thompson, John.
Tomlinson, Thomas.
Tomlinson, David.
Tomlinson, Lieut. ——.
Tongue, Jonathan.
Tossel, John.
Thorp, David.
Taylor, Simeon.
Taylor, Josiah.
Taylor, John.
Taylor, Joel, killed at New York.
Titus, Joel.
Touseley, Nathaniel.
Thomas, Lieut. Ebenezer.
Thomas, John, taken sick at Fort Ann; came home by advice of his captain, lost his wages, and was returned a deserter in consequence.
Thomas, Isaac, wounded in the knee at White Plains, Oct. 31, 1776, by a cannon-ball; was removed to Woodbury by Asahel Thomas, and died Dec. 9, 1776.
Thomas, Jacob.
Thomas, Charles.
Thomas, Charles, Jr.
Thomas, David.
Thomas, S.
Thomas, Jeremiah.
Thomas, Joseph.
Thomas, Enoch.
Tuttle, Aaron.
Tuttle, Capt. Nathaniel.
Tuttle, Ichabod.
Tuttle, Andrew.
Tuttle, Thomas.
Tucker, Daniel.
Trowbridge, Lieut. Elihu.
Trowbridge, Philemon.
Tiff, Maj.
Tiff, John.
Tyler, Levi.
Ufford, Job.
Vandyke, Peter.
Warner, Col. Seth.
Warner, Capt. John.
Warner, Daniel, killed at the battle of Bennington.
Warner, Thomas.
Warner, Saul.
Warner, Samuel.
Warner, Capt. Elizur.
Warner, Lieut. Ebenezer.
Warner, Eliphaz.
Wakeley, Abiel.
Wakeley, Henry.
Wakeley, Abel, was a soldier through the whole length of the war of independence, joining the army in his sixteenth year; was with Washington at Valley Forge; at West Point under Arnold, and saw the traitor escape; with La Fayette in his memorable retreat before Cornwallis, and with him stormed the redoubt at Yorktown; received an honorable discharge from Washington; died at Greenville, Greene Co., N. Y., April 13, 1850, in the ninetieth year of his age.
Wheeler, Capt. Seth.
Wheeler, Dr. Lemuel, surgeon.
Wheeler, Capt. John.
Wheeler, Benjamin.
Wheeler, Benjamin, Jr.
Wheeler, Silas.
Wheeler, Adam.
Wheeler, Elnathan.
Wheeler, Agur, sick at Ticonderoga in 1775.
Wheeler, Archelaus.
Wheeler, William, commissary at the north end of Lake George.
Wheeler, Nathan.
Washburn, Edward.
Washburn, Edmond.
Wayland, John.
Whipple, Joseph.
Wilkinson, Abraham.
Wott, Adam.
Woodruff, Hawkins.
Woodruff, John.
Weeks, John.
Wildman, Rev. Benjamin, chaplain.
Walker, Abel.
Walker, Zechariah.
Walker, Elisha.
Walker, Capt. Joseph.
Walker, Isaiah.
Walker, Samuel.
Walker, Nathan.
Walker, Peter.
Walker, Joseph, Jr.
Walker, Josiah.
Walker, David.
Walker, Simeon.
Watson, Hon. James, afterwards senator in Congress.
Watson, Capt. John, wounded in the back at St. John's, Canada, in 1775, and the State granted him a pension of $18 per month.
Whittlesey, Martin, lost the use of his limbs by sickness at New York.
Whittlesey, David.
Whittlesey, Asaph, killed at Wyoming July 3, 1778.
Wallace, Thomas.
Waugh, Buel.
Wiscott, Joseph.
White, John.
White, Joseph.
Woodward, Noah.
Woodward, Noah, Jr.
Welch, Sergt. Luke.
Weller, Benjamin.
Welch, Ithuel.
Welch, Michael.
Wagner, Daniel.
Wagner, David.
Wilson, Samuel.
Way, Ira.
Way, Isaac.
Wooster, Hiuman.

Woodman, Samuel.
Wells, David.
Wells, John.
Wells, Benjamin.
Wilcoxson, Ephraim.
Ward, Samuel.
Whitney, John.
Wheaton, Jonathan.
Wheaton, Roswell.
Wright, Charles, Jr.
Wright, Freedom.
Wright, David.
Waters, Joseph.
Wentworth, G.
Warden, Joseph.
Waller, Thomas.
Waller, Daniel.
Ward, Macock.
Wood, James.
Williamson, Joseph.
Youngs, David.

LIST OF SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1812.*

Atwood, Washington H.
Allen, James (B.).
Allen, Stephen.
Burton, Oliver (B.).
Bates, Richard (R.).
Bryant, Samuel (Wa.).
Blackman, Beecher.
Bunnell, Sheldon.
Barnum, Eli (B.).
Beebee, Isaac (B.).
Barlow, Elisha (Wa.).
Bishop, Miles.
Booth, Aaron.
Brown, James (S.).
Brown, Daniel (S.).
Baker, Henry (Wa.).
Bishop, Amos.
Bassett, Nathaniel.
Bryant, Ira.
Baldwin, Amos (B.).
Beecher, Lyman (B.).
Botsford, Samuel.
Barto, Jonah.
Castle, Bethel S.
Castle, John.
Coe, Daniel (B.).
Church, Samuel (B.).
Canfield, Austin (B.).
Curtiss, John.
Cunningham, William (Wa.).
Eastman, Daniel E. (R.).
Fairchild, David (B.).
Frisbie, Benjamin (B.).
Frisbie, Samuel (Wa.).
Fowler, Robert B. (Wa.).
French, Ezra (B.).
Forbes, Robert (Wa.).
Farrand, Capt. N. (Wa.).
Gordon, Jonathan.
Griswold, Harvey.
Griswold, Asa S.
Glazier, John.
Galpin, Stephen F.
Galpin, Sergt. Samuel.
Galpin, Pettit.
Gibbs, Spencer (B.).
Howe, William.
Hannah, George (B.).
Hine, Austin (B.).
Hine, Elijah (B.).
Hyde, Abijah (B.).
Hubbell, Zalmon (B.).
Hatch, Joseph.
Judson, Henry.
Jackson, Joel.
Jackson, Levi.
Jackson, Samuel.
Jackson, Levi (B.).
Knapp, Capt. Seymour (B.).
Kasson, Lieut. Adam C. (B.).
Kimball, Horatio (B.).
Kimball, Horace (B.).
Luddington, Fred (B.).
Lewis, Jabez (B.).
Lewis, George (R.).
Lewis, Elisha (R.).
Leavenworth, Philo (B.).
Lum, Austin (B.).
Lambert, Fred.
Murray, David.
Murray, Alexander.
McCoy, Hugh.
Moody, Samuel.
Morriss, Edward.
Mitchell, Nathaniel (R.).
Munger, Harmon (B.).
Masters, Dr. Samuel S.
Nichols, John.
Olds, David.
Osborne, Daniel.
Parker, Willis.
Parker, James.
Parker, Lieut. Thomas C. (Wa.).
Parker, Philo (Wa.).
Patterson, Charles (R.).
Peck, Capt. Joseph.
Peet, Ashbel.
Price, Sheldon (B.).
Reynolds, Joseph.
Ryan, Marcus.
Sanford, Thomas (R.).
Stiles, Lyman.
Spring, Isaac (B.).
Seymour, John H. (B.).
Squire, John A. (R.).
Stevens, Jeremiah (B.).
Sperry, Moses.
Smith, Ensign Theodore (B.).
Strong, Daniel (B.).
Stone, Norman (B.).
Seeley, Freeman H. (B.).
Steel, Joseph (B.).
Skidmore, James B. (B.).
Titus, Stiles (Wa.).
Turrill, Asahel (R.).
Turrill, Roswell (R.).
Tuttle, Preston.
Tuttle, David.
Weller, Capt. Thomas, killed by Warner Knapp, who had been drafted, when he went to notify him.
Webb, Joseph (R.).
Warner, Capt. Elizur.
Williams, William R. (B.).
Wilcox, Linus (B.).
Wakeley, Harry.

* B. denotes Bethlehem; Wa., Washington; R., Roxbury; S., Southbury. This list is not complete. Those without any letter are from Woodbury.

WAR OF THE REBELLION, 1861–65.

ROLL OF HONOR.

First Lieut. Samuel C. Barnum, A. A. A.-G., died June 19, 1864.
First Lieut. Henry Melzar Dutton, died Aug. 9, 1862.
Second Lieut. Henry S. Conrad, died Jan. 9, 1863.
Second Lieut. Frederick Whitlock, died Jan. 24, 1863.
Com.-Sergt. Walter J. Orton, died Oct. 7, 1864.
Sergt. Myron G. Bishop, died July 28, 1865.
" Andrew B. Candee, died Sept. 30, 1863.
" Oliver B. Chatfield (colored), died Dec. 12, 1869.
" George E. Judson, died Oct. 31, 1864.
" Charles A. Squire, died June 22, 1864.
" Timothy F. Walsh, died Feb. 6, 1865.
Corp. Edward Bell, died Oct. 17, 1864.
" Patrick Brady, died Nov. 1, 1864.
" Charles F. Flushmen, died Sept. 21, 1864.
" John T. Glazier, died Oct. 19, 1864.
" Henry F. Hard, died Dec. 15, 1863.
" Frederick Holmes, died Jan. 4, 1865.
" Horatio S. Thomas, died Feb. 20, 1864.
" John S. White, died Nov. 13, 1862.

Privates.

Patrick Allen, died March 8, 1865.
Dwight S. Atwood, died Oct. 19, 1864.
James L. Atwood, died June 5, 1863.
Charles Barney, died Sept. 19, 1864.
Isaac Briggs, died June 23, 1864.
Ferdinand Bubser, died Dec. 31, 1864.
Joseph Bunnell, died Oct. 7, 1864.
Matthew M. Castle, died March 28, 1864.
Weston Cogswell, died March 30, 1864.
Owen Crommey, died July 30, 1864.
Harvey H. Fox, died Feb. 4, 1863.
Henry F. Fox, died Nov. 27, 1863.
John R. Freeman (colored), died April 1, 1864.
Peter Flannagan, died Dec. 27, 1866.
Almond D. Galpin, died June 1, 1864.
Hugh S. Gosley, died Aug. 22, 1862.
Edgar Gibson, died May 6, 1869.
Friend F. Kane, died June 1, 1864.
George W. Locklin, died Oct. 20, 1864.
John McDivitt, died June 1, 1869.
Samuel M. Mallory, died April 17, 1867.
Joseph Miller, died Aug. 24, 1868.
Charles Patterson, died March 14, 1862.
Arnold Peterson (colored), died Aug. 15, 1865.
Frank J. Percey, died Dec. 13, 1862.
Seth W. Percey, died Aug. 2, 1864.
James C. Polley, died Nov. 19, 1862.
Thomas Rice (colored), died April 15, 1865.
George H. Richardson (colored), died Oct. 27, 1865.
Joseph F. Root, died Oct. 9, 1862.
Gardner Stockman, died May 28, 1864.
Charles L. Thomas, died Jan. 16, 1864.
Thomas Tracey, died May 29, 1863.
John E. Tuttle, died Sept. 17, 1862.
Abram A. Warner, died Aug. 12, 1862.
Joseph Wellman, died July 23, 1863.
Curtiss Wheeler, died June 14, 1864.
Leman Phillips, died Feb. 20, 1872.
Roderick Freeman, died April 24, 1875.
Philo M. Trowbridge, died Jan. 11, 1875.
Abiram A. Atwood, died May 2, 1872.
Edgar Gibson, died 1869.
Nathan B. Munger, died 1875.
Lieut.-Col. Nathaniel Smith, died Aug. 26, 1877.
Andrew Harwood, died Oct. 19, 1878.
Daniel E. Leach, died Sept. 30, 1880.

COMPLETE LIST OF WOODBURY SOLDIERS.

Abernethy, William J., Co. H, 15th Conn. Vols.; enl. July 28, 1862; pro. to corporal; fought in all the battles of his regiment; was never wounded; must. out at the end of the war at Newbern, N. C.
Addison, David E. (colored), Co. A, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Allen, Chauncey F., Co. D, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 17, 1861; disch. for disability July 29, 1862.

Alvord, Edgar A., enl. at Woodbury April 27, 1861; must. out at Hartford July 22, 1861, in Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; pro. to corporal; must. out July 19, 1865; was slightly wounded in the left thigh at Resaca, Ga., but was never in hospital; was taken prisoner at Cedar Mountain, the "Aceldema" of our forces, Aug. 9, 1862; confined in the Libby prison and on Belle Isle, and was exchanged in November, 1862.

Atwood, Abiram A., Co. H, 23d Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 2, 1862; was made prisoner at Brashear City, La.; was exchanged Sept. 4, 1863, nearly three months after the expiration of his term of enlistment; must. out with his regiment, though still in captivity, Aug. 31, 1863.

Atwood, Eugene, Co. A, 15th Conn. Vols.; enl. July 14, 1862, at the age of fifteen; was taken prisoner March 8, 1865, and kept in Libby prison till the close of the war; must. out at Newbern, N. C., June 27, 1865.

Atwood, James L., Co. F, 12th Conn. Vols.; enl. Nov. 19, 1861; died of chronic diarrhœa at Marine Hospital, in New Orleans, La., June 5, 1863; buried in Monument National Cemetery at Chalmette, La., six miles below New Orleans, on the old New Orleans battle-ground, war of 1812.

Atwood, Dwight S., Co. D, 2d Conn. Heavy Art.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864; killed at the battle of Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864.

Atwood, Oliver W., 133d New York Vols.; served the period of his enlistment and was discharged.

Avery, Walter W., enl. at Woodbury April, 1861; must. in at Hartford July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran in the field Dec. 21, 1863; wounded at the battle of Culp's Farm, Ga.; must. out July 19, 1865.

Allen, Patrick, Co. E, 15th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute Aug. 25, 1864; killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., March 8, 1865.

Bacon, J. Knight, assistant surgeon on board of a ship of war, and for a long time medical cadet in the Knight General Hospital at New Haven, Conn.

Bacon, William T., Jr., Co. I, 12th Conn. Vols.; enl. Nov. 23, 1861; disch. for disability at New Orleans July, 1862.

Baldwin, Charles N., Co. I, 2d Conn. Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 13, 1862; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Banks, Daniel C., Co. G, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 7, 1862.

Barnum, Samuel C., enl. in the three months' troops May 7, 1861, and was in the battle of Bull Run; re-enl. in Co. E, 11th Conn. Vols., Nov. 27, 1861; for good conduct in battle he was promoted successively to second lieutenant Oct. 1, 1861, and first lieutenant and adjutant June 16, 1862; for a time he acted as A. A. A.-G. of brigade; was wounded at Cold Harbor June 3, 1864, and died at Washington, D. C., June 19, 1864.

Barney, Charles, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; was killed at the battle of Winchester Sept. 19, 1864.

Bassett, Edwin W., Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 24, 1863.

Bay, Charles, Co. I, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. Jan. 11, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865, on expiration of term of service.

Barry, William C., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. at Alexandria, Va., for disability Jan. 31, 1863.

Bell, Edward, Co. E, 6th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 4, 1862; disch. for disability the latter part of 1862; re-enl. in Co. I, 2d Heavy Art., March 7, 1863; pro. to corporal; died at Martinsburg, Va., Oct. 17, 1864.

Bell, Robert, Co. C, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. in as a substitute for Samuel B. Scott Aug. 17, 1863, wounded July 20, 1864; must. out at Alexandria, Va., July 19, 1865.

Belmont, William R., Co. H, 12th Conn. Vols.; enl. Feb. 19, 1864; trans. to Co. A.

Betts, George E., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant August 18th; res. on account of disability Nov. 25, 1862.

Betts, Gilbert S., Co. I, 14th Conn. Vols.; enl. June 11, 1862; enl. under the name of Frederick Gilbert, for bounty, Oct. 21, 1862, in Co. G, 24th Conn. Vols.; disch. March 21, 1863, to re-enl. in a regiment of Massachusetts cavalry.

Benham, Willis M., 2d Conn. Battery; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. to sergeant; must. out at New Haven Aug. 9, 1865.

Bishop, Myron G., "Woodbury Reds," Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1861; pro. to sergeant; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; wounded July 20, 1865, at battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., otherwise called the battle of Peach-Tree Creek; left leg amputated at the hip, and died of his wounds at Chattanooga, Tenn., July 28, 1865.

Bishop, Edwin, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 21, 1861; must. out at Hartford July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 31, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Black, John, Co. B, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. as substitute of Albert C. Peck Aug. 18, 1863; must. out at Hartford June 19, 1865.

Blackman, Charles F., Co. A, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865; he had previously enl. in Co. A, 23d Conn. Vols., Sept. 1, 1862, and was must. out Aug. 31, 1863.

Blackman, Charles G., Co. D, 17th Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; must. out at Hilton Head, S. C., July 19, 1865.

Bottsford, Charles, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded in the thigh at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; must. out at New Haven May 18, 1865.

Bottsford, Edward, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability Dec. 17, 1862.

Blackman, George, Co. L, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Feb. 1, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Bennett, Thomas H., Co. H, 10th Conn. Vols.; enl. as a substitute Nov. 1, 1863.

Bradley, James Monroe, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to sergeant; disch. Nov. 5, 1863, for the purpose of accepting a first lieutenancy in the 4th Regt. United States Colored Troops; pro. to major.

Bradley, George C., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to corporal and to sergeant; must. out at New Haven July 12, 1865.

Brady, Patrick, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal; thigh was fractured at the battle of Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; died at Martinsburg Nov. 1, 1864; buried in the National Cemetery at Winchester, Va.

Briggs, Isaac C., Capt. Eli Sperry's Co., 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 25, 1862, being the first volunteer of that company; wounded in the foot by a sharpshooter at Cold Harbor, June 5, 1864, as he was lying in his tent, and died June 23, 1864.

Bronson, Purnett, Co. B, 1st Conn. Art.; enl. May 22, 1861; disch. May 21, 1864, at expiration of term.

Buell, Charles S., Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. Oct. 21, 1864, at expiration of term.

Buell, Frederick G., Co. A, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 26, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Bubser, Ferdinand, Co. I, 8th Conn. Vols.; must. as substitute Aug. 11, 1864; died Dec. 31, 1864, in the rebel prison at Salisbury, N. C.

Bunnell, John B., Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps Sept. 30, 1864; must. out Aug. 1, 1865.

Bunnell, Joseph, Co. E, 6th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 4, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 24, 1863; died of wounds Oct. 7, 1864.

Bunnell, Wesley, Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at battle of Antietam, Sept 17, 1862; disch. for disability March 17, 1863.

Burton, James, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862.

Burnham, Walter, Co. H, 2d Heavy Art.; com. Aug. 7, 1862; pro. to captain of Woodbury Co. I; wounded Oct. 19, 1864, at Cedar Creek; disch. Feb. 8, 1865; was brevetted major for gallantry in action.

Cady, Arrah Beecher, Co. F, 27th Conn. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1862, as substitute for John I. Fowler; taken prisoner at Chancellorsville, and paroled at Richmond; disch July 27, 1863; re-enl. Sept. 3, 1863, under his first two names, Arrah Beecher, fearing if again taken prisoner his parole might give him trouble.

Candee, Andrew B., Co. A, 23d Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 27, 1862; disch. with his regiment Aug 31, 1863, although he had been left behind sick at Mattoon, Ill., where he died of chronic diarrhœa Sept. 30, 1863.

Cam, Marshall, Co. C, 29th Conn. Vols. (colored); enl. Dec. 14, 1863; disch. for disability March 15, 1865.

Cam, Truman, Co. G, 29th Conn. Vols. (colored); enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Callender, Levi, Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols; enl. June 5, 1861; disch. Feb. 24, 1863, for disability; re-enl. Jan. 5, 1864; wounded at Cedar Creek Oct. 19, 1864; must. out June, 1865, at Hartford.

Castle, Matthew M., Co. I, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; died of typhoid fever March 28, 1862, at Newbern, N. C.; buried in Newbern National Cemetery.

Cogswell, Weston, Co. I, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died at Newbern, N. C., of typhoid fever March 30, 1862.

Cosler, Charles, Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; wounded at Fort Harrison Sept 29, 1864; re-enl as veteran Dec. 24, 1864; trans. to Vet. Res. Corps June 1, 1865; must. out at end of the war.

Comber, James, Co. I, 2d Conn. Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Cone, William H., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1861, at Hartford; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Cockfur, Horace, Co. H, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Feb. 10, 1864; must. out at Readville, Mass., May 18, 1865.

Condon, Richard, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must out July 22d; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Connay, Patrick, Co. H, 12th Conn. Vols.; enl. May 27, 1862; disch. for disability Jan. 6, 1864, at New Orleans.

Conners, Edward, Co. H, 12th Conn. Vols.; enl. June 1, 1862; must. out at New Orleans June 1, 1865.

Conrad, Henry S., Co. B, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; pro. to corporal and sergeant; trans. to 1st Regt. Louisiana Vols., and made quartermaster-sergeant; received his commission as second lieutenant while sick in the hospital, but died before muster at Donaldsonville, La., Jan. 9, 1863; buried in Monument National Cemetery, at Chalmette, La., six miles below New Orleans, on the site of the battle of New Orleans.

Chatfield, Oliver B., Co. B, 29th Conn. Vols. (colored); enl. Dec. 5, 1863; pro. to sergeant; must. out at Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 24, 1865; died of disease contracted in the army Dec. 12, 1869.

Cramer, Everton, R., Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861.

Crane, Gideon D., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to first lieutenant; res. and disch. for disability Dec. 26, 1862.

Crommey, Owen, Co. K, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; died of wounds received in battle at Alexandria, Va., July 30, 1864; buried in the National Cemetery at Alexandria, Va.

Dawson, Henry M., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1861; re-enl. in a Massachusetts regiment, under another name, and served out his time.

DeForest, Charles P., wagoner, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 18, 1862; disch. for disability at New Haven April 8, 1865.

DeForest, George A. (son of above), Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corporal.

Dibble, Elliot B., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862.

Dolan, Barney, Co. A, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute for William S. Isbell Aug. 18, 1863; must. out at Alexandria, Va., July 19, 1865.

Downs, John F., enl. and served out his time in a Rhode Island regiment.

Dunham, Henry, Jr., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 13, 1862; disch. for disability at Fort Worth, Va., Feb. 12, 1863.

Dutton, Henry Melzar, "Woodbury Reds"; enl. April 29, 1861, at Woodbury; must. into Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols., July 22, 1861; pro. to orderly sergeant; pro. and com. first lieutenant Co. C, 5th Conn. Vols.; killed at the battle of Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; buried on the field, and still lies among the "unknown dead," though his father, Ex-Governor Dutton, went to the battle-field and made diligent efforts to recover his remains.

Flannagan, Peter, Co. I, 9th Conn. Vols.; enl. Oct. 9, 1861; re-enl. in Co. K, 1st Louisiana Vols., under the name of Peter Breene, his wife's surname having been Breene; served faithfully to the end of the war, and discharged.

Flushmen, Charles F., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; pro. to corporal; died Sept. 21, 1864, from wounds received at the battle of Winchester on the 19th of September, 1864.

Frank, Charles, Co. F, 8th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute Aug. 7, 1864; must. out at City Point, Va., Dec. 12, 1865.

Frehrig, William, Co. F, 8th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute Nov. 17, 1864; must. out at City Point, Dec. 12, 1865.

Fogg, Charles H., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; pro. to sergeant; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Fowler, De Grass, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to second lieutenant at muster; res. Sept. 23, 1864.

Fox, Henry F., Co. D, 13th Conn. Vols; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; died Nov. 22, 1863, of chronic diarrhœa, at Thibodeaux, La.

Fox, Harvey H., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 1, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Fort Worth, Alexandria, Va., Feb. 4, 1863; buried at Woodbury, Conn.

Freeman, Crosby B., Co. C, 29th Conn. Vols. (colored); enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out at Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 24, 1865.

Freeman, John H., Co. A, 29th Conn. Vols. (colored); enl. Nov. 20, 1863; must. out with the regiment Oct. 24, 1865.

Freeman, John R. (Rod's brother), enl. in a Rhode Island regiment, and died at Annapolis, Md., April 1, 1864.

Freeman, George (Rod's brother), enl. in the navy and served on a gunboat.

Freeman, Renssellaer (Rod's brother), enl. in the navy and served two years on board a gunboat.

Freeman, Roderic (colored), served during the war as cook and waiter to companies, or to the regimental officers; he was in the special employ of Adj. S. C. Barnum while he lived, and accompanied his body to Connecticut for burial; he was principally connected with the 11th Regt., and was very faithful in all his duties.

Galpin, Almond D., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; he was killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, ten miles north of Richmond, June 1, 1864, falling dead by a wound in the head.

Galpin, Daniel B., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded in the ankle at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864, and at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, in the leg; disch. for disability June 3, 1865.

Galpin, Thomas C., Co. C, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Oct. 10, 1861; wounded at the battle of Antietam Oct. 17, 1862; disch. Nov. 4, 1864, at expiration of term of service.

Gilbert, William H., Co. H, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. as a substitute Sept. 5, 1863; must. out. at City Point Dec. 12, 1865.

Groat, Henry, Co. B, 2d Conn. Vols. (three months); enl. May 17, 1861; disch. Aug. 7, 1861.

Glazier, Thomas T., Co. B, 6th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 12, 1861; pro. to corporal; re-enl. as veteran Jan. 4, 1864; died Oct. 19, 1864.

Gordon, George, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; wounded; disch. Jan. 28, 1865.

Gosley, Charles, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability Nov. 22, 1862.

Gosley, Hugh S., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; died at Andersonville prison, Aug. 22, 1862.

Gibson, Edgar, Co. A, 23d Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863; died of disease contracted in the service May 6, 1869.

Gibson, Henry F., Co. A, 23d Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 25, 1862; disch. Aug. 31, 1863.

Hall, John S., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Hall, John T., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 16, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 20, 1863.

Harwood, Andrew, Co. H, 14th Conn. Vols.; must. in as substitute Aug. 8, 1863; had three fingers shot off in battle, and was discharged for disability March 11, 1865.

Hayes, Samuel D., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out at Hartford, May 22, 1865.

Hard, Henry F., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to corporal; died of diphtheria at Woodbury while on recruiting service Dec. 15, 1863.

Hard, Frederick R., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded in the leg at the battle of Cedar Creek Oct. 9, 1864; disch. for disability May 27, 1865.

Heins, Peter, Co. C, 1st Conn. Cav.; enl. Aug. 27, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 2, 1865.

Hawley, Aaron (colored), Co. C, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out with the regt. Oct. 24, 1865.

Hawley, Orrin (colored), Co. C, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Hensgean, Frederick, Co. B, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. in as substitute for William Smith Aug. 18, 1863.

Hilmer, Frederick, Co. B, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. in as a substitute Aug. 18, 1863.

Holcomb, John W., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Holmes, Frederick, Co. H, 1st Conn. Vols.; enl. for three months April 23, 1861; was missing in action at battle of Bull Run, but came in safely July 21, 1861; re-enl. in 2d Conn. Light Battery Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to corporal; died Jan. 4, 1865, in his tent, at White River Landing, Arkansas; buried in the Mississippi River National Cemetery, near Memphis, Tenn.

Holdridge, David E., Co. E, 13th Conn. Vols.; must. in as a substitute December, 1863.

Hotchkiss, Hubbard A., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to sergeant; wounded in the scalp and hand at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Hotchkiss, Levi H., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 25, 1862; severely wounded in the hand and arm, and entirely disabled, at the battle

of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864; must. out for disability April 20, 1865.

Hubbard, Calvin A., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. in at Hartford July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; wounded in the hand in battle near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864, and in the foot, severely, June 22, 1864; must. out July 19, 1865.

Hull, Ammi F., Co. G, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 17, 1863; pro. to corporal and ordnance officer for good conduct in battle; must. out at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Herrington, George F., Co. C, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. in as substitute for Walter S. Curtiss, Aug. 7, 1863.

Hull, Ulysses A., Co. E, 12th Conn. Vols.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; must. out at New Haven, May 18, 1865.

Jacobi, Philip, Co. K, 20th Conn. Vols.; must. in as substitute for Omar E. Norton, Aug. 25, 1863.

Jackson, George (colored), Co. H, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 30, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Jackson, George P., served in the navy, on the war-ship "Winona."

Jackson, Henry F. (colored), Co. C, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; pro. to corporal; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Jackson, Lot N. (colored), Co. C, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 14, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Jackson, Philo (colored), enlisted and served in the 11th Regt. of U. S. colored troops, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war.

Jones, Thomas, 28th Conn. Vols.; must. in as the substitute of Sheldon B. Castle.

Judd, Charles (colored), Co. A, 30th Conn. Vols.; enl. Jan. 11, 1864; must. out Nov. 7, 1865.

Judson, George E., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to sergeant; wounded in the left hip and thigh at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; removed to Patterson Park Hospital, Baltimore, Md., where he died of his wounds, Oct. 31, 1864.

Kane, Friend F., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; was instantly killed at the battle of Cold Harbor, June 1, 1864.

Kerner, John, 14th Conn. Vols.; received as a substitute Feb. 19, 1864, and not assigned or not taken up on the rolls.

Kock, F. W., Co. D, 15th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute Aug. 24, 1864; trans. to 7th Conn. Vols.; must. out July 20, 1865, at Goldsboro', N. C.

Knickerbocker, Edward, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; disch. for disability June 4, 1862.

Kregan, William, 27th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute for John Galpin, October, 1862.

Lake, Perry W., Co. G, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. May 22, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 22, 1862.

Laury, John, 2d Light Battery; must. as the substitute of Lewis H. Atwood Feb. 19, 1864, but never reached the regiment.

Leach, Alvah A., Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. to enlist in the regular army, Oct. 25, 1862.

Leach, Daniel E., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps May 1, 1865; must. out July 1, 1865.

Lochlin, Charles A., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 8, 1865.

Locklin, Davis A., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Locklin, George W., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; wounded in the thigh at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; died of wounds and fever at the military hospital in Baltimore, Md., Oct. 20, 1864; buried in Winchester National Cemetery.

Locklin, Isaac W., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Lordwin, Thomas, enl. Sept. 20, 1863, as substitute for Oliver Cowles.

Lucas, Amos A., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at the battle of Winchester, June 1, 1864; disch. for disability Dec. 18, 1864.

Lum, Charles H., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corporal.

Ledger, John, Co. F, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. July 22, 1861; trans. to the Signal Corps Aug. 6, 1863; discharged.

Mallory, Samuel M., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability May 8, 1863, at Fort Worth; died in consequence of disease, contracted with former chronic diseases, at Woodbury, April 17, 1867, aged forty-six.

Mallory, Willis J., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; fought in almost every battle of the regiment, up to the final battle of Sailor's Run, April 7, 1865, when Gen. Ewell was taken, and some 5000 other prisoners.

Manchester, Oscar A., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; disch. Feb. 8, 1863, at Alexandria, Va.

Mayne, George A., Co. H, 1st Conn. Vols., three months; enl. April 23, 1861; disch. July 31, 1861; re-enl. in the 13th Conn. Vols., and was trans. to, and became captain in, the 1st Louisiana Vols.

Manville, James H., served in the navy; was second captain of a 11-inch gun on board of U. S. ship "Savannah," and was in the Newport News engagements.

Martin, Frank, Co. D, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861, at Woodbury; must. December 22d; must. out May 19, 1862.

Meramble, George B., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1862; disch. Feb. 12, 1862, at Hancock, Md.; re-enl. in Co. I, 20th Conn. Vols., Aug. 11, 1862; must. out at Washington, D. C., June 13, 1865.

McKay, William H., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861, at Hartford; pro. to corporal; disch. for disability Feb. 12, 1862.

McDermott, Charles A., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 8, 1863; must. out at Hartford, Conn., June 23, 1865; a short time after this he enlisted in the regular army of the United States for three years, under the name of Charles E. Ellsworth.

McKinney, Henry S., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; pro. to second lieutenant Feb. 6, 1864; to first lieutenant Nov. 30, 1864; to captain of Co. D March 2, 1865; must. out Aug. 23, 1865.

McDivitt, John, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out at Hartford, June 1, 1865; died of disease contracted in the army June 1, 1869.

McCan, George, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. July 22, 1861; wounded at Cedar Mountain Aug. 9, 1862; disch. for disability Nov. 15, 1862.

Meyer, Charles, must. September, 1863, as a substitute for Edgar Galpin.

Myers, Charles, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 27, 1863; must. out May 3, 1865, at Madison, Ind.

Miller, Jacob, Co. C, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute for Samuel F. Peck, Aug. 17, 1863; wounded July 20, 1864; must. out at Alexandria July 19, 1865.

Miller, Joseph, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; must. out July 7, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; died at Woodbury, Aug. 24, 1868, of enlargement of the spleen, a disease which he contracted in the service.

Minor, Frederick M., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 7, 1862; disch. for disability at New Haven, Conn., June 5, 1865.

Mitchell, John, Co. I, 8th Conn. Vols.; must. in as a substitute Feb. 19, 1864.

Mitchell, William H. (colored), Co. B, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Nov. 30, 1863; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Munroe, John, must. as a substitute for Nathaniel D. Minor in September, 1863, but failed to report for service.

Munger, Nathan B, Co. L, 1st Conn. Cav.; enl. Jan. 5, 1864; must. out Aug. 2, 1865, at Washington, D. C.; afterwards enlisted in the regular army.

Munger, Trueworthy, Co. I, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. June 11, 1862; was wounded in taking the rebel gunboat "Cotton," on the Red River expedition, and discharged in consequence May 26, 1863.

Morris, Thomas, must. as a substitute Feb. 19, 1864.

Morrison, William, Co. A, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute for Henry C. Judson July, 1863.

Morgan, Thomas, Co. H, 10th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute Nov. 21, 1864.

Mulligan, Joseph, Co. I, 6th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute Dec. 3, 1864.

Monroe, Chauncey F., Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 24, 1863; must. out Dec. 12, 1865.

Mein, Charles, must. as a substitute, to be sent to the "Woodbury Reds," Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols., Aug. 27, 1863, but failed to put in an appearance.

Newey, Arthur B, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862.

Newton, Franklin, Co. E 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22d; must. July 22, 1861; pro. to corporal.

Orton, Walter J., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to sergeant and commissary-sergeant; wounded at the battle of Winchester, sometimes called Opequan; was carried to Taylor Hotel, in Winchester, where he died Oct. 7, 1864.

Parmelee, Cornelius, Co. I, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. Jan. 7, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.

Parmelee, George B., Co. B, 7th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 9, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Jan. 2, 1864; must. out Sept. 2, 1865.

Patterson, Charles, Co. I, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 21, 1861; died March 14, 1862, of wounds received while charging a rebel battery when Newbern, N. C., was taken.

Percey, Frank J., Co. C, 14th Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 9, 1862; killed at the battle of Fredericksburg, Va., Dec. 13, 1862.

Percey, Seth W., Co. C, 1st Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 2, 1862; wounded Sept. 17, 1862; trans. to Invalid Corps; drowned Aug. 2, 1864, at Hartford, in Connecticut River.

Peterson, Arnold (colored), Co. B, 29th Conn. Vols; enl. Dec. 3, 1863; died at Brownsville, Texas, Aug. 15, 1865; buried in the national cemetery near Old Fort Brown, Brownsville, Texas.

Petson, Thomas, must. as a substitute Feb. 19, 1864.

Phillips, Leman (colored), Co. I, 29th Conn. Vols.; enl. Jan. 1, 1864; must. out Oct. 24, 1865.

Polley, James C., Co. I, 2d Conn. Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; died of typhoid fever at regimental hospital at Alexandria, Va., Nov. 19, 1862.

Polley, Henry E., Co. D, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Feb. 8, 1864; trans. to Co. B; must. out April 25, 1866.

Prentice, William P., Co. D, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. March 5, 1862; disch. Jan. 6, 1865.

Potter, Charles E., Co. K, 11th Conn. Vols.; enl. Feb. 16, 1864; must. out at City Point Dec. 21, 1865.

Potter, Bela, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 29, 1862; pro. to corporal; wounded in the leg at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Proctor, William H., Co. C, 1st Conn. Heavy Art.; enl. May 23, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Nov. 16, 1863; enlisted after war was over in the regular army.

Quinn, John M., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. July 22, 1861.

Reymer, Peter, Co. B, 5th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute of David Cowles Aug. 18, 1863.

Reynolds, William H., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl Aug. 11, 1862; wounded through the knee at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864, rendering him a cripple for life; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Richardson, George H. (colored), must. into Co. H, 29th Conn. Vols.; must. as substitute for Dr. Herman W. Shove Aug. 5, 1864; must. out with the regiment at Brownsville, Texas, Oct. 24, 1865; died Oct. 26, 1865.

Renneis, Jacob, Co. C, 6th Conn. Vols.; enl. Feb. 7, 1865; must. out at Goldsboro', N. C., July 20, 1865.

Robinson, James, Co. I, 6th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute Nov. 15, 1864; must. out at New Haven, Aug. 21, 1865.

Rogers, Henry C., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 22, 1862; pro. to corporal; was severely wounded in the hand at the battle of Fort Fisher, March 25, 1865; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Rogers, John J., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Root, George W., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to corporal; wounded in the leg at the battle of Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; must. out at Frederick, Md., May 26, 1865.

Root, Edward A., enl. at Woodbury April 22, 1861; must. out July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Raymaker, Arnold, enl. at Woodbury April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; trans. to Invalid Corps May 6, 1863.

Root, Joseph F., being in the West at the outbreak of the war, enl. in Co. L, 2d Wisconsin Cav.; died of chronic diarrhœa at Helena, Arkansas, Oct. 8, 1862; buried on removal after the war, in Mississippi national cemetery, near Memphis, Tenn.

Roswell, George, Co. I, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 27, 1861; disch. for disability at Washington, D. C., Dec. 24, 1862.

Rowley, Charles M., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; pro. to corporal; must. out May 18, 1865, at Hartford.

Roberts, James, 2d Conn. Light Battery; must. as a substitute Feb. 19, 1864.

Rice, Thomas (colored), enl. Feb. 19, 1864; died April 15, 1865, at Petersburg, Va.; buried in Hampton, Va., national cemetery.

Schindler, Jacob, Co. C, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Dec. 15, 1863; must. out with his regiment at Washington, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Sellick, Joel F., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. at Woodbury April 22, 1861; must. at Hartford July 22, 1861; pro. to regimental commissary-sergeant July 23, 1861; disch. June, 1862.

Shaw, Thomas, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 28, 1862; pro. to sergeant; wounded in the arm at Cold Harbor, and again severely wounded in the arm at Cedar Creek; disch. in consequence of his wounds June 1, 1865.

Simpson, John, must. as a substitute Feb. 19, 1864; forgot to report for assignment.

Smith, Marcus D., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; pro. to orderly sergeant; severely wounded in the forearm at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864, while advancing under heavy fire to take a rebel battery; must. out July 7, 1865.

Smith, Nathaniel, must. in as major of the 2d Heavy Art., then the 19th Conn. Vols., Aug. 23, 1862; pro. to lieutenant-colonel; res. on account of ill health May 6, 1864.

Soutill, Thomas, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 30, 1862.

Sommers, William, enl. in Woodbury April 22, 1861; must. at Hartford July 22, 1861.

Smith, Joseph, Co. H, 11th Conn. Vols.; must. as substitute Feb. 19, 1864.

Sperry, Eli, must. in as captain of Co. I, 19th Conn. Vols., afterwards known as 2d Heavy Art., July 24, 1862; Jan. 1, 1864, he was seriously wounded in the left forearm by the accidental discharge of a revolver, in consequence of which he resigned March 20, 1864.

Slade, Frederick C., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Spring, Richard, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; wounded in the side near Dallas, Ga., May 25, 1864, and again, June 22, 1864, in foot, at Kenesaw Mountain; must. out July 22, 1865.

Stammer, Warden, Co. G, 28th Conn. Vols.; enl. Nov. 18, 1862; disch. Aug. 28, 1863; re-enl. in Co. I, 2d Heavy Art., Jan. 2, 1864; pro. to sergeant; wounded in the leg at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; must. out at Washington Aug. 18, 1865.

Starr, George (colored), enl. in Co. H, 127th Regiment of United States Colored Vols., and served to the end of the war; his true name is George Jackson, but from mere freak he chose to serve under the above name.

Stockman, Gardiner, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. at Woodbury April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1861; was soon after trans. to Co. A, same regiment; disch. by order of the Secretary of War, for disability, Nov. 5, 1863; died May 28, 1864, before his regiment was discharged.

Squire, Charles A., "Woodbury Reds," afterwards Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. at Woodbury April 22, 1861; must. July 22, 1862; pro. to sergeant; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; he was killed at the battle of Kenesaw Mountain, Ga., sometimes called Culp's Farm, June 22, 1864.

Taber, Daniel D., Co. G, 11th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 1, 1861; served his time out and was discharged.

Taylor, Daniel S., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; wounded in the leg at Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864; must. out June 1, 1865.

Taylor, James K. Polk, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.

Taylor, William, Co. I, 27th Mass. Vols.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; taken prisoner at Kingston, N. C., March 7, 1865; must. out of the regiment (technically) while yet in captivity June 26, 1865.

Thomas, Charles L., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 11, 1862; died of lung fever in the regimental hospital Jan. 16, 1864; sent home and buried in Woodbury.

Thomas, Horatio S., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 25, 1862; pro. to corporal; died of congestion of the lungs at the regimental hospital at Alexandria, Va., Feb. 20, 1864; sent home and buried in Woodbury.

Thomas, Ira, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. July 28, 1862, at the age of sixty-three years; Walter J. Orton dyed his whiskers, after which his appearance was that of a man of about thirty years; he, with other Christian men in his company, instituted a prayer-meeting in his tent, which became well attended, and was the means of great good to the attendants; must. out for disability March 4, 1864.

Tierney, Andrew, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 4, 1862; wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864, and had his arm fractured.

Tracy, Thomas, Co. B, 12th Conn. Vols.; enl. March 20, 1861; killed at Port Hudson, La., May 29, 1863, aged twenty-one.

Trappell, Frederick, Co. G, 8th Conn. Vols.; must. as a substitute for Roderick Atwood Aug. 12, 1864; must. out at City Point, Va., Dec. 12, 1865.

Tuttle, Elisha, Co. I, 28th Conn. Vols.; must. as the substitute of John Galpin Aug. 28, 1862; must. out May 31, 1863.

Tuttle, Charles A., Co. A, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; disch. for disability March 5, 1863, at Washington, D. C.

Tuttle, John E., Co. E, 8th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 25, 1861; shot through the breast at the battle of Antietam and killed, Sept. 17, 1862.

Vogelli, Frederick, Co. K, 20th Conn. Vols.; must. in as a substitute for Ambrose H. Wells Aug. 25, 1863.

Wakeman, Daniel P., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.

Walker, William P., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864; must. out at Washington, D. C., Aug. 18, 1865.



John Curtis



HENRY P. CURTIS.

Walker, Joseph, must. as a substitute for Henry C. Buckingham Aug. 20, 1863.

Walsh, Timothy F., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 5, 1862; pro. to sergeant; wounded at the battle of Winchester Sept. 19, 1864; killed at the battle of Hatcher's Run, Va., Feb. 6, 1865.

Warner, Abram A., Co. I, 9th Conn. Vols.; enl. Nov. 1, 1861; died at New Orleans general hospital Aug. 12, 1862; buried in Monument national cemetery, at Chalmette, La., six miles below New Orleans, on the site of Gen. Jackson's battle-ground in the war of 1812.

Warner, George, Co. C, 20th Conn. Vols.; must. in as a substitute Aug. 25, 1864.

Warner, James L., Co. G, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. July 29, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; disch. for disability June 19, 1865.

Warner, Newton J., Co. B, 13th Conn. Vols.; enl. Dec. 22, 1861; trans. to Veteran Reserve Corps April 30, 1864; must. out at the end of the war.

Wellman, Benjamin, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 11, 1861; pro. to corporal and quartermaster-sergeant; wounded at Cold Harbor June 1, 1864; must. out in July, 1865.

Wellman, Joseph, Co. D, 28th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 8, 1862; died at Port Hudson, La., July 23, 1863.

Welch, William, Jr., enl. in the regular army in the spring of 1865, at New Haven, Conn.; was sent to the fort at New London.

Wells, Philip, Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. at Woodbury April 22, 1861; must. at Hartford July 22, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

West, Thomas, Co. E, 1st Conn. Cav.; enl. Aug. 21, 1864; must. out at Hartford, Conn., June 23, 1865.

Whitlock, Frederick, Co. I, 20th Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 15, 1862; pro. to corporal, and while he lay sick and insensible at Washington, D. C., in a government hospital, his commission as second lieutenant arrived from Governor Buckingham; but he never knew of his promotion; he died Jan. 24, 1863; his remains were embalmed and buried at Greenwood Cemetery.

Whitlock, Walter B., Co. G, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 21, 1861; re-enl. as veteran Jan. 26, 1864; must. out Sept. 25, 1865.

Whitlock, William, Co. G, 1st Heavy Art.; enl. Oct. 22, 1861; disch. for disability Oct. 18, 1862.

White, John S., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; died of typhoid fever, Nov. 13, 1862, at the regimental hospital at Alexandria, Va.; buried in Woodbury.

White, Daniel, must. as a substitute for Newell Osborn Sept. 3, 1863.

Wheeler, Curtis, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 8, 1862; wounded at Cold Harbor through both thighs by the same bullet; removed to Armory Square Hospital, Washington, D. C., where he died June 14, 1864; buried in Arlington national cemetery.

Williams, George, Co. F, 28th Conn. Vols.; enl. as a substitute for Frederick Ward at New Haven Sept. 10, 1862.

Wilsey, Ambrose H., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 12, 1862; disch. Aug. 17, 1863, by order of the Secretary of War.

Winton, Albert B., Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; enl. April 22, 1861; must. at Hartford, July 22, 1861; pro. to corporal; re-enl. as veteran Dec. 21, 1863; must. out July 19, 1865.

Winton, Eugene, Co. F, 6th Conn. Vols.; enl. Sept. 7, 1861; disch. Sept. 11, 1864, at expiration of term.

Winton, Jared B., Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Aug. 6, 1862; must. out at Washington, D. C., July 7, 1865.

Wordell, William, Co. I, 2d Heavy Art.; enl. Jan. 2, 1864.

Woodruff, Roderick Steele, Co. A, 23d Conn. Vols.; enl. Aug. 20, 1862; pro. to hospital steward; taken prisoner at Lafourche Crossing Hospital, La., June 25, 1863; must. out Aug. 31, 1863.

Wyant, Wilson, enl. April 22, 1861, at Woodbury; must. July 22, 1861, at Hartford, as captain Co. E, 5th Conn. Vols.; resigned for disability Jan. 31, 1863.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

STILES CURTISS AND HIS SONS, JOHN AND HENRY S.

Stiles Curtiss was born in Stratford, Conn., April 13, 1771. He was the son of John Curtiss and Mary, his wife, and belonged to the Stratford branch of the Curtiss family; the earliest record of which in that town is in 1652, and is of widow Elizabeth Curtis, mother of John and William. From her children have descended all of that name claiming origin in Stratford. The family is of English origin, having the right to bear arms as knights from about the Norman conquest. During the reign of Charles I., their right to their coat-of-arms was confirmed by Parliament. Mr. Curtiss emigrated to Woodbury immediately after his marriage; became a farmer on Good Hill, and resided in town all of his days. He was actively interested in church and public matters, and was one of the town's representative farmers. He had nine children, eight of whom attained maturity. He lived to be seventy-eight years of age, and died, Jan. 20, 1850, much respected. His wife survived him twelve years, living with their youngest son, Henry, and dying at the advanced age of eighty-eight. She was a good Christian woman, and with her husband belonged to the Congregational Church.

JOHN CURTISS.

John Curtiss, second son of Stiles and Sarah (Beard) Curtiss, was born in Woodbury, Conn., July 31, 1797. He was educated at the schools of Woodbury, and, at the age of nineteen, taught the winter term of Roxbury school, and was continued as teacher for several winters. When he arrived at age he received a portion of the old homestead, consisting of about fifty acres, and afterwards became owner of one hundred more, all on Good Hill. He married, Oct. 18, 1818, Maria, daughter of David Gilbert, of Woodbury. She was born in Kent, Conn., Nov. 9, 1797. For sixty-two years this worthy couple walked life's pathway together, performing its duties faithfully, and helping to bear each other's burdens in the spirit of true affection. They had two children,—Sarah H. and Harriet M. Sarah married Benjamin S. Russell, of Woodbury, and still resides in the town. Harriet married James H. Linsley, of Woodbury, and died in June, 1879. After his marriage Mr. Curtiss taught the district school of Woodbury during several winter terms, and those who remember him as teacher speak of his marked ability in that profession. But he was a farmer, and as a farmer had a pride in having all his surroundings neat, thrifty, and convenient, and his crops equal to his brother agriculturists. He never sought position save in one direction. About 1813 he enlisted in the Woodbury Independent Company belonging to the Twelfth Regiment of Connecticut militia, and step by step was steadily advanced to its captaincy. He was appointed sergeant Oct. 25, 1814;

commissioned lieutenant by Governor Oliver Wolcott, April 26, 1823, and captain by Governor Gideon Tomlinson, Aug. 23, 1827. Mr. Curtiss had positive political convictions; was first a Federal, then a Whig, then a Republican, and has voted at every election held in the town since he became a voter. About 1860, Mr. Curtiss sold his farm on Good Hill, and purchased the pleasant home where he now resides, and where Mrs. Curtiss, after nearly twenty years' enjoyment of its pleasures, died, Feb. 18, 1880. Both Mr. and Mrs. Curtiss were members for many years of the South Congregational Church of Woodbury.

HENRY S. CURTISS.

Henry S. Curtiss, youngest son of Stiles and Sarah (Beard) Curtiss, was born in Woodbury, Feb. 24, 1814. He passed his early life with his father; received his education at the schools of Woodbury, and became a farmer on the old homestead. He was a man who shrank from notoriety, and preferred the quiet retirement of home to any other society, and although he represented Woodbury one term in the State Legislature, preferred that the matters of public interest should be attended to by those who had more desire for them than he.

Mr. Curtiss was especially characterized by modest and unassuming manner, strong social feelings, frankness and honesty of purpose, to which may be added a firm belief in Christianity. Both he and his wife were long connected with the South Congregational Church of Woodbury. In the domestic relation Mr. Curtiss was an affectionate husband and father, and his friendships were warm and lasting. His marriage to Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of Gamaliel and Abigail (Warner) Benham, occurred June 10, 1840. She was of an old Connecticut family, her ancestors settling at Benham Hill, West Haven, in the first days of the commonwealth. She was born in South Britain, Nov. 22, 1814. Their only child, Henry B., was born Feb. 24, 1842. He gave promise of an active manhood, but died suddenly after an illness of only one week, Oct. 19, 1853.

Mr. Curtiss died at his residence in Woodbury, Oct. 23, 1869. Mrs. Curtiss still survives, patiently waiting till the summons comes for her to join her husband and son in the "better land."

HON. DANIEL CURTISS.

Of an old and honorable family, famed for chivalric deeds in the days of knighthood in the earlier times of "Merrie England," the historian can find no worthier character to point a moral on the pages of the history of Woodbury than Hon. Daniel Curtiss. The energy which marked the possessors of the name in the olden days appeared intensified in him, and whatever his hand found to do was done with all his might, and he has made an impress on the town second to none of its various residents.

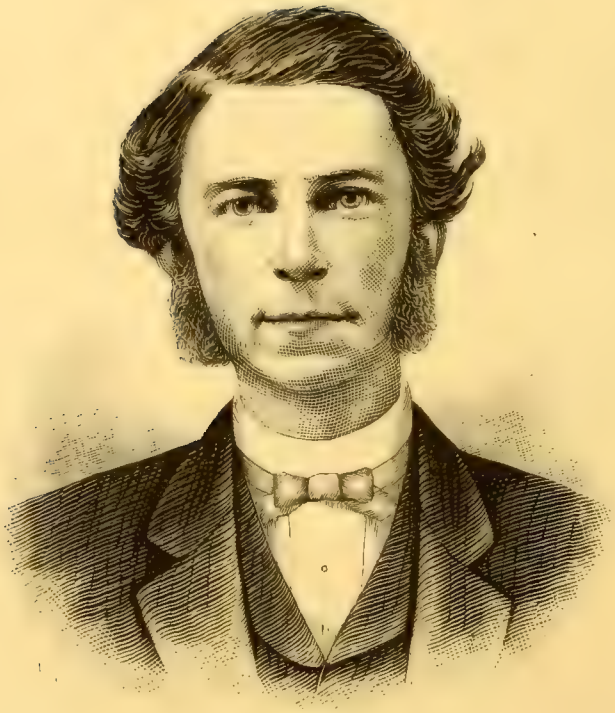
Mr. Curtiss was a lineal descendent of Capt. William Curtiss, of Stratford, Conn., one of the original proprietors of Woodbury (1672), and who probably came from England in early manhood, with his mother and brother John, about 1650, as the first record of them in Stratford "town records" is of "widow Elizabeth Curtis, mother of John and William." The Curtiss coat-of-arms is used by "Daniel Curtiss' Sons" as their trade-mark on their manufactured goods, and is thus described in heraldry: "Az. a fess dancetteê betw. three crowns or. *Crest*, a lion in his pp. colors, issuing forth of his colors or and azure, thereon a fess dancetteê; or maritted gules doubled argent. *Motto*, Sapere aude." Their right to bear this coat-of-arms was confirmed during the reign of Charles I. "by grant under the Great Seal, reciting that search having been made in the register and records for the true and antient armes belonging to the Curtis name and family, and the same appearing by ould seales and records and other good testimonie and proofes in the custody and keeping of Richard St. George, Clarencieux, King of Armes, to be the proper and antient armes thereof, and which they did theretofore bare, they were, to them, and their issue and posterity, in memory thereof, forever ratified and confirmed, according to the law of armes and costome of England."

Hon. Daniel Curtiss was fifth child of David S. and Sybilla (Huntington) Curtiss, and was born in Woodbury, Conn., Sept. 18, 1801. In education he had only the advantages of the public schools of that day, when the student graduated oftener with knowledge of axe and scythe than that of books, but acquired sufficient knowledge to enable him to teach two or three terms of winter school, in Middlebury and Litchfield, before he became of age. Then going to New Jersey, he peddled for some time for a New Jersey firm, both on foot and with a horse. Returning to Woodbury, he established himself as a dry-goods and grocery merchant, and continued in trade for years. In connection therewith he commenced the manufacture of silver-ware,—spoons, thimbles, spectacles, etc.,—and was the pioneer in this branch of manufacturing in this part of the State. He was the inventor of "German silver," and was the first person to manufacture goods made of this article. These goods were sold by peddlers, who traveled through the country for that purpose. Of these Mr. Curtiss had sometimes seventy-five employed at one time. About 1840, he disposed of this manufacturing interest, and it was carried to Waterbury. Soon after, or about that time, he commenced manufacturing woolen goods, with which he was ever after connected, and which is now carried on by his sons under firm-name of "Daniel Curtiss' Sons." Selling out his mercantile interests in 1845, he thereafter gave his attention to manufacturing and farming.

Mr. Curtiss married, Jan. 27, 1837, Julia F., daughter of Hon. John Strong and his wife, whose maiden



Dan Bunch



STANLEY E. BEARDSLEY.

name was Flora Preston. She was born in Woodbury, Feb. 9, 1812. Her grandfather was a lieutenant in the colonial army throughout the Revolution. Their children are Walter S., Emily A. (Mrs. Homer Tomlinson), Ellen C. (Mrs. Perry Averill, of Jackson, Mich.), Horace D., Cordelia S. (Mrs. George C. White, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y.), Edward J., Frances J., Elizabeth S. (Mrs. Edward F. Cole, of Waterbury, Conn.).

About the time of his marriage Mr. Curtiss purchased the Jabez Bacon place, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 16, 1878. Mr. Curtiss was prominent and active in public affairs, was often called to take public trusts, was selectman, representative for Woodbury three years, and senator for this district in the State Senate one year. In politics he was a Whig in early life, and a Republican from the organization of that party. He was active during the Rebellion, and gave largely in time and money for the preservation of our free institutions.

In 1851, the Woodbury Bank was established, and Mr. Curtiss was chosen its president. He always commanded the esteem and confidence of the citizens of the town for which he has done so much. He was essentially a self-made man, and his life was one of steady and active devotion to business. His great success, which built up a large fortune, was the natural result of his ability to examine and readily comprehend any subject presented to him, power to decide promptly, and courage to act with vigor and persistently in accordance with his conviction.

STANLEY E. BEARDSLEY.

Stanley E. Beardsley, son of Grandison and Mary A. Beardsley, was born in Woodbury, Aug. 4, 1841, and died Feb. 23, 1879. He was educated in the common schools and in the Woodbury Academy, then conducted by Mr. P. B. Hulse. He made a rapid advance in mastering the English branches of education taught therein. At an early age he showed a decided aptitude for mercantile business, and his father took him into his store, where he soon became familiar with all the branches of trade carried on therein. He became the leading salesman and bookkeeper, and in a few years relieved his father principally from the purchasing of goods in the market. During the last few years of his young life he superintended the entire purchases and sales, and had the sole care of the books. He was a rapid accountant and an excellent bookkeeper. He possessed indefatigable industry,—never on any occasion leaving his post of duty when there was business to be done. He never attended public gatherings in town, deeming it his duty, then of all other times, to be in his place of business to attend to the wants of the public. He was always active, attentive, and polite to his customers. It was his rule to let none go away dissatisfied. In consequence of this attention to business, and his tact in its management, the firm of G. Beardsley & Son secured a larger trade in its line than any other firm in all this part of the county. He was absolutely a man of no recreations and no holidays. He had no taste for and did not go into general society. Perhaps this utter engrossment in business, and excessive labor in it, were the principal cause of his early death. It may have weakened his constitution so that he was less able to bear the shock of the final blow upon the head which carried him off. Human endurance cannot last forever,—though in this case he had been remarkably well for three or four weeks preceding his death.

His decease was sudden and untimely. On Sunday morning, the 23d of February, 1879, as he did not go home to breakfast at the usual hour, his parents became alarmed for him, and his father went to the store, in the chamber of which he slept at night to protect the property, and on trying to open the door of the store found that he was lying against it. On gaining an entrance the father assisted the son to sit up on a bale of cotton. He was weak, and put his fingers under the fastenings of the bale to support himself. He told his father that he had stumbled upon the bale and fell, hitting his head violently against the door. A load of goods had arrived the evening before, and this bale had been left in the way. He had arisen, dressed himself, gone into the store below, taken the coal-hod to go for some coal, and fell, as before stated, the store being dark on account of the shutters being closed. Help and a physician were called, and he was borne to his home a little distance away, where everything possible was done to save his life, but he gradually failed and breathed his last about four hours after he was found, dying of concussion of the brain.

He was a young man of genial and kindly disposition, warmly attached to his friends, and devoted to his parents. A strong and lasting attachment existed between him and the writer, such as will sometimes spring up between persons of a considerable disparity of age. As the survivor he feels a personal loss, and will never cease to regret his early death.

He was thoroughly self-reliant, though modest and retiring in his demeanor. He was very reticent in his intercourse with others, and was much more likely to divine your secret than to disclose his own. He was careful in speech. No vulgar or profane word escaped his lips. He was thoughtful of the wants of others, and liberal and kind to the poor. He was for a number of years town treasurer and justice of the peace, and was postmaster from Oct. 19, 1867, to April, 1869, when he resigned the office.

In his death his parents, the community, and especially the business community, suffered a very great loss. A prominent business man remarked at his decease, that by his death and that of his neighbor, the late William E. Woodruff, the pillars of business seemed to have fallen, and there were none to replace them. Such removals are providences we cannot un-

derstand, but we must reverently believe that the Ruler of the universe knows what is for the best, and "doeth all things well."

THOMAS BULL.

It is with pleasure that the historian stops the narration of events, for the purpose of sketching the character and life of one who has for so many years been identified with the history of Woodbury, and who has done so much in his way for its improvement and advancement, that coming generations may read and take example from its teachings.

Thomas Bull, son of David Samuel and Elizabeth (Mitchell) Bull, was born in Woodbury, Conn., Dec. 29, 1801. His father was brought up in New London, and often, in early life, went as supercargo to the West Indies. He afterwards became a merchant in Woodbury, and in the latter part of his life was a farmer. He died in October, 1810. Thomas Bull, grandfather of the subject of this sketch, and from whom he was named, was a major of cavalry in the Revolutionary war, and died in February, 1804. The first settlers of the Bull family came from Farmington, and were originally from Hartford. Deacon Samuel Bull settled on the place now occupied by Mr. Bull, and it has been in the possession of the family ever since.

Mr. Bull was educated at the best schools of Woodbury, has been trying justice of Woodbury for forty years, was judge of probate for several years, and has always been a man known and prized for his frankness, acumen, and sterling integrity. As a justice, he carefully weighed the evidence, and decided with such good judgment as to give justice, and never was a decision of his reversed by a higher court. He was brought up a farmer and always was a farmer, but through his financial ability was often enabled to extend aid to his townsmen, and by many of them was considered a private banker. He was in possession of a handsome competency, the result of inheritance, business ability, and prudence. He was a man of no common intellect, and his reasoning powers and memory are far better now than many much younger than he. He is respected, esteemed, and honored. On the last portion of a long and useful life he can look back and see a life that will be pointed to with pride by his descendants, and from which he need not wish to erase a single line. He married Jan. 15, 1824, Susan, daughter of Aaron and Anna (Curtiss) Sherman. Their children are Elizabeth A., David S., Julia E., and Susan J. (Mrs. Dr. Shove). Both Mr. Bull and wife have been for many years members of the Congregational Church.

BENJAMIN FABRIQUE.

Benjamin Fabrique is of French ancestry. His grandfather, John Fabrique, emigrated from France, and settled in Newtown, Fairfield Co., Conn., at an early day, where he raised a large family, of which Bartimeus, the father of Benjamin, was the youngest. He was born in 1751, was apprenticed to and learned the carpenter's trade, and settled in Southbury, marrying Lucy, daughter of Nathan Judson, of Woodbury. He had three children that attained maturity, —Betsey, who married Nathaniel Tuttle, of Southbury; William L., and Benjamin, and died at the good old age of seventy-eight years.

Benjamin Fabrique was born in Southbury, Conn., Oct. 26, 1799. He received such advantages of education as were afforded by the common schools of that period, and, after arriving at manhood, engaged as farm hand on a farm in Woodbury. For twenty-six years he followed this labor, by economy and thrift gradually laying up a capital for future years. When about fifty-four years of age he was called to attend to the business of a sick nephew, a resident of New Haven, and for two years he was absent from Woodbury. Returning here in 1855, he has ever since devoted himself to the care of his business investments, and the business which others have confided to his careful attention.

Mr. Fabrique is a man who has taken care of himself, and consequently is possessed of youthful appearance. He is possessed of correct habits; is a man of unusual regularity, careful, painstaking, and accurate in everything. He does not jump at hasty conclusions, but weighs every side before he forms his judgment, which, once formed, he rarely finds occasion to change. For years he has been familiar in his dealings, and his "comings and goings," to the people of Woodbury, and none to-day have aught to say of him but words of respect and esteem. He has been chosen at various times selectman of the town, and the last time he held that office was continued in it for several successive years. He also represented Woodbury in the Legislature in 1856, 1863, and 1864. He has been for years an auditor and a corporator of Woodbury Savings Bank. In politics was formerly a Whig, but a Republican from the organization of that party. He is a member of the First Congregational Church of Woodbury.

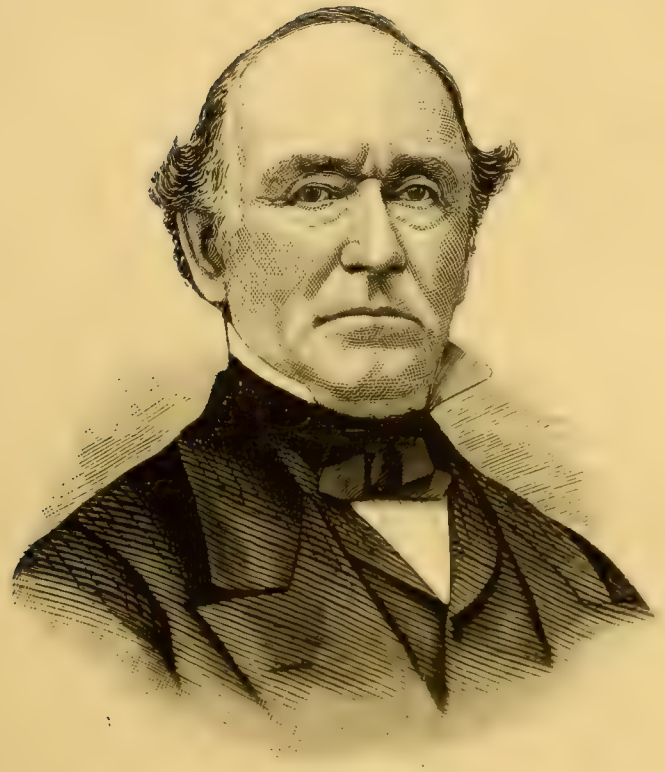
HORACE HURD.

Among the inhabitants of Meriden, Conn., who went to Stratford, John Hurd went so early as to represent the town in 1649. His brother, Adam, was residing there at the same time. Both married and had children, each a son named John. From this has arisen some trouble to genealogists, as the greatest pains has to be taken in order not to confound the two Johns.

John Hurd, *son of Adam*, came to Woodbury in its pioneer days, and the family has been an industrious, honorable, and respected one in Woodbury from that day to this. Those who desire to trace the long line of lineage with its numerous ramifications, will find



Thomas Burke



Benj Fabrique



Horace Hunt



D. W. Shove M.D.



George B. Lewis

the work well done in Cothren's "History of Ancient Woodbury."

Isaiah Hurd was probably born in Woodbury before the Revolution, and grew up, married, and lived there till about 1805. He married Eunice, daughter of Seth Minor, of Woodbury, in 1794–95, and had children born in Woodbury, as follows: Gideon, Marcus, Horace, Burr, and Diah. He then moved to the "Hurd Settlement," Bethel, N. Y., and passed the rest of his life in that State. There his son Seth and a daughter, who died in infancy, were born. Mr. Hurd was a hard-working farmer all of his days, and died about 1850.

Horace Hurd was born in Woodbury, March 15, 1801. He went to New York with his father when but a mere child, and remained until he became of age. He then came to Woodbury and resided with an uncle—Seth Minor—for several years. He married Roxa, daughter of Wait and Susan Minor, of Woodbury, and commenced housekeeping. Already his industry and economy had given him a small capital, and he purchased a farm of about sixty acres, on which he erected a house the next year after marriage. To this farm he added by purchase about one hundred acres more. Mrs. Hurd died Oct. 3, 1863. Of their children, only their oldest—Marcus A.—lived to grow up. He married Eunice Warner, of Woodbury, and resides on the place first purchased by his father, who, about 1852, removed to the pleasant home he now occupies, which formerly belonged to Seth Minor, his uncle, and which he had purchased some time previously.

Mr. Hurd has been all his life a hard-working, practical farmer, and is in all respects a true representative of that class. His fields, his plowing, his sowing, all were models, which others would have done well to imitate. He has never sought office, and, although often solicited to do so, has steadily refused. He is justly considered one of Woodbury's estimable citizens. He united with the "South Church" in 1836, and has held his membership from that date. He is a man of positive convictions, and, having once formed a course of action, is slow to change. For example, when a youth of thirteen, he took a stand against liquor and tobacco, and has never indulged in the use of either during his long life, even abstaining from cider that had fermented, and he says his health has been as good, and, in fact, better than those who have used these articles. Mr. Hurd is a Republican in politics, and was an "Old-Line Whig" in former days. He was married, May 14, 1856, to Mrs. Clarinda Barnes, daughter of Philo and Grace (Nichols) Tousey, of Newtown, Conn. She was born in Perrington, N. Y.

GEORGE B. LEWIS.

George B. Lewis, second son and third child of Abijah and Sally (Fairchild) Lewis, was born in Roxbury, Conn., Dec. 3, 1820. His grandfather, John Lewis, emigrated from Stratford to Roxbury in the latter part of the last century, and located there permanently as a farmer. He died in Roxbury, leaving a large family of children. Abijah Lewis was the oldest son of John Lewis, and was born prior to the Revolution. He became a farmer also, passed his life in Roxbury, living to a hale old age, and dying about 1852, at the age of eighty-one. His children were three girls and two boys.

George B. Lewis spent his early years at home, but, when about ten years of age, went to work for farmers in the neighborhood, and from that time returned only at intervals to his father's. When about sixteen he came to Woodbury, and served an apprenticeship at the tinning business with Tuttle Dayton. And right here we will make a singular statement in these days of workmen of unsettled and roving disposition and habit. Mr. Lewis, after his apprenticeship, worked at his trade for a time for Mr. Dayton, and, after his death, purchased his interest and continued the business. For thirty-five years he continued in the same trade and occupied the same buildings. He was ever thorough in his business, careful, economical, and a good investor of funds. He is frank, social, and pleasant in his intercourse with others, and his relations with his fellow-townsmen have ever been agreeable. His business qualities have been appreciated by them, and he has been chosen to administer many estates. He has been first selectman for five years, and has represented Woodbury in the State Legislature. He has been president of Woodbury Savings Bank from its incorporation. His industry and attention to business have brought him a fine property and enabled him to retire from active life in 1871. He has a beautiful home in Woodbury, where he has resided since he closed his business. He has traveled much, visiting nearly every State in the United States. He is a Republican in politics, and has been one from the organization of the party. He married, May 19, 1848, Miss Charlotte L., daughter of Capt. Judson and Charlotte (Leavenworth) Hurd, also of Roxbury. His success is a lesson to every young man, showing what steadiness, industry, and proper attention to business will accomplish for any one under our American institutions and laws.

DR. HARMON W. SHOVE.

The "Shove" family has long had a place in the annals of Connecticut. Rev. Seth Shove, the great-grandfather of Dr. Shove, was the first settled pastor of the First Congregational Church in Danbury. His sons, Seth and Levi, came to Warren shortly after marriage, and settled permanently there as farmers. They both reared large families, and were reputable citizens. The only son of Seth was Cyrus. He married Saloma Young, by whom he had seven children.

He was always a farmer, and died, much respected, when comparatively a young man. His son, Harmon W., was born in Warren, Litchfield Co., Conn., July 30, 1823. He remained at home until he was fifteen years old, and then for three years attended Howard's Academy, in Warren, after which he went to New Jersey, and taught school for four years. He then taught two years in New York and two in Connecticut. About 1849 he commenced the study of medicine at Litchfield, in the office of Drs. Beckwith and Seymour. He attended one course of lectures at Yale Medical College, and two at the College of Physicans and Surgeons in New York, and was graduated at Yale in the spring of 1852. For two years, while pursuing his studies, he held the appointment of surgeon's steward in the United States navy. This was, both in experience and pecuniarily, of great assistance to the young student. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Shove removed to Woodbury, where he has since resided. For the past twenty-eight years he has steadily devoted himself to his profession, working hard and never relaxing his student habits, but keeping pace with all medical progress, and availing himself of all the improvements and advancement of the healing art, at the same time gathering rich experience from an extended practice, and his long and successful labors have been productive of a handsome competency. He is a member of the Litchfield County Medical Society, Connecticut State Medical Society, and the American Medical Association, and has been examiner for pensions since 1861.

Dr. Shove is a careful, deliberate man, of fine physique, pleasing in personal appearance, and with a fund of quiet humor which makes his conversation entertaining. He has never received any assistance from any one but himself, and is a good example of what may be accomplished by steady application, self-denial, and patient resolution. In politics he has been a Republican from 1856.

Dr. Shove married, July 30, 1861, Susan J., daughter of Thomas and Susan (Sherman) Bull, of an old and honorable Woodbury family.

SUPPLEMENT.

THE following additions were received too late for insertion in the body of this work:

JOSEPH BATTELL.

Joseph Battell was born in Milford, Conn., July 21, 1774. He was the second of twelve children of William and Sarah (Buckingham) Battell, of whom five sons and five daughters lived to adult life. He was of the fifth generation in descent from Thomas Battelle, who became a townsman of Dedham, Mass., in 1648, and in the same year married Mary Fisher, daughter of Joshua Fisher, of Dedham. This Thomas Battelle spelled his name as here written. The name, with different spellings, is an old one in England, and from the prevailing forms would seem to have been of Norman origin.

William Battell, the father of Joseph Battell, removed from Milford to Woodbury, and soon again to Torringford, while the son was yet a lad. At the age of eighteen the son commenced business for himself in Norfolk, upon a small capital furnished by his father, which was afterwards refunded. Here he passed the remainder of his life, for forty-six years of which he was actively engaged in mercantile business.

The following extract from a sermon delivered at Norfolk the Sabbath after New Year, 1842, is believed to be a just estimate of the character of Mr. Battell:

"The character of his intellect was elevated, combining qualities which we do not often meet; he had comprehension of mind to embrace the largest subject, and at the same time did not overlook the details of any matter. His mind was wonderfully active, and capable of great and long-continued effort without any signs of exhaustion or weariness. In the most active and busy period of his life, when his cares would have seemed sufficient to overwhelm and crush a mind of ordinary vigor, so far was he from being oppressed or overburdened that at that very period he was a great general reader. Most of the books of his large and select library were purchased during those years, and were read, too. Standard authors in literature, history, morals, and religion were perused amid the intervals of business. His taste was just; his criticism upon authors and intellectual performances indicated nice discrimination, a full appreciation, and high enjoyment of whatever possessed literary merit. He was a friend of education, and a liberal patron of literary institutions in different parts of our land.

"Of his business character I will not say much: most of you have had opportunity to judge for yourselves. His plans were characterized by enterprise, by sagacity, and by caution. But he was not a mere schemer. He was, beyond any man I ever knew, diligent and persevering in the execution of his plans. Without any parade of method, he attended to every matter in its season, and never left anything to which he put his hand till he had seen it through and finished, then, the very next moment, he was ready to turn to anything else that might arise. This habit of doing things in the proper season, of carrying through matters undertaken, was, I imagine, one great secret of his success. His business never became confused, nothing was overlooked. He was ever ready to attend to any person who called, or to any subject that might be presented, thus everything was kept in order. His natural disposition was uncommonly amiable, and thus business never perplexed or fretted him. On this account he was always in good humor, and ready to attend to your concerns.

"Need I add that, as a merchant and a man of business, he was scrupulously honest. His integrity was perfect. Those who knew him best, who had most dealings with him, and the best opportunities to understand his principles, were most implicit in their confidence; indeed, many considered him fastidious on this point.

"In speaking of him in relation to business, I ought to add that his own affairs, extensive and various as they were, constituted but a small part of that which received his attention. How many went to him for advice? and he must draw their contracts, and adjust the whole matter for them.

"With what interest would he enter into your affairs! how disinterested his counsel, how prompt in rendering you his personal assistance! He was guardian for many an orphan, treasurer of various corporations; and how easily he seemed to sustain these burdens, how cheerful and pleasant and social!

"In his character as a citizen he was public-spirited and liberal. He was an intelligent and interested observer of public affairs, both in our own land and in the world. His circle of acquaintance and friends was as wide as that of any man I have known who was not in public life, yet he felt a special regard for this place. Here he had spent the greater part of his life, transacted a vast amount of business, made his property, enjoyed much happiness, formed many

intimate friendships; here he expected to be buried. I have never known him give a stronger manifestation of injured feeling than when any one spoke disparagingly of this place or its population.

"He rejoiced in your prosperity, was always gratified in the well-doing of your children who live elsewhere, and is it too much to say that he himself contributed much to the prosperity of this town during the half-century he has been here?

"In declaring that he did I only repeat what has been frequently said to me by those among you. Certainly everything of a public nature received his most cordial and liberal support; it was expected by every one, and he seldom disappointed such expectation.

"This leads me to speak of his charities. I will but just allude to them. I think those bestowed in private far exceeded in amount his public donations. For some years I have been in a situation to know something in regard to these matters, and am certain that his heart was full of compassion for the poor and distressed; that he thought of them, and provided for their relief when they were forgotten by others. A single remark now on this point: his charities arose, not from indifference to the value of property,—he appreciated it according to its worth,—but benevolence overcame his desire to retain it. He was a thoughtful, a judicious, a considerate benefactor."

Mr. Battell married, July 24, 1805, Sarah Robbins, daughter of Rev. Ammi R. and Elizabeth (Le Baron) Robbins. There were nine children of this marriage, four sons and five daughters, who lived to adult age.

Mr. Battell died Nov. 30, 1841, aged sixty-seven years.

THE COE FAMILY.

The Coe family came to this country from Suffolkshire, England, where they had resided for many generations. The earliest notice of them which can now be found is in Fox's "Book of Martyrs," which speaks of Roger Coe, of Milford, Suffolkshire, in 1555. Little is known respecting the family till the removal of Robert Coe to this country. In the authentic family record he belongs to the first generation.

Robert Coe* was born in Suffolkshire, England, in 1596. With his wife, Anna, born in 1591, and their three sons, he sailed from Ipswich in the ship "Francis," John Culling, master, April 10, 1634. They reached Boston in the following June, only six years from the date of the first settlement in the Massachusetts colony. Robert Coe settled with his family in Watertown, near Boston, and was made a freeman there Sept. 3, 1634. In 1635 or '36 he removed to Wethersfield, Conn.

Oct. 30, 1640, Mr. Andrew Ward and Mr. Robert Coe, in behalf of themselves and about twenty other planters, purchased Rippowams (Stamford) of New Haven colony for thirty-three pounds, and commenced a settlement there. At the General Court in New Haven, April 5, 1643, a court having the same powers as that at New Haven was established at Stamford, and Robert Coe was appointed one of the assistant judges.

In the spring of 1644, Robert Coe and several others formed the first English settlement at Hempstead, L. I. In 1652 he removed to a place called Westport, and aided in establishing a settlement, which was named Middleburg (now Newtown, L. I.). He was a magistrate during his whole residence there, and took a leading part in all the affairs of the town.

Early in 1656 he, with several others, commenced a settlement in Jamaica. The first town-meeting was held February 18th, when a house-lot was given to Robert Coe, and another to his son, Benjamin Coe. He continued to be one of the most active and prominent men in public affairs till about 1672, at which time he was seventy-six years old. The time of his death is not known.

SECOND GENERATION.

Robert[1] and Anna had three children, viz., John[2], Robert[2], and Benjamin[2]. Robert[2] was born in England in 1627, and accompanied his father to Watertown, Wethersfield, and Stamford. He removed thence to Stratford, Conn., married Hannah ———, and died in 1659, aged thirty-two.

THIRD GENERATION.

Robert[2] and Hannah had one child, viz., John[3], born May 10, 1658, spent his early life in New Haven, returned to Stratford in 1680, married Mary Hawley, December 20, 1682, and died April 19, 1741, aged seventy-eight, leaving ten children, viz.:

FOURTH GENERATION.

Robert[4], born Sept. 21, 1684; Joseph[4], born Feb. 2, 1686; Hannah[4], born April 14, 1689; Mary[4], born Aug. 11, 1691; John[4], born Dec. 5, 1693; Sarah[4], born March 26, 1696; Ephraim[4], born Dec. 18, 1698; Katharine[4], born Sept. 23, 1700; Abigail[4], born March 11, 1702; Ebenezer[4], born Aug. 18, 1704.†

Robert[4], son of John and Mary (Hawley) Coe, married Barbara Parmele, and settled in Durham, and afterwards in Middlefield, Conn. He was commissioned as ensign in train-band in 1718. His wife, Barbara, died in Bristol, Sept. 26, 1774, in her eighty-sixth year. Children:

FIFTH GENERATION.

John[5], born in 1710; Martha[5], born March 21, 1713; Ebenezer[5], born Aug. 21, 1715; Mary[5], born April

* "In Fox's 'Book of Martyrs' the orthography is Coo; in the records of the custom-house in Westminster Hall, London, the name is written Cooe; in many of the early records of New England it is Co. The oldest original signature which I have found is in the town records of Jamaica, L. I., and is written Feb. 14, 1663. The name is Robert Coe; but a signature written March, 1663, is Robert Co."—From a "Record of the Coe Family," by Rev. David B. Coe.

† The above record is taken from "Record of the Coe Family," by Rev. David B. Coe.

11, 1717; Robert[5], born June 11, 1719, died young; Hannah[5], baptized April, 1721; Robert[5] (2d), baptized June, 1723; Thomas[5], born May 18, 1727; Reuben[5], baptized Dec. 22, 1728; William[5], baptized June 7, 1730; Rachel[5], baptized Oct. 22, 1732.

Thomas[5], son of Robert[4] and Barbara (Parmele) Coe, married Mary ———, and settled in Litchfield, Conn.; died Feb. 23, 1810, in the eighty-third year of his age. His wife, Mary, died Sept. 10, 1812, aged eighty-five years. Children:

SIXTH GENERATION.

Zachariah[6], baptized Dec. 11, 1757; Abigail[6], baptized Jan. 15, 1759; Levi[6], born July 3, 1760; Lois[6], baptized June 6, 1762; Mary[6], baptized June 23, 1765; Eunice[6], baptized Aug. 31, 1766; Thomas[6], Jr., Sept. 11, 1768.

Levi[6], son of Thomas[5] and Mary Coe, married Deborah McCall, of Lebanon, Conn., Sept. 8, 1789. He purchased the homestead in Litchfield in 1785, which is still in possession of his son Levi[7]. Levi[6] Coe died Feb. 28, 1832, aged seventy-one years. His wife, Deborah, died April 29, 1843, aged seventy-three years. Children:

SEVENTH GENERATION.

Dyer[7], born June 2, 1794; Ira[7], born April 9, 1796; Walter[7], born Feb. 10, 1798; Emeline[7], born Feb. 2, 1801; William[7], born Nov. 28, 1802; Elizabeth[7], born Jan. 18, 1805; Olive[7] M. W., born Oct. 29, 1806; Levi[7], Jr., born Sept. 14, 1810; Maria[7] D., born July 10, 1812; Thomas[7] M., born Jan. 4, 1815.

Levi[7], son of Levi[6] and Deborah (McCall) Coe, married, May 22, 1838, Lavinia, daughter of Samuel and Lavinia (Judson) McNiel, of Litchfield, born Sept. 30, 1815. Children:

EIGHTH GENERATION.

Dwight[8] M., born March 6, 1840, died Dec. 3, 1863; Frederick[8] L., born Sept. 20, 1842, married Sarah C. (born Jan. 1, 1851), daughter of William Norton, of Litchfield, Dec. 8, 1875. Children:

Stanley[9] L., born Sept. 3, 1876; Philip[9] F., born Nov. 20, 1878.

Francis[8] M., born Jan. 22, 1852, married, March 18, 1880, Marion I. Platt (born Oct. 10, 1852), daughter of Sherman Platt, of Marbledale, Conn.

Levi[7] Coe and his family are all members of the Congregational Church, Litchfield.

REV. RUFUS BABCOCK, D.D.

The Rev. Rufus Babcock, D.D., a native of Colebrook, Litchfield Co., Conn., was one of the most prominent and learned men who have been born in the town of Colebrook, Conn. His father, Elder Rufus Babcock, was the founder and first pastor of the Colebrook Baptist Church. He was born in North Stonington, Conn., April 22, 1758, and was of the eighth generation from James Babcock, of Essex, England. As a Puritan, James Babcock migrated to Leyden, Holland, and thence went to Plymouth colony, Mass., where he arrived in June, 1623. Elder Rufus Babcock was ordained at Colebrook in 1794, and was the first minister of any denomination in the town. He continued to serve the Baptist Church at Colebrook as its pastor until he was seventy-three years of age, with good success, maintaining his family by carrying on the business of a farmer. In the same way he was enabled to give a liberal education to his two younger sons, Cyrus G. and Rufus, at Brown University, Providence, R. I. After resigning as pastor he continued to nurse the church with fatherly care, and gave to it a parsonage. Without any great advantages of early culture, without fluency of speech, or any of the graces of oratory, Elder Babcock had such native soundness and vigor of mind, coupled with good sense and indefatigable industry, that he was highly and deservedly esteemed, not only in his own community, but by learned and intelligent ministers of other denominations.

During the Revolutionary war he was twice called out as a soldier, and served in Capt. Timothy Moses' company. Elder Babcock was twice married, but left issue only by his first wife, who was a daughter of Capt. Moses, all being sons, named, respectively, Timothy, Cyrus Giles, and Rufus. He died Nov. 4, 1842, aged nearly eighty-five years. His youngest son, Rufus, in writing of him, describes him as being "one of the best of fathers."

Rufus Babcock, Jr., was born in North Colebrook, Conn., Sept. 19, 1798, and passed his early years on his father's farm, where he formed habits of industry which never forsook him as long as life lasted. Having obtained such rudiments of education as a country town afforded, he was sent to Brown University, then the only Baptist college in America, where he devoted himself with untiring energy to study, and from which he was graduated in 1821. As was the custom in those days with students in the various colleges, young Babcock devoted his vacations to teaching, and took charge of a school in the town of Barrington, R. I., on the shores of the beautiful Narragansett Bay, where in after-years he was accustomed to spend many weeks each year, amidst the friends whose acquaintance he had formed in early life. While at college, by his consistent deportment and steady habits, he made many warm friends, and among them was Nicholas Brown, whose friendship continued until death severed the ties which bound them together.

The natural ability of the young student soon attracted the attention of distinguished men in the Baptist denomination, and before his class had graduated he was offered a tutorship in Columbian College (now Columbian University), a Baptist college, which had then been chartered by Congress, in the District of Columbia, under the special auspices of the celebrated Luther Rice. It was in 1815 that he united with the Baptist Church at Colebrook, and, having

been licensed to preach, he spent several months after his graduation, in 1815, in supplying churches in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

In 1821 he went to Washington City, and assumed the position of tutor in the college of which the Rev. William Staughton, D.D., was president. He remained here until 1823, when he resigned to take charge of the Baptist Church at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., where he was ordained, and the same year was married to Miss Olivia Bicknell Smith, daughter of Nathaniel Wait Smith, of Barrington, R. I. It was while here that he formed his habits of personal visitation among his flock as pastor, and devoted himself to his studies, which soon placed him among the best preachers of his denomination. While attending one of the large conventions of his church he met with Dr. Lucius Bolles, of Salem, Mass., who, although pastor of the flourishing church at that place, was likewise engaged as corresponding secretary of the Baptist Triennial Convention, now known as the American Baptist Missionary Union. Such was the impression created by Mr. Babcock that he was invited by Dr. Bolles to become his associate pastor at Salem, and in 1826 he moved to that city, and at once assumed such a position that his learning and graces as a speaker made him prominent among the Baptists of New England. He found here a loving, intelligent people, and after a lapse of fifty years, referring to his settlement at Salem, he wrote of them as follows: "A happier settlement, all things considered, I have never seen; and I have ever since been accustomed to think and speak of this as the model church." But his fame had gone forth as a teacher and preacher, and Waterville College, in Maine, being without a president, he was in 1833 invited to that high and honorable place. Accordingly, in that year he assumed the duties of president of that college, and so continued until 1836, when failing health compelled him to resign and seek a more congenial clime. He accordingly removed to Philadelphia, Pa., and became pastor of the Spruce Street Baptist Church.

While at Waterville the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Bowdoin College, and while at Philadelphia he was invited to the presidency of the State University, at Bloomington, Ind., of Alton (now Shurtleff) College, Illinois, and of Columbian College, District of Columbia, all of which positions he declined, as he afterwards did the presidency of Burlington University, Iowa. Few young men were more sought after at this period than was Dr. Babcock.

His subsequent pastorates were at New Bedford, Mass., Paterson, N. J., and again at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., which he always regarded as his home. For some years Dr. Babcock was president of the American Baptist Publication Society, and corresponding secretary of the American and Foreign Bible Society; he was also interested in the Pennsylvania Colonization Society and the American Sunday-School Union.

While at Poughkeepsie one of his most prominent parishioners was Matthew Vassar, the founder of Vassar College, who conferred with Dr. Babcock in all the initiatory steps which led to the organization of that grand institution of learning for young women.

During all his career Dr. Babcock was a most indefatigable student and worker. From his early life he wrote much for the press, and while at Poughkeepsie projected, and for five years edited, the *Baptist Memorial*, which soon acquired great popularity. When Dr. Sprague began his great work, "The American Pulpit," and was gathering materials for his sixth volume, containing sketches of Baptist ministers, he secured the aid of Dr. Babcock, to whom, in his preface, he offered his best thanks, and said that to him the public were indebted for no small degree of the interest that pertains to that department of his work. He was likewise a frequent contributor to the *Christian Review* of extended articles, as well as literary notices, and he wrote much for the various Baptist newspapers. His published works are "Claim of Education Societies," 1829; "Review of Beckwith's 'Dissuasive from Controversy on Baptism,'" 1829; "Making Light of Christ," 1830; "Life of George Leonard," 1832; "Abraham Booth and Isaac Backus;" "History of Waterville College," 1836; "Tales of Truth for the Young," 1837; "Adoniram Judson, D.D.," 1851; "Personal Recollections of John M. Peck, D.D.," 1858; and "The Emigrant's Mother," 1859. Dr. Babcock's attachment to his birthplace, and his love for the church of which his father was the founder, were remarkable. Towards the close of his life, when he had withdrawn from the duties of the pastorate and was living at Poughkeepsie, surrounded by a loving circle of friends, and in the midst of an attached family, having heard that the little church was without a pastor, he separated himself from all home comforts, and journeyed to Colebrook. There, even in the winter, he remained for many months, and ministered to the little flock, trying to infuse new life and energy into the church. While thus laboring he was cheered by the hearty support of his warm and devoted friend, Gen. E. A. Phelps, who had been his playmate, though several years his junior, in "days lang syne," and who still survives, and often speaks of his friend, Rufus Babcock.

As already stated, Dr. Babcock was devoted to literary pursuits, and his ability as a scholar was recognized by those with whom he was associated in the various benevolent and educational organizations of his church. For nearly half a century he was a trustee of Brown University,—his Alma Mater,—and he was one of the original trustees of Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Dr. Babcock died at Salem, Mass., on the 4th day of May, 1875, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. He had gone there apparently in excellent health, and on the last Sunday of April preached twice, his last sermon being delivered at the First Baptist Church, of which he had once

been the pastor. His text was from Mark vii. 37: "He hath done all things well." The effort was too much for him, and he was attacked with typhoid pneumonia, and died after a brief illness. His remains were taken to Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and interred in the beautiful cemetery near that city. The estimate of his character has been truthfully portrayed by the Rev. Dr. F. B. Wheeler, pastor of the Poughkeepsie Presbyterian Church, in the following words: "Affectionate and sunny in his disposition, all were won to him; courteous and gentlemanly in his bearing, all respected him; a man of warm Christian spirit, all revered him. His memory is precious in many hearts. He was pre-eminently a peacemaker, always ready to conciliate and turn away wrath. In all the intercourse of life he was kind and true, a friend upon whom one could always rely. As a preacher he has been a positive power in his denomination, persuasive in oratory, and thoroughly evangelical in his doctrine. While he was warmly attached to the principles and faith of the Baptist Church, there was no narrowness in his spirit, but a catholicity of feeling and action that was delightfully refreshing to all with whom he came in contact. Honored by his brethren and his church, he has entered into rest, like a shock of corn fully ripe into the garner."

Dr. Babcock left but two children to survive him, viz., Caroline Vassar Babcock Jones, wife of Horatio Gates Jones, Esq., of Philadelphia, a member of the bar, and a senator in the Pennsylvania Legislature; the other, Harriet Shepherd Weeks, wife of James H. Weeks, Esq., a member of the Poughkeepsie bar, in Dutchess Co., N. Y.

UNITED STATES SENATORS ELECTED FROM LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

	First chosen.	No. years.
Uriah Tracy, Litchfield	1796	11
Elijah Boardman, New Milford	1821*	
Perry Smith, New Milford	1836	6
Truman Smith, Litchfield	1849	5

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS ELECTED FROM LITCHFIELD COUNTY.

	First chosen.	No. years.
Uriah Tracy, Litchfield	1793	3
Nathaniel Smith, Woodbury	1795	4
John Allen, Litchfield	1797	2
John Cotton Smith, Sharon	1800	5
Benjamin Tallmadge, Litchfield	1801	16
Uriel Holmes, Litchfield	1817	1
Ansel Sterling, Sharon	1821	4
Orange Merwin, New Milford	1825	4
Jabez W. Huntington, Litchfield	1829	5
Phineas Miner, Litchfield	1834	1
Lancelot Phelps, Colebrook	1835	4
Truman Smith, Litchfield	1839	8
Origen S. Seymour, Litchfield	1851	4
William W. Welch, Norfolk	1855	2
George C. Woodruff, Litchfield	1861	2
John H. Hubbard, Litchfield	1863	4
William H. Barnum, Salisbury	1867	10
Frederick Miles, Salisbury	1879	4

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT, LITCHFIELD.

The matter of erecting a monument to the memory of the patriot dead of Litchfield who fell during the war of 1861–65 was undertaken by the ladies of the town in 1868, and a committee, consisting of Mrs. L. W. Wessells, Mrs. Rufus Smith, Mrs. H. D. Kilborn, Mrs. E. R. Wadhams, Mrs. H. R. Coit, and Mrs. C. Hinsdale, were appointed to attempt raising the necessary funds. This was done by individual subscriptions of one dollar, and the balance by means of fairs and entertainments of various kinds, and was placed in the East Park, in the centre of the village, in June, 1871. It was made by H. F. & G. E. Bissell, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and cost something more than two thousand dollars.

It is of white marble, about twenty feet high, and of fine workmanship.

Three sides of the base contain the names of those who were killed in action or died in service, and the fourth represents very handsomely a cavalryman and infantryman, with cannon, muskets, flags, etc., and the column is inscribed with the various battles in which the soldiers were engaged.

The following are the inscriptions:†

On the west:

ROLL OF HONOR.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Cold Harbor, Va., June 1, 1864.

Luman Wadhams, Capt., Co. A, 2d C. V. H. A.
Joseph Parks, First Sergt.
Albert E. Jones, Corp.
George W. Potter.
Charles Adams, Jr.
Apollos Morse.
Robert Watt.
Lyman J. Smith, Jr.
Andrew J. Brooker.
John Iffland.
Patrick Ryan.
Almon J. Bradley.
Willard H. Parmalee.
Joseph E. Camp, Co. K.

North Anna, Va., May 26, 1864.

Henry W. Wadhams, Lieut., Co. C, 14th C. V. I.

Petersburg, Va.

George B. Hempsted, Lt., Co. B, 2d C. V. H. A., June 22, 1864
E. Goodwin Osborn, Sergt., 2d C. V. H. A., March 25, 1865.

Fort Harrison, Va.

Thos. McKinley, Lieut., Co. B, 29th C. V. I., June 3, 1865.
Seth Plumb, 1st Sergt., Co. E, 8th C. V. I., Sept. 29, 1864.

On the north:

ROLL OF HONOR.

KILLED IN ACTION.

Fisher's Hill, Va., Sept. 22, 1864.

David D. Wooster, Q. M.-Sergt., 2d C. V. H. A.

Chancellorsville, Va.

Walter Hale, Co. C, 20th C. V. I., May 3, 1863.

Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864.

William S. Bulkley, Lieut., Co. A, 12th C. V. I.
Horace Hubbard, Co. H, 2d C. V. H. A.
Hiram T. Cooley, Co. D.
Franklin Bunnell, Co. A, Sept. 26.

* Died in office.

† The Nineteenth Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery are the same, the Nineteenth being transformed into the Second Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery.

Fort Darling, Va., May 16, 1864.

Edward Wadhams, 1st Sergt., 8th C. V. I.

Antietam, Md., Sept. 17, 1862.

George Booth, Corp., Co. E, 8th C. V. I.
Morton W. Castle, Co. C.
Thomas Mason, Co. E.

DIED.

Alexandria, Va.

Frederick B. Webster, Corp., Co. D, 19th C. V. I., Nov. 5, 1862.
Watson Parmalee, Co. A, Nov. 11, 1862.
Albert P. Newberry, Co. A, April 18, 1863.
Henry W. Minor, Co. A, Feb. 14, 1863.
Edwin F. Perkins, Co. A, 2d C. V. H. A., Aug. 25, 1864.
David M. Candee, Andersonville.

On the east side:

DIED.

Harwinton, Conn., Oct. 12, 1863.

Norman L. Barber, Co. A, 19th C. V. I.

Hatteras Inlet, Jan. 30, 1862.

Francis Barber, Co. E, 8th C. V. I.

Newbern.

George W. Baldwin, Co. E, 8th C. V. I., March 22, 1862.
Francis A. Newcomb, Co. E, 8th C. V. I., May 14, 1862.
Sylvanus M. Clark, Co. E, 8th C. V. I., March 14, 1862.

Georgetown, D. C.

John Tompkins, Co. E, 8th C. V. I., Sept. 7, 1862.
Jerome Nichols, Co. E, 8th C. V. I., Oct. 17, 1863.
Charles L. Castle, Co. C, 8th C. V. I., Aug. 4, 1864.

New Orleans, La.

Rufus M. Bissell, Co. F, 12th C. V. I., Aug. 31, 1862.
Charles Catlin, Co. I, 13th C. V. I., Sept. 2, 1863.
Enos Tompkins, Co. A, 1st C. V. C., July 16, 1862.
James B. Beach, Corp., Co. K, 23d C. V. I., Aug. 22, 1863.

Hunter's Chapel, Va.

Elliot Barse, Co. E, 4th N. Y. C., Jan. 9, 1862.

Beaufort.

Luman Lampman, Co. I, 30th C. V. I., Aug. 21, 1864.

Bermuda Hundred.

Thomas Dickinson, Co. D, 30th C. V. I., Aug. 22, 1864.

Aiken's Landing.

James Edwards, 30th C. V. I., March 4, 1865.

Brownsville, Texas.

Henry H. Bunnell, Sergt., Co. A, 29th C. V. I.

The following were also killed, but their names do not appear on the monument:

Capt. Luman Wadhams, killed June 1, 1864.
Lieut. Henry W. Wadhams, killed May 26, 1864.
First Sergt. Edward Wadhams, killed May 16, 1864.

The above were brothers, sons of a widow, and fine soldiers.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CORNWALL.

Methodism in New England was founded, under God, by the bold evangelist, Jesse Lee, in the year 1789, he being the first preacher appointed to the State of Connecticut by the New York Conference of that year. He arrived at Norwalk on the 11th day of June, 1789, and preached his first sermon on the 17th of that month, by the roadside, under the shade of an apple-tree, to about twenty hearers, from John iii. 7: "Ye must be born again."

"Litchfield Circuit was founded about the beginning of the year 1790, and comprehended all the northwestern portion of Connecticut," says Stephens' "History of Methodism," "and Samuel Wigton and Henry Christie were the first preachers appointed by the Conference to travel this circuit, during the ecclesiastical year of 1790–91. Cornwall was for many years embraced within its boundaries."

So far as we have any authentic information, the first Methodist sermon preached in Cornwall was by Freeborn Garrettson, who "entered the northwestern angle of Connecticut at Sharon, on the 20th of June, 1790," and on the 22d, "after riding fifteen miles, preached in a Presbyterian meeting-house to some hundreds" from "If the righteous scarcely be saved, where shall the ungodly and sinners appear?" The meeting-house referred to was undoubtedly the one which stood on the ground now occupied by the school-house at Corwall Centre. He preached again in Cornwall on Saturday, July 24, 1790, and found, he says, "that the Lord had begun a blessed work in this town." These were among the first of the sowing of the seeds of Methodism in Cornwall.

It is said, on good authority, that Edward Rogers, Esq., one of the leading spirits of his age, and a man greatly respected, invited the first Methodist minister to preach here, because he preached "a full salvation," in opposition to the strong Calvinistic doctrines so universally preached at that time, and which were repulsive to the Rogerses. His wife and two daughters became ardent Methodists; one of them, Elizabeth W., married Henry Christie, one of the first preachers that traveled the circuit, who afterwards located and lived in Cornwall more than twenty years, much of the time at the place now occupied by William W. Baldwin, where he continued to assist his "itinerant brethren" as a faithful local preacher, sharing their trials.

It is related of him "that he was summoned early one morning, before he was out of his bed, with a writ by a sheriff for marrying a couple, and was saved from a lodgment in jail only by the timely bail of a Christian brother." He removed to Ohio in 1817, "where he continued to preach with increased frequency." His health now gave way, and in 1826 he sank into the repose of the grave, joyful in the hope of the first resurrection. On his death-bed, being asked how he was, he replied, "I am near my Father's house."

It is recorded of him "that his last hours were full of special consolations and triumphs." Another daughter of Edward Rogers, Lucretia, married John Ward, whose son, John R. Ward, lived in Salisbury, Conn., recently deceased, and was so well known as a prominent man in the town, and in the Methodist Church, of which he was an exemplary member.

"The apostolic bishop of Methodism, Francis Asbury, entered Connecticut on the 4th of June, 1791,—a man whose ministerial labors have scarcely been paralleled since the days of St. Paul."

On the 23d day of July, 1791, this great evangelist

"traveled by a rocky, mountainous way to Cornwall, and preached to about one hundred and fifty hearers." He tarried in the place over the night; tradition says that he was entertained at the home of Capt. John Peck.

The nucleus of a society thus founded was soon strengthened by the immigration to this place of Capt. John Peck, "who was the first man to join the class founded by the Rev. Jesse Lee in Stratford, Conn. He purchased the farm, and lived on the place now owned by the heirs of B. P. Johnson, at Cornwall Centre. In 1793 his house was opened for preaching, and until his removal to the West continued to be the place of meetings, and the itinerants' home. In 1794 further accessions were made in Samuel Agin Judson and family; and in 1796 he bought the farm now owned by M. Beers and son of Abel Thorp, and by a residence of over fifty years he sustained by precept and example the cause of the church. In 1798 the society was further strengthened by the arrival of Allen Shepherd and his family. He purchased the farm now owned by Mrs. C. Todd, and after the removal of Capt. Peck his house became the place for meeting.

Rev. Gendon Rexford, a Methodist minister, settled on Cream Hill, in the north part of the town, towards the close of the last century.

A class-paper of date "Cornwall, Feb. 23, 1805," records the names of Zalmon Lyon and Eben Smith as preachers on Litchfield circuit, Henry Christie as local deacon, Samuel A. Judson as class-leader, and Allen Shepherd as class steward, with thirty-one names following: Samuel A. Judson, Abiah Judson, John Peck,* Mary Peck,* Holly Reed, Selah Reed, George Dibble, Huldah Hartshorn, Daniel A. Dean, Clarissa Dean, Lois Wickwire, Allen Shepherd, Anna Shepherd, Henry Reed, Sarah A. Reed, Elizabeth Christie, Enos Northrop, Anna Northrop, Rusha Lewis, Rebekah Bishop, Nancy Wright, Rebekah Shepherd, Lucina Bishop, Jonah Dibble, John Tousley, Rachel Hull, Sarah Wadsworth, Sarah Ward, James Wadsworth, Hannah Rogert.

The land on which the first Methodist Episcopal church in Cornwall was built was given to Samuel A. Judson, Allen Shepherd, John Ward, trustees, and to their successors in office, by Edward Rogers and Henry Christie, by deed bearing date May 4, 1808. The building now occupied as a dwelling by Anna Kaler was soon after erected, and served as a meeting-house for about thirty years.

In 1839 the society was reorganized, as expressed in the following declaration of purposes and desires:

"CORNWALL, March 19, 1839.

"We, the subscribers, being desirous of forming ourselves into a legal ecclesiastical society, for the purpose of enjoying and promoting the public worship of God, and in pursuance of a statute law of this State, do hereby unite and form a society to be known and called 'The First Episcopal Methodist Society in Cornwall,' with all the powers and immunities given to religious societies by the laws of this State.

"Samuel A. Judson, John Kellogg, Holly Reed, John R. Harrison, Luther Miner, C. B. Crandall, Eliphalet H. Shepherd, Clark Marvin, Julius Beardsley, John Bradford, Carrington Todd, John Whitcomb."

The present church edifice was erected in 1839. The trustees at that time were Eliphalet H. Shepherd, Luther Miner, Carrington Todd, Julius Beardsley, and Samuel A. Judson.

The building committee were Eliphalet H. Shepherd, Luther Miner, Julius Beardsley, George Wheaton, and John R. Harrison.

Below are given the names of some of those noble men of God who traversed these hills and valleys to preach the glad tidings of the gospel:

1791–92.—Mathais Swain, James Cood.
1792–93.—Philip Wager, James Coleman.
1793–94.—Lemuel Smith, Daniel Ostrander.
1794–95.—Fredus Aldridge, James Cood.
1795–96.—Jesse Stoneman, Joseph Mitchel.
1796–97.—Daniel Dennis, Wesley Budd.
1797–98.—Ezekiel Canfield, William Thatcher.
1798–99.—Ebenezer Stevens, Freeman Bishop.
1799–1800.—Augustus Joselyn, Aaron Hunt.
1800.—Elijah Batchelor.
1801.—Peter Moriarty, John Sweet.
1802.—James Campbell, Lennan Andress.
1803.—Caleb Morris, John Sweet.
1804.—Zalmon Lyon, Eben Smith.
1805.—Zalmon Lyon.
1806.—Nathan Emery, Samuel Cochrane.
1807.—Aaron Hunt, Jonathan Lyon.
1808.—Harry Eames, Andrew Prindle.
1809.—Laban Clark, Reuben Harris.
1810.—Laban Clark.
1811.—James Coleman, Aaron Scolefield.
1812.—James Coleman, Benjamin Griffin.
1813.—William Swayze, Gad Smith, J. Reynoldy.

Many noble men of deep piety, consecrated to the work of the Master, and filled with the Spirit of God, have preached their one, two, and three years in Cornwall since Methodism became established here, and well and nobly they have performed their self-denying labors. They were men of more than ordinary ability, and believed the calling of a Methodist circuit-rider to be the highest on earth. Below will be found the names of some of these men:

P. Cook, Cyrus Culon, Nathan Emery, E. Washburn, Seth Cronell, Gad Smith, Henry Hatfield, Stephen L. Stillman, Samuel D. Ferguson, Julius Field, Elbert Osborn, Eli Barnett, John Lovejoy, A. Bushnell, Luther Mead, L. A. Sanford, Laban Clark, A. S. Hill, David Osborn, R. R. Reynold, Weeks M. Blydenburg, Isaac Sanford, Wm. McAllister, S. H. Platt, T. C. Youngs, Henry Burton, R. D. Kirdy, David Nash, C. W. Powell, J. D. Bouton, S. F. John-

* Moved away.

son, Wm. H. Stebbins, Wm. Brown, D. S. Stevens, C. S. Dikeman, F. M. Hallock, James Robinson.

Many of them, with those to whom they preached the word of life, have long since gone to their reward. The deeds and incidents of their lives are to a great extent forgotten.

George Clark came from Woodbury to Cornwall in 1800, and became identified with the first Methodist Episcopal Church; was an exhorter, a great Bible reader, and very zealous in holding meetings and other labors for Christ.

Many unassuming men and women have lived and labored and performed their life-work as members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Cornwall whose names will never appear, and whose graces will not be alluded to by the historians of earth, but they are all recorded in the great record book on high.

This church has truly been a vine of the Master's planting. Its influences for good cannot be determined in time. Its children and representatives have gone out into other and various fields of Christian duty, many of these worthily honoring themselves and their mother-church.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN NEW MILFORD.

There must have been Episcopalians in New Milford earlier, but the first allusion to them occurs in the record of a town-meeting in 1744, just previous to the death of Mr. Boardman: "*Voted*, That those of us who are of the Church of England shall be free from paying any charge for a minister for one year, if circumstances remain as they now are; but if in the providence of God our reverend pastor should be taken away, then the said churchmen to be under the same regulation as the rest." The Rev. James Beach, of Newtown, visited New Milford occasionally between 1740 and 1745, and a lay reader read service for some time. The first Episcopal clergyman who resided here was Rev. Solomon Palmer, who came in 1754. This society continued feeble for many years, but under the twenty years' pastorate of the Rev. Charles G. Acly it grew strong and healthy. It is now in a flourishing condition.

THOMASTON.

There is also a Congregational Church at Reynoldsville, organized a few years ago, and the present pastor is Rev. Mr. Sanford.

Reynolds' Bridge is a hamlet in the southeastern part of the town. Here is located the American Knife Company, a flourishing institution.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, WINSTED.

The Rev. D. P. Sanford, D.D., took charge of the parish in May, 1870, and remained nearly four years.

Rev. F. S. Jewell, Ph.D., was chosen rector in 1874, and remained in charge nearly four years.

Rev. F. W. Harriman was his successor, and he remained a little over one year, and was succeeded by the Rev. George M. Stanley, the present rector.

JOHN H. HUBBARD, LITCHFIELD.

John H. Hubbard was twice married, first to Miss Julia Dodge, of Salisbury, who died in 1851 (two children of this marriage died in infancy); the second time to Miss Abby J. Wells, of Litchfield, who, with four children, still survives.

ERRATA.

Page 395, line 32, "six feet square" should read "*sixteen* feet."

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